

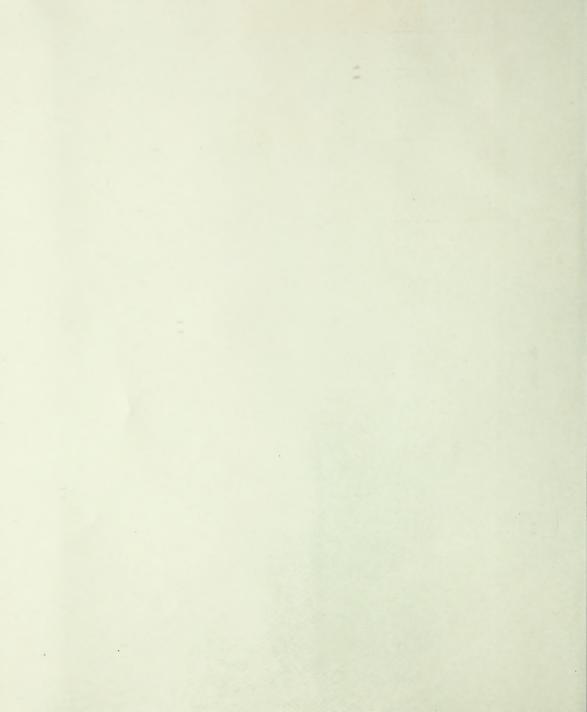
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> REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION









Camden Society, Londons

Fubucations

new series, no. 29

THE

REGISTER OF THE VISITORS

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

FROM A.D. 1647 TO A.D. 1658.

V.I

EDITED,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE COMMONWEALTH,

BY

MONTAGU BURROWS.

CHICHELE PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF OXPORD.

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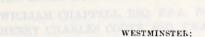
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COUNCIL OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY



PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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NEW SERIES XXIX.

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COUNCIL OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

President,

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF VERULAM, F.R.G.S. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, ESQ. F.S.A. Treasurer. HENRY CHARLES COOTE, ESQ. F.S.A. F. W. COSENS, ESQ. F.S.A. JAMES E. DOYLE, ESQ. JAMES GAIRDNER, ESQ. SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, ESQ. Director. WILLIAM OXENHAM HEWLETT, ESQ. F.S.A. ALFRED KINGSTON, ESQ. Secretary CHARLES A. J. MASON, ESQ. STUART A. MOORE, ESQ. F.S.A. FREDERIC OUVRY, ESQ. V.P.S.A. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF POWIS, LL.D. EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ. M.A., F.S.A. THE REV. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D. F.S.A. JAMES SPEDDING, ESQ.

The Council of the Cattern Society desire it to be understood that they are our assecuble for any opinions or observations that our appear in the Society's publications the Bollons of the several Works hering along respondible for the same.

PREFACE.

THE Register of the Visitors of Oxford University appointed by the Long Parliament in 1647, and continued, under several changes, during most of the period of the Commonwealth, has, it need hardly be said, an intrinsic value far beyond that of a mere University Register. It affords us an unique opportunity of studying the principles on which the authorities of the Commonwealth acted, of watching in its very origin and secret recesses the struggle between the conflicting forces of politics and religion at that remarkable period, and of recovering the history of some distinguished persons who ought to be better known.

The question might well be asked, why so important a record has never been published before. It has been lying in the Bodleian Library for more than two hundred years; it was largely used by Anthony Wood, and afterwards by Walker; various writers have expressed a wish that it might be made available for the public. The question might be answered in part by asking another. Why has not the history of the University of Oxford been undertaken since the days of Wood? Up to his time, owing chiefly to his own enormous labours, we are fairly acquainted with that history; but he died in 1695; and nothing of the sort, if we except the notes upon Wood which have been published by Gutch and Bliss in their editions of the great antiquary, has been attempted since. The Visitors' Register has only shared in the general neglect.

Perhaps it may not be out of place here to express a hope that even the publication of this series of documents, falling in, as it does, in point of time with that of more than one College Register, or history of a College, may lead to some step being taken. When several rills are flowing in the same direction, they must have a tendency to unite. When a few more Colleges have yielded up

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their treasures besides Magdalen, Allsouls, and Exeter—to name them in order of publication—some person or, still better, some body of persons, may surely be expected to take up the story where Wood left it. Hearne's Diary, recently indexed in the Bodleian, will supply valuable materials for an interesting period; there are numerous collections of letters, and various biographies, at hand; and there no longer remains the serious difficulty of decyphering for this later period documents which require the practised eye of the "expert."

Perhaps also the very fact already mentioned, that Wood drew largely from the Visitors' Register, may have operated against its publication. The deference paid to Wood has been so great that it has been, rather lazily, taken for granted that we may throw away the bones from which he has extracted the marrow. But any one who takes sufficient interest in the subject to compare the Register with Wood's account of the proceedings registered, will see at once the need of having the whole before him. Wood may generally be credited with honestly giving such facts as he knows; and he even occasionally makes candid admissions when facts tell against the views which he most vehemently expresses: but while his industry, enterprise, courage, and truthfulness must never be forgotten, his readers will very often find themselves obliged to distrust his conclusions, to disregard his epithets, and, while they retain the outline of his picture, to wash off the whole of the colouring.

If these remarks apply to any period of which Wood wrote, they must do so with tenfold force in relation to the times in which he himself lived. To write with calm historic judgment of such times is proverbially impossible; and Wood was so far from being a philosopher, that he undisguisedly displays his furious partisanship. He had also his share of the coarseness of the age; and the glimpses we have lately obtained of him in the letters of Humphrey Prideaux

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do not increase our respect for his temper and manner of life. But there is a more excusable and still more characteristic ground for the bitterness with which he relates the history of the Parliamentary Visitation. The Great Rebellion, and the Governments which intervened before the Restoration, had broken the thread of a great history, and largely added to the difficulty of ascertaining past facts. The truly antiquarian disgust arising from this cause can only be fully appreciated by those who have ventured into similar regions of research. As the English Revolution brought about the destruction of vast masses of documents, and broke up numerous important families, so, when the Restoration came, the favourite method of evincing the national feeling was to destroy all traces of the intrusion. Wood suffered chiefly from the first dispersion; subsequent ages from both combined.

Nor is there any other writer, living anywhere near those times, by whose light we may correct false impressions derived from Wood. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy contains some additions to the matter obtained from Wood; but the author surpasses his master in bitter one-sidedness, and relies even more on the scurrilous broadsheets and reckless personalities of those Cavalier scribes whose ephemeral productions have little real claim on our respect.

Lastly, the Visitors' Register might, perhaps, before this have found an editor, if the distinguished men to whom it has been proposed had not been too much occupied to give up the time which such a work requires. The present Editor, while most sincerely regretting that it has not fallen into abler hands, has endeavoured to make it more intelligible by an Introduction and a body of Notes, as also by re-arranging the entries in chronological order. This last was a harder task than might be supposed. Whatever the merits of the Visitors, they certainly did not keep a very strict eye over their Registrar, or, as he was then called, their "Register." The book is a most disorderly production; a fact which may be

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partly accounted for by the irregular pay of the officer, to which we find constant reference, and partly by the circumstance that he left his work to be done by a deputy. Indeed, there were more deputies than one. Mr. Newhouse was appointed by the Visitors. at the commencement of their labours in 1647; but the signature of Ralph Austen occurs within a few months; and he had been preceded for a short time by a Mr. Wells. In January 1650-1, the said Austen is stated to have done the duty of Mr. Newhouse, "who doth for the most part reside in London, attending upon his master," for "nearly three years" before. Even after Austen is regularly appointed to the place he had so long filled as deputy, we find Elisha Coles doing his duty on one occasion. But Austen, having been again appointed by the last body of Visitors, remains to the last, and is noted by Wood as having lived on at Oxford till 1676, devoting himself to religion and horticulture. On both these subjects he wrote; but the merits of the practical treatise on gardens being obscured by the demerits of the "Spiritual use of an Orchard," which he unadvisedly bound up with it, the fame of the author has not survived. His florid letter to Laud, when Proctor in 1630, may be found in the Archbishop's History of his Chancellorship.b It was at his death that the Register with which he was identified came to the Bodleian Library. There is nothing to show how it came there, but it was probably deposited by his executors.

It is needless to inquire why this valuable document was not formally received amongst the University archives, instead of being placed in the Bodleian. The very proposal would certainly at the time have been considered a deadly insult, its acceptance a foul desecration: the book would have been burnt. Ralph Austen, or his representatives, knew what they were about. Entombed in the venerable library it would at least be safe. If not worthy to be

^{*} Wood's Fasti, vol. ii. p. 174.

b Laud's Works, vol. v. part i. p. 33: Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.

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reckoned a part of the archives of the University, to which indeed it had no absolute claim, it might yet reappear as general history. The Visitation, too detestable in the reign of Charles the Second to be mentioned without a curse, might perhaps in some future age receive at least fair play.

In illustration of these remarks it will be sufficient to quote the official entry at the end of the volume of the Register of Convocation, which contains the records of the University during the same period as that covered by the Visitors' Register. This is the Registrum Convocationis T., used by Wood, and often referred to in the Notes accompanying this edition of its sister volume. It has received a more respectful treatment than that other document: but its place of dignity in the archives was only permissible when duly stigmatized by the following quaint and characteristic excommunication:—

"Evolventes præsens hoc Registrum Venerabilis Domus Convocationis, quod ab anno 1648 ad annum fere 1660 ejusdem res gestas continet, durante tyrannide Parliamentaria, Philippo Comite Pembrochiæ, Olivario et Richardo Cromwelliis, Cancellarium nomine sese hic venditantibus, Acta pleraque officio subditorum erga Principem, Scholarium erga Matrem Academiam, famæ demum bonæ et honestati publicæ, prorsus repugnantia reperimus. Itaque pro jure et potestate nobis hac ex parte per Venerabilem domum Convocationis Octob. 31. ano Dni 1666 concessis, ista omnia prædicta (singulis enim percensendis piget) censuræ subjicimus et Damnamus.

Dat. 25. Jan. JOHAN. FELL: Vice Chan.

1666 [1666-7.] Ro. SAY: Coll. Oriel Præposit.

JACOBUS HYDE: Aulæ B. Magd. Princip.

KEN. DIGBY: E Coll. Omn. Anim.

N. Hodges: Proc. Sen: Ex Aede X^{ti}

GUAL. BAYLEY: Proc. Alter: E Coll. Magd.

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The original spelling of the Register has been carefully retained (the contractions alone being expanded), as well as the original marginal notes and paging. The proper spelling of the names which occur has been obtained, wherever it was possible, from the Matriculation Registers and Subscription Books, the Lists of Degrees, and the College Registers; and will be found in the Index of Names.

On the subject of references it should be mentioned, that, while other authors are named, it has not been thought necessary to place Anthony Wood's name before the well-known "Annals," "Fasti," &c., which contribute so much to our guidance.

It only remains for the Editor to offer his hearty thanks to all those who have assisted him in preparing this edition of the Visitors' Register. In every College the Head, or some other competent member of it, has proved willing to afford with the greatest kindness whatever information was in his power. Their names will be found in the Explanatory Preface to the Index of Names, and elsewhere. But the Editor must here offer his special thanks to the Rev. C. W. Boase, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, and the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, of Magdalen, whose admirable labours on the Registers of their own Colleges have enabled them to contribute more than ordinary assistance to the work in hand; to the Rev. Dr. Ince, Regius Professor of Divinity, who has most kindly inspected the Introduction; to the Rev. W. Macray, of the Bodleian; and to the Rev. J. Griffiths, Warden of Wadham and Keeper of the Archives, who, having made University documents his particular study, has always proved himself ready to assist his fellow labourers.

NOTE.—It may be well to call attention in this place to the correction given in the Explanatory Preface to the Index of Names (p. 465), of the estimates of the number of Expulsions made in pp. xxvi., lxxxix., and xc.

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INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

ANTECEDENT OXFORD HISTORY.

In one, and that the most obvious, sense, the government of Oxford University for fourteen years-from the Surrender of the City in 1646 to the Restoration in 1660—stands out distinct from all the years of the previous and later centuries, as an interruption, an anomaly, a suspension of rights and duties, an isolated period. It appears so in the Works of Anthony Wood, in such notices as we find in Lord Clarendon's Works and Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, as well as in those of modern compilers. Even when treated by professed advocates of the Puritans, like Neal, in the middle of the last century, it seems much the same. It was the government, by a Republic or "Commonwealth," of an institution of which, from the earliest ages, kings had been the nursing fathers and queens the nursing mothers; and this a Republic founded in the sacred blood of a king who had stamped his mark on the City and University of Oxford far more distinctly than any monarch before or since; who had made the City his home, his central citadel, the members of the University his body-guard, its chief divines his Bishops, counsellors, and chaplains; and who, issuing from its bulwarks for the last time in his troubled life as a free man, went forth only, after a frightful imprisonment, to die. When this Government had passed away, amidst the execrations of those who had once shouted its welcome, it was succeeded by the sovereignty of the monarch whose popularity covered his faults, and to whom, as the son of the "Royal martyr," by the nation generally, and most assuredly by Oxford, all offences were forgiven.

Again, this Government was the triumph of the Nonconformists

INTRODUCTION.

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over the Church, a—the Church by which the Universities were not only founded, but of which they were an integral part, the very centre and defence, the Church of England, whose vicissitudes in Medieval and Reformation times, in the phases of Elizabethan and Caroline theology alike, they, and especially Oxford, had conspicuously shared. When this Government was superseded by the Restoration of Charles the Second, the Church resumed her sway just as if nothing had happened; the Prayer Book once more was heard where the Directory had for a time taken its place, and priests "duly administered the Word and Sacraments" where ministers had lectured and held prayer-meetings; nor has there been any substantial breach of continuity since that time.

And yet, when we candidly reflect upon the circumstances, and still more upon the results, of this Visitation, or rather this Visitatorial government of the University, we cannot but observe that there is something left out of account in regarding it simply as an isolated period and anomalous fact. We find ourselves in serious difficulty when we deal in this sense with its results; and we cannot but ask ourselves whether there may not be some different explanation of the acts of the Visitors from that given by Wood and his followers, some discrimination between the different sections of Visitors as they come upon the stage, which might afford a better interpretation—perhaps some reflected light upon the subject from the previous fluctuations of theological opinion, which had affected the University before it became what the Visitors found it. It may at any rate be of some use to recount a few of these fluctuations, and briefly advert to their causes.

For some three-quarters of a century before the Great Rebellion the Universities had been in a very flourishing condition. Apparently reduced and weakened, but really strengthened, by the struggles of the Reformation, they no longer possessed a mere share, along with the monastic bodies, in the influence exerted upon the

^{*} They were not so much Dissenters from its constitution as Nonconformists to some of its requisitions."—Orme's Memoirs of Dr. John Oven, p. 5.

over the Church,"—the Church by which the Universities were not only founded, but of which they were an integral part, the very centre and definee, the Church of England, whose vicininates in Medieval and Histormation times; in the phase of Elizabethan and Osroline theology alike, they, and especially Oxford, had conspicue outly abased. When this Government was superseded by the Caroline of Charles the Second, the Church resumed her sway just as if nothing had happened; the Prayer Book once more was heard where the Directory had for a time taken its place, and priests "duly administered the Word and Sauraments" where ministers had bectured and held prayer-mootinger nor has there ministers had because of continuity since that time.

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theology of the clergy and the general education of the people: they had absorbed it all. They had themselves, through the rapid development of the numerous Colleges which had from the first excluded monks and friars, powerfully aided the Reforming movement; and had accordingly, amidst the general crash, been on the whole, in spite of an occasional attack, sedulously protected in their property and privileges. The Tudor Dictators, obeying the instincts of the nation in setting themselves free from the voke of Rome, found that they must lean on something more solid than the popular will, and the Universities were ready to their hands. Henry and Edward, each in turn, took care that the Universities should march to their tune; and Mary died before she could accomplish any decisive reaction. However widely the three next monarchs, Elizabeth, James, and Charles, differed in character and circumstances, they agreed exactly in one thing, the value they each attached to the Universities.

In these last three reigns the two great "seminaries of religious and useful learning" had thus, recovering from the shock of the Reformation, become the leading feature in the national progress. They were the representatives of the Reformed Church, the nursery of the statesmen, clergy, lawyers, and physicians of the realm. The marks of the Reformation struggle were all but obliterated by the Act of Incorporation (13 Eliz.), which put an end to many disorders; and they rapidly grew rich under the operation of the Statute for the "Relief of Commons" which now followed (18 Eliz.) Under that Statute came a change of the last importance in their history, though probably little suspected at first. Under the obscure expression, "one third part at least of the old rent shall be reserved and expended to the relief of commons and diet of the said Colleges," lurked the whole system, previously almost unknown, and quite unrecognized, of regular money allowances to Fellows and Scholars. A surplus revenue was now authorized and established in every Society, which, under the ruling of successive Visitors, developed into a fund regularly divided amongst the members on the Foundatheology of the clergy and the general education of the peoples they had absorbed it all. They had themselves, through the upid clared monks and the numerous Colleges which had from the site ox-deaded monks and friurs, powerfully added the Reforming movement, and had meordingly, amidst the general orach, been on the whole, in spite of an occasional attack, sedulously protected in their property and privileges. The Tudor Dictators, obeying the instincts of the nation in setting themselves free from the yoles of Rome, freed that they must lean on constituing more solid than the popular will, that they must lean on constituing more solid than the popular will, and the Universities were ready to their hands. Henry and Edward, used in turn, took care that the Universities should march to their time; and Mary died before she could accomplish any decisive reaction. However widely the three near normalish any decisive reaction. However widely the three near normalish any decisive reaction. However widely the three near normalish first they agreed exactly in one thing, the value they each attached to the Universities.

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tion. The process is easily traceable in the history of All Souls' College, and in this respect it is probably a type of the rest.

When the Colleges now existing were founded, the monastic idea, in its special, distinctive form, had been rejected as a part of their constitution. There had been no vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, nor their equivalents, in the elaborate provisions made by Walter de Merton, William of Wykeham, Henry Chichele, and the rest. But, as far as the monastic system had formed and sustained the substantial character and habits of a student, of a clergyman, of a professional man who was also a clergyman, just so far, and quite as far, the Colleges reproduced that idea. Their Fellows or Scholars were monks of a better kind. They were to live a perfectly simple and devout life, under the strictest rules, with common meals, and a "livery" provided by the Founder's bequest, a common library, strict boundaries for their walks, and a common interest in the property of the College, but no money allowance. When they began to educate Commoners this strict system still pervaded the whole establishment, and it was suitable to the modest ideas of the period of the Renaissance.

But the wealth which it now, in consequence of the Act of 18 Eliz., became the direct interest of every College to foster and increase, and which the growing prosperity of the country made more and more considerable, soon effected a decisive change in many directions. In the first place it powerfully attracted the upper, and the now rapidly-growing middle classes, to the Universities; and, in the second place, it gradually altered the whole tone of the Colleges and their style of living. The University, in the last half of Elizabeth's reign, was a very different institution from what it had been in the fifteenth century, or even in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

With all this increase of wealth and popularity, and the security produced by royal patronage and regular establishment, came also inevitably a corresponding tendency to excess and luxury. Of this we find many traces in sumptuary laws and Injunctions of Visitors. tion. The process is easily tracable in the bletery of All Sau College, and in this respect it is probably a type of the rest.

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With all time increase of wealth and popularity, and the security produced by royal patients on a regular establishment, come also increably a corresponding tentioncy to exceed and laxury. Of this we find many traces in sumptour blues and injunctions of Victors

The race of frugal scholars and clergy who introduced the Renaissance and established the Reformation in England had been succeeded by a much more various body of University men. Students and clergy still indeed flourished; but there were many rich menmen of the world, men of a wider and freer scope of mind. On these men the fashions of the Court, and the examples of the Continent, restrained within bounds by the careful government of Elizabeth, had, by the time that the first Stuart sovereign settled himself on his English throne, taken serious hold. The general change which came over the country in James's reign is so well understood and acknowledged that it is enough to make only the most ordinary reference to it in this place. Perhaps the famous ballad-song of the period, describing the old and the new English courtier, on which has been founded the modern "Fine old English Gentleman," may be taken as a fair specimen of the change. The removal of the strong hand of the great Queen was felt in every direction, and in this amongst others. "England was England then," said regretful observers in the subsequent age, and the sigh was prompted by more, far more, than a mere sentimental attachment to the past.

As regards Oxford it is enough to quote Wood's Annals under the year 1606. In that year James and his Court paid a visit to the University. The author of the Annals tells us it was most prejudicial to the morals of the students, especially in relation to "that damned sin of drunkenness; for whereas in the days of Queen Elizabeth it was little or nothing practised—sack being rather then taken for a cordial than a usual liquor, sold also for that purpose in apothecaries' shops—and a heinous crime it was to be overtaken with drink or to smoke tobacco, it now became in a manner common; it became a laudable fashion." There are many subsequent indications in Wood's Annals, in Clarendon's Life, and elsewhere, of the prevalence of intemperance, but none more conclusive than the multiplication of ale-houses in Oxford, of which some notice will be found in a note to the Register (p. 285).

The race of fingel scholars and clergy who introduced the female sance and established the fieldsmatten in England had been secceeded by a nouch more various body of University mean. Stadems and clergy still indeed flourished, but there were many sith mean of the world, mean of a vider and fiver scape of mind. Os men of the world, mean of the Court, and the examples of the Continent, resummed which bounds by the caraful government of Elizabeth, haif, by the time that the first Start severeign estited finaself on his Elogish thome, taken serious held. The general himself on his Elogish thome, taken serious held. The general change which came even the country in James's reign is so well most ordinary reference to it in this place. Perhaps the famous most ordinary reference to it in this place. Perhaps the famous continer, on which has been founded the modern. Fine play English Centlemen," may be raiten us a fair specimen of the change. The courtier, on which has been founded the modern. Fine old English direction, and in this amongst others. "England was England direction, and in this amongst others." England was England then," said regretiful observers in the ambsequent age, and the well then," said regretiful observers in the among than a mere sentimental arreads, was prompted by more, that a mere sentimental arreads, ment to the page.

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Abuses of a similar kind grew up profusely, such as prodigious College feasts and continuous entertainments, open evasion of the laws of Academical costume and of statutable restrictions on certain objectionable forms of amusement, and disorderly customs as to meals in private rooms and taverns, instead of in the College Hall. Above all, a system of buying and selling Fellowships, which, though most common and scandalous in a few Colleges, was by no means confined to them, took regular form and shape.

It was with this degeneracy that the school of Laud first, and that of the so-called "Puritans" afterwards, found themselves obliged to deal. What the former school, when it obtained supremacy, did to some extent accomplish, the latter had to begin over again in their own different way. The war had intervened, and the University had become more demoralised than ever. Both systems were so far alike that they recognised the inseparable relationship of religion and morality; both looked on the education of young men as a hopeless and impossible task except under the condition of strict discipline, along with religious influences which should pervade every portion of University and College life. In their end these schools agreed; in their means they differed: and this leads us to the point of view from which we may perhaps obtain a more intelligible survey of the position occupied by the Visitors of the Commonwealth than was open to those who lived at the period, and which is of course closed to those who blindly follow their guidance.

As it would be out of place to enter into theological disquisitions in this Introduction, or even into theological history, except as strictly bearing on the Visitation, it may be best to note a few landmarks which will be easily recognised.

We may begin with the year 1586, when Wood remarks, that, owing to the influence of the Earl of Leicester, who was then Chancellor of Oxford University, the patron of the Puritans, "the face of the University was so much altered that there was but little to be seen of the Church of England, according to the principles and

Abuses of a similar kind grew up profutely, such as predignous College feasts and continuous entertainments, open arasims of the laws of Academical costume and of statutable restrictions on certain objectionable forms of amusement, and disorderly customs as to meals in private rooms and taverns, instead of in the College Hall. Above all, a system of buying and soliing Fellowabiys, which, though most common and scandalons in a few Colleges, was by no means confined to them, took regular form and slupe.

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positions upon which it had been reformed." (Annals.) Wood, on such a point as this, is by no means a safe guide; but we may believe that his report is so far faithful that it represents a considerable change from the " Establishment " laid down by Elizabeth, Cecil, Parker, and Jewell, and defended by Hooker. The Formularies and Articles had received an interpretation decisively Calvinistic under the teaching of some leading men, especially during the long reign of the able Lawrence Humphrey, the Regius Pro fessor of Divinity; and that dignitary, it should be remembered, exercised a far more powerful influence in those days than we can now easily conceive. As "Moderator" in the Disputations which then formed the staple of University training, he laid down the law for the schools; and it was not easy to bring any higher power against him. But even Archbishop Whitgift, stout and orthodox champion of the Church as he proved himself, showed a strong tendency in this direction: and it would be quite a mistake to suppose that such opinions necessarily implied what was meant by "Puritanism," when that word is used to express the doctrines and practices of the Nonconformists. Such men as Morley, Bishop of Winchester, and Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, were, at a still later date, Calvinists. Calvin's enormous influence was felt quite as much within the Church as without it, and indeed the idea of separation was not as yet entertained by any large body of men It was not till the fatal violence of the Laudian school had been fully developed that separation began to present itself as a serious duty to masses of Churchmen, and Nonconformity or Dissent, as we now know it, to have a history.

There is every reason to believe that the Calvinistic school at Oxford began to assume a much more moderate character soon after Humphrey's death. His successors, Holland and Abbot, do not seem to have been of the same violent type; still less John Prideaux, also a Calvinist, who succeeded them, and whose history is more important for this sketch than that of either of the others. Under him the traditions of the Elizabethan Establishment were faith-

There is every reason to believe that the Calvinitie school at Oxford began to assume a much more moderate character some after Humphrey's death. His successers, Holland and Abbot, its not seem to have been of the same violent type; still less dohn Pratection also a Calvinit, who succeeded those, and where history is succeeded those, and where history is succeeded those and where history is succeeded that the cities of the cellure. Under him the traditions of the Edichetter Cambibuses, more little.

fully handed down during a long period of twenty-seven years, from 1615 to 1642, at which latter date he was raised to the Episcopal Bench. For a considerable part of that time he is the leading figure in the University.

A Life of this remarkable man still remains a desideratum. For his theology we must go to his sermons, his lectures, and his Manual; they will be found to bear out the general position above assigned to him. In the biographical sketches of him contained in Wood, in Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Prince's Worthies of Devon, and Fuller's Worthies, the chief point insisted on is the persecution he underwent for the cause of Charles the First, the previous period of his life being very vaguely treated; but the following passages will throw some light on that earlier time. "His learning," says Walker, "was so very eminent that the Divinity School was scarce ever filled with such a constant and numerous auditory as in his time. His moderation [probably in the sense of his ruling from his Chair was much celebrated among the party. The fame of his learning had brought Exeter College (of which he was Rector) into such repute that it became the residence of more great and learned men, especially foreigners, than any College of that University had ever before been." We find that numbers of English noblemen sent their sons to his especial care. Of his elevation to the Episcopate Fuller says:—Charles singled him out for the post "since the best wine and oil that could be poured into those wounds was to select persons of known learning and unblamable lives to supply vacant Bishoprics;" and Prince, still more quaintly, that he was chosen "when the beasts of the people shook the ark of the Church," as one of the six "thought most likely to keep it from falling." None of these can be reckoned as writers of the Prideaux school; but Robert Nelson, the well-known High Church author, is a still more unexceptionable witness. Writing in 1712, he mentions him in the following words:-" That great prelate, Bishop Prideaux, who by his learned Works was famous abroad as well as in his own country, which, with his steady loyalty

to his sovereign, made him worthy of the Bishopric of Worcester, which was conferred upon him in 1641, though by the confusions of those times he reaped little or no advantage from it; for he died in mean circumstances in September, 1650, and left no legacy to his children but pious poverty, God's blessing, and a father's prayers, as he expresseth it himself in his last will."

Lastly Wood, whose praises are reserved for the Laudian School, tells us that Prideaux "behaved himself very plausible to the generality, especially for this reason, that in his lectures, disputes, and moderatings (which were always frequented by many auditors), he showed himself a stout champion against Socinus and Arminius. Which being disrelished by some who were then rising and in authority at Court, a faction thereupon grew up in the University between those called Puritans or Calvinists on the one side, and the Remonstrants, commonly called Arminians, on the other: which, with other matters of the like nature, being not only fomented in the University, but throughout the nation, all things thereupon were brought into confusion." And again he tells us that Prideaux was "reverence d and admired by all the Academians, except such who were commonly called Arminians." This was in 1631.

The glimpses we catch of Prideaux at this time in Laud's own History of his Chancellership bear out the above testimony, and show him much in conflict with these "commonly-called Arminians." A word or two must introduce them on the stage. Archbishop Bancroft may be identified with the rise of this school to public notice, of which we hear next to nothing till the close of the reign of Elizabeth. Early in James's reign Bancroft's much more celebrated follower, Laud, comes before us in Wood's pages in the following manner. Just twenty years had elapsed since the historian had described the University as given up to Calvinism; and

^{*} Life of Bishop Bull, Works, vol. vii. p. 11. Prideaux' Euchologia or Practical Praying; a Logacy left to his daughters; Private; was republished in 1841 by Dr. S. W. Cornish (Parker), and seems well deserving of the praises of the Editor.

b Perry's History of the Church of England, vol. i. pp. 19, 84. Worthies of All Souls, pp. 120-122.

to his sovereign, made him worthy of the Bisbopric of Worcester, which was conferred upon him in 1641, though by the confusions of those times he respect little on no advantage from it; for he dist in mean aircumstances in Suplembar, 1650, and left no legacy to his children but pious poversy, God's bleming, and a father's grayon, as he expressed it binacelf in his last will."

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Life of Making Smill, Horizo vel. vie. p. 11. Designary discontinues as described by Propring of the Act of the Science of the Science of the Commission of the Science of

in 1606—the very same year, it may be remarked, that he noticed the evil effects of James's visit on the morals of the University—he tells us that "the first thing of moment that I find memorable this year is the preaching of one Mr. William Laud, Bachelor of Divinity, in St. Mary's Church; in which sermon letting drop divers passages savouring of Popery, which now seemed scandalous to the present Academians, whose thoughts were generally possessed with Calvinistic and Puritanical points, Dr. Airay, the Vice-Chancellor, called him into question for what he had delivered." (Annals.)

To describe how what we call the Laudian school, which to the country was generally known by its "savour of Popery," came to be associated with the opinions of Arminius on Free Will, and how this reactionary theology came to be generally styled "Arminianism," long after it ceased to have any special connection with that particular tenet, does not fall within the scope of these remarks. It is enough to observe that the system made its way very rapidly amongst University men, and with a section of the upper classes generally; that two of its most prominent tenets, viz. the Divine Right of Kings and the Divine Right of Bishops, expressed concurrently, and with every conceivable form of argument, forcibly commended the rest of the doctrine to the pedant king and his courtiers; and that it came to be identified, almost from its commencement, with the political repression of the popular liberties, the suspension of Parliaments, and the disgrace of the country at home and abroad

Not that such a summary of the system would describe the aspect in which it was viewed by those who adopted it. To them it was a grand, homogeneous system, coherent politically, ecclesiastically, doctrinally, which in their reaction from what is now called 'Ultra-Protestantism," they persuaded themselves was the true and natural interpretation of the Reformation, hitherto obscured and misunderstood under foreign influences. The First Prayerbook of Edward IV. was their model rather than the Second. That the laity generally, and especially the middle classes, could not

in 1606—the very same year, it may be connected, that he notice the evil offects of James's visit on the morals of the University—h tells us that "the first thing of moment that I find memorably this year is the presching of one Mr. William Land Bachelor of Divinity, in St. Mary's Church; in which sermon latting drop diverpassages savouring of Popery, which now seemed actually present Academisms, whose thoughts were generally possessed with Calvinisms and Partiament points. Dr. Aimy, the Vice-Chancellor called him into question for what he had delivered."

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be expected to receive these views, rather added to the fascination which they exercised.^a

At Oxford Laud grew to notoriety by his conflicts on ecclesiastical questions with the two Abbots, the Master of University, and the Regius Professor of Divinity; and the contest was renewed with disastrous effect to the elder brother when he became Archbishop of Canterbury, and Laud, as the acknowledged favourite of Prince Charles and Buckingham, gradually succeeded in elbowing him out of his metropolitan throne. Brian Duppa, Sheldon, Stewart, Jeremy Taylor, and several other good, able, and learned men, marched at Oxford alongside of Laud in London, and soon changed the current of Oxford theology. In vain Prideaux opposed the rising school with every weapon known to his Chair, publicly expressed his horror of Sheldon when he ventured to assert that Rome was not the Babylon of the Revelation, and his disapproval of many a less gifted disputant when such a man advanced, often with the bravado begotten of Court favour, the new doctrines. He was, however, quite unable to stem the tide. In 1631 Laud is supreme: Prideaux is reported to the King for his dogged opposition to the Court theology, and soundly rated by Charles and the Privy Council. In 1633 he is formally delated to Laud, now Archbishop, and finds himself obliged to give up his old attitude. We hear no more of any public opposition, but never of any change in his views. Though he seems to have professed, in some sense, the doctrine of the Divine Right of Bishops, he was no friend to the new theology favoured at Court; yet he was still less friendly to the violent measures which began to find favour with Parliament and people.b

^a See Clarendon's *History of the Great Rebellion*, book i. pp. 163-172: Oxford Edition.

b The importance of Prideaux' ecclesiastical position may justify a quotation. On the last occasion above mentioned, when he defended himself, with success, from the malicious charges brought against him before Laud and the King, he makes the following confession of Faith, or "Protestation":—

[&]quot;That as I believe the Catholic Church in my creed, so I reverence this Church CAMD, SOC.

be expected to receive these views, rather added to the furcination which they exercised."

See Charaching's Wishing of the direct Rebillion, book I, pp. 101-172: Online Buildon.

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That and holders tim startistic Church on regression to Langueres this Church

As Vice-Chancellor of the University, an office he served five different years, Prideaux did his best to keep order in exceedingly difficult times. Wood calls him our "worthy Vice-Chancellor;" as such he was one of the first objects of the fury of the Long Parliament in 1642. He had already (in 1641) accepted, though too late to be of any use in restoring confidence, the Bishopric of Worcester. Reduced immediately afterwards to the most absolute poverty by the seizure of his revenues, his venerable figure was to be seen still lingering on amidst the haunts of his chequered life, a silent witness to the Cavaliers of the school of Laud and Strafford, that if the via media had been followed in time they might not have been reduced to such straits; to the Roundheads, that Scriptural piety and simplicity of life, and a firm hold of the doctrines of the Reformation, might be consistent with faithful adherence to the Church of their fathers. We shall come across him again devoting his last years to the personal supervision of the youths who still flocked into his old College under the Visitation, and as the teacher from whom many leading men of that generation had imbibed what was most valuable in their training. Some years after

of England, wherein I have had my baptism and whole breeding, as a most eminent member of it. To the doctrine and discipline of this Church have I hitherto often subscribed, and by God's grace constantly adhered; and resolve by the same assistance according to my ability (under his Majesty's protection) faithfully to maintain against Papists, Puritans, or any other that shall oppose it. The prelacy of our revered bishops in it I have ever defended in my place to be jure divino, which I dare say has been more often, and with greater painstaking, than most of those have done who have received greater encouragement from their lordships. I desire nothing but the continuance of my vocation in a peaceable course, that, after all my pains in the place of his Majesty's Professor almost for these eighteen years together, my sons especially be not countenanced in my declining age to vilify and vex me. So shall I spend the remainder of my time in hearty prayer for his Majesty, my only master and patron, for the reverend Bishops, the State, and all his Majesty's subjects and affairs, and continue my utmost endeavours to do all faithful service to the Church wherein I live. To whose authority I ever have, and do hereby submit myself and studies to be according to God's word directed or corrected.

"J PRIDEAUX."

As Vice-Chancellor of the University, an office he served five different years, Producing different years, Producing different tieses. Wood calls him our "worthy Vier-Chancellor as such in west one of the first objects of the fary of the Long Parlin ment in 1042. He had already (in 1041) accepted, though too ment in 1042. He had already (in 1041) accepted, though too late to be of any one in restoring confidence, the filshapric of Wood cesters. Reduced immediately afterwards to the most absolute powerty by the seizure of his revenue, his venerable figure was no be seen still lingering on amider the haunts of his obspacead life, a silout witnesses the Chardier had been followed in time they might not have been reduced to each straite; to the Tourdhearts, that Sander that the Reducing the Reducing to the Reducing his last years to the personal supervision of the yearsh who the Oburch and had the personal supervision of the yearsh who teacher from when many leading men of that generation and as the teacher from when many leading men of that generation and as the teacher from when many leading men of that generation and as the teacher from when many leading men of that generation and as the teacher from when many leading men of that generation and as the teacher from when many leading men of that generation had in so

of England, wherein it have find my haption and whole breather, as a mast reviewed members of it. Yorke destrine and describes of this Church have I testings after authorized by the same as an experiment, and by violes grace constants addressly and results by the same as an ance accounted to my shirtly (ender his Majurit's protection) delicately to member against l'apiet, Testing, or any other that the oppose it. The postery of our against l'apiet, it has been more often, and with gracher paires in the postery of our drope and the first lines been more often, and with gracher paires in the postery of the first protective of gracher paires in the plant of the first protection of the plant of the first late of the protection of the plant of the first late of the first late of the protection of the first strength of the plant of the restriction of the first late of the first late of the restriction of the first part of the first and the master and protect and restriction of the first late of the first and the first late of the first and of the first and the Church which of the first and and the first and of the Church which are not a first of the contraction of the first barry, and discrete an angle of the first and are the first barry, and discrete an angle of the first of the first barry, and discrete an angle of the first of the first barry, and discrete an angle of the first of the first barry, and discrete and angle of the first and are the first and an are first the first barry, and discrete an angle of the first and are the first barry, and discrete an angle of the first and are first barry, and discrete an angle of the first and are first barry, and discrete an angle of the first and are first barry, and discrete an angle of the first and are first barry and discrete and are first and ar

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his death one of his Works received a double compliment. His Manual of Polemical Theology was published with the highest encomiums by Dr. Barlow, the Royalist and future Bishop. It came out at Oxford, where it could hardly have appeared (in 1657) except by permission of the Parliamentarian Visitors. But perhaps it was rather a sign of the change beginning to make itself felt in the University. In the Preface the chief merit of the author is stated to have been his successful struggle against Pelagianism, Socinianism, and the errors of Popery.

The completeness and rapidity of the change which Laud effected at Oxford is essential to an understanding of the subject before us, and may be gathered from two or three facts which should now be mentioned. It was but in 1606 that we found "Mr. William Laud, B.D., scandalizing the Academians." In 1610 Wood reports Magdalen College to be "a very nest of Puritans," the College which soon after became so distinguished on the other side. But in 1622, when Prince Charles, Buckingham, and Laud had become in James's last years the virtual governors of the realm, the Annals not obscurely indicate that so-called "Arminianism" was already firmly established in the University by authority, in spite of Prideaux's opposition, and though still "for the most part disrelished by the generality of Academians." It is needless to recount what happened in the following years. The suppression of Parliaments rendered the allegiance of Oxford a necessity for the Court, and infinite pains were taken to secure that allegiance. By 1630 the majority against "Arminianism" had been reduced to at least equality; for in that year Laud, now Bishop of London, was elected Chancellor of the University by a slender majority (as officially reported, though open to question, as Wood admits) over Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, younger brother of the last Chancellor. This narrow victory—the contemporary MS. Diary of Mr. Crosfield, of Queen's College, places the majority at nine-had important issues. Not only had Laud's Chancellorship a greater effect on Oxford than that of any other holder of the office

his death, one of his Works received a double complement. His Manual of Polemical Theology was published with the highest encominum by the Hardow, the Haralist and flatmu Bishop. Is came not at Oxford, where it could bardly have appeared (in 1647) except by pomission of the Parliamentarian Visions. But perhaps it was rather a sign of the change beginning to make itself fest in the University. In the Produce the chief murit of the author is stated to have been his encocadial arrungle against Pelagionism.

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before or since, but it is not difficult to trace the marks of so doubtful a defeat on the peevish and irritable mind of the Earl, in connection with his subsequent tenure of the office which he had on this occasion so nearly grasped.

Then began that wonderful Decade which, regard it as we may, was in truth a period almost equally exceptional with that which followed during the Commonwealth. It was not indeed a Government without Church and King, but it was the Government of a King without a Parliament, and of a Church in which all doctrines, except those of the dominant party, were proscribed and silenced by the strong hand—a virtual tyranny under honoured forms and names. The Chancellorship of Laud made itself instantly felt by overbearing acts under colour of suppressing disturbances and the spread of false doctrine. All anti-Arminian teachers were severely punished if they did not submit or recant. The King's own personal power was unscrupulously brought to bear on the University. Not a nook or corner escaped the eye of the restless Chancellor. Even the Statutes of the University, which he took into his own hands, completely re-cast and re-issued, contained many passages which were offensive to his theological opponents.

All this was exceedingly well meant, and much of it was effective, much of it useful; much of it has remained. The Chancellor's own experience had taught him the need of many reforms. He had witnessed the irruption of luxury and disorder in James's reign, and the insufficiency of the attempts to grapple with them. It seemed to him just the case for the strong hand. No doubt he carried a great reform in morals and manners. His new Charter was considered a great and real boon; his Statutes were a great improvement; his Cycle of Proctors put an end to a perennial source of disturbance. Wood's Annals bear evidence of the success of his efforts, while unconsciously supplying us with the means of appreciating at their true value the means which he employed. Evelyn, a Fellow Commoner of Balliol in 1637, notes that "then was the University exceedingly regular under the exact discipline of W.

before or since, but is in not difficult to trace the marks of so doubtful a defeat on the peakish and initiable wind of the Mark, in connection with his subsequent tenure of the office which he had on this accession so nearly arranged.

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Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chancellor;" and of course in the Works of Heylin and other professed admirers we may find still more pronounced expressions in favour of his policy.

But what had become of the opponents of that policy during the ten years of the Chancellorship, and the preceding years during which Laud's influence had been so profoundly felt? Many of the more vehement spirits had taken their departure from a place where they could not publicly profess their opinions; and, in shaking off its dust from their shoes, had thrown in their lot with the Nonconformists. This was often done with reluctance, even by such men; but it was intensely difficult for them to find any other employment suitable to their education and talents. Extremes beget extremes. Others braved it out at Oxford, and nursed their resentment till their turn came. These, speaking generally, took refuge in the Halls, which at Oxford have always been more or less distinguished from the Colleges in tone and character, and now added to previous jealous differences that of becoming almost exclusively the nurseries of so-called "Puritanism;" but in several Colleges there was still a minority of these men, and in a few, such as Merton, under Sir Nathaniel Brent, and in Lincoln, under Paul Hood, they may have held their own. In Exeter, under Prideaux and Conant, the opposition to the Laudian system was probably neutralised by the west-country loyalty of that Foundation, which supplied a counter-attraction, and grew more and more pronounced as the catastrophe approached. But in the large majority of the Colleges men swam with the stream.

A very few years of resolute government and weeding-out, by able and learned men, are sufficient to turn the scale in a University, especially when backed by authority, supported on principles which appeal to the conscience, and baited by every worldly advantage which it is in the power of Church and State combined to confer. Some of those who were only actuated by the lower class of motives showed their true colours when the trial came; but how conscientiously the great mass had behaved in the matter is proved

Land, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chancellot 3" and of course in the Worlds of Paylin and other professed admirers we may find still more promuned expensions in favour of his policy.

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not only by the almost entire unanimity with which Oxford took up the cause of Church and King when the Rebellion broke out, but by the evidence of the Register now before us. When the King was in extremities, and the Parliament in possession of absolute power, when the stoutest Royalists had been already slain, or forcibly driven from the University, and every inducement was at hand to suggest submission, those who preferred to sacrifice their places to a hopeless cause were still in a majority of about two to one. Many of these had not originally been Cavaliers; many had never belonged to the school of Laud and Strafford; but one tyranny had already been forgotten in another. The first offenders had paid an awful and excessive penalty, but the executioners were by no means forgiven.

To place then the fluctuations of University opinion and government previous to the Visitation briefly before the reader, they may be thus summed up.

Beginning with Elizabeth's reign, we observe the firm establishment of the Reformed Church of England as represented by the Second Prayer Book of Edward the Sixth; we witness the supremacy of the via media of the Reformers, as distinguished from Romanism and Non-Episcopal Dissent. During her reign the violence of that section of the Reformers which had been driven to extremity under the Marian persecution showed itself at Oxford for a time under the patronage of Leicester, and left its mark. As it had received its impulse from the persecuted Lollards of the fifteenth century and the iconoclasts of Edward's reign, so the "Puritans" propagated their spirit to the Root-and-Branch men of the Great Rebellion, and the bitter sectarians of later dates. Their politics were coloured by their theology; and, if we owe to their courage and desperation some portion of our civil liberties, it may well be questioned if they have not retarded by their violence reforms which would otherwise have been long ago effected. It was this section which had been at once precipitated from the various elements of the Church of England by the bitter solvent of the Laudian

movement. It was this section which threw itself into the conflict of King and Parliament with all the ardour of an oppressed people suddenly set free. It was this section which took the lead in the early days of the Visitation at Oxford, and rejoiced in the task, so unwelcome to the more moderate portion of the Visitors, of ejecting the Cavaliers. It chiefly ramified in numerous directions amongst the more fanatical sects of the period, but was still also to be found among the Presbyterians, who had as a body greatly sobered down when the Crown was once trampled in the dust.

A very large proportion of these Presbyterians had broken off from the Church principally on the ground of the novel assertion and methods of defence of the Divine Right of Episcopacy. As long as the questions in dispute were strictly the doctrinal ones inherent in Calvinism they retained their place; for Calvinism was of course, and has always been, what we now call "an open question"; and, even further, they were willing to assent to Episcopacy as a decent and orderly arrangement, coming down from the early Church, or even as sanctioned by Apostolical, or quasi-Apostolical, authority, which was the point of view of some of the most learned and orthodox Churchmen of the age, such as Archbishop Ussher and Lord Falkland. But much more than this was now claimed. They might even bear with the jure divino in a Prideaux; but the claim was now accompanied by, and mixed up with, dangerous approximations to Rome, apparent enough in the cases of Bishops Mountagu,^b Goodman, and others, abundantly suspicious in still greater personages, and emphasized by numerous actual desertions of the English for the Roman Church. These men, then, believing that they inherited the via media of the Reformation, and producing a catena of authoritative teaching in the University before the innovations com-

^b For Mountagu's position see "Parliament and the Church of England." (Seeley.) 1875.

^{*} See Parr's Life of Ussher, App. p. 7; Elrington's Life of Ussher, vol. i. pp. 209, 256, 257. For Lord Falkland's position on this subject, see a Paper in the Church Quarterly for July 1877, entitled "Lord Falkland and his Modern Critics," by the writer of these pages.

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See Pure's Light of Linder, App. to It Eletropea's Light of Holder, and Lope with 200, 201. See Lord Palliford's position on this only only on a longer in the Characteristics duly 1877, establed "Lord Rekland and his Maham Criston" by the water of these parts.

[&]quot; For Mountage & position see " Parliement and the Charte of Kantard." (maker)

menced, often became Presbyterians, very much indeed against their will. Their school had been for the larger part of the three reigns preceding the Great Rebellion the main strength and sinews of the University; they very slowly relinquished their posts. In many cases, after a period of Non-conformity, they conformed again; in many the differences between them and those who held on in the Church were scarcely perceptible. Many more would have conformed at the Restoration, if only the so-called "Ussher's model" of Episcopacy, or something akin to it, could have been established at that critical moment.a It is the silencing and estrangement of these men from the Church which forms the heaviest count against the Laudian movement, and must be regretted even by those who most approve of that school. It is in the gradual emergence of these men, after the violence of the Visitation of Oxford was passed, that we must look for the explanation of the phenomena we are about to witness. Though pushed into the background at the commencement of the Visitation the real government of the University fell into their hands; it was their spirit which mitigated the evils attendant on such an experiment; it was their successful discipline, their efficient protection, which passed on the University to Restoration times in a state of which its greatest admirers at other periods can adduce no better example.

Bearing in mind, then, this antecedent history, and observing the effects of the decomposing process which had been going on in the Church and University in connection with the grossly unconstitutional government of the Stuart sovereigns, we shall be the less surprised at the substantial justice and patient moderation which characterized the Parliamentary Visitation when once established,

^a Some doubt hangs over the exact nature of what is called "Ussher's Model"; but what Ussher proposed or sanctioned in 1641, what he proposed in 1648 at Newport (and which was accepted by Charles I. and the Presbyterian ministers), and what formed the basis of discussion at the Savoy Conference in 1661, was substantially the same thing; the Bishop was only to act, in Ordination and Jurisdiction, in concurrence with other clergy, whether Suffragan Bishops or representative Presbyters, and in connection with Synods meeting periodically.

Bearing in neads then, this antecedent history, and observing the effects of the decomposing process which had been going on in the Church and University in connection with the growty uncousti-cutional government of the Sumrt severeigns, wershall be the less surprised at the substantial justice and patient made various which characterized the Parinteentary Visitation when smoe established,

^{*} Notes doubt heavy over the coner mapes of what is online a Reaber's Madel"; but when Deaber arrivated or amortiqued in 1641, what in proposed in 1643 as New-port (and whith was arrepted by admitted 1, and the Production ministers), and what formed the basis of discussions of the sense Confession in 1641, was relating the sense things the blacky was cover forms in the thind the sense of the formed was cover forms in the analysis of a confession with school with Electric School with Electric School with the representation and in connection when a representative received and

and not at all surprised at the success which attended it. It was, indeed, a Revolution, a forcible interruption of the accustomed order of things, but it was a most orderly interruption. We shall see that every effort was made to secure obedience without force, and that the expulsions were the absolutely necessary consequence of the government of the country having passed into other hands.

We are here of course merely stating facts. Those facts are exactly what the majority of the University, when it was subjected to the Visitation, did not understand. They would not acknowledge that the Parliament had succeeded de facto to the power of the Sovereign, and must be obeyed accordingly. They had to be ejected. It was better, under the circumstances, that they should depart; a centre of opposition to the constituted Government of the country could not be tolerated by a completely victorious party. However we may admire the dogged English spirit which refuses to believe that it is beaten, it was better for the general public that those whose consciences forbade them to submit should retire for a time, and leave the authorities to work out their own plans of reform in their own way.

But, further, this antecedent history accounts for more than the mere abstention from unnecessary violence, and the recurrence to the old paths of the University system as soon as it could be made with safety. It illustrates the spirit and temper of the Visitation, taken as a whole, on its constructive side. To a large proportion of those University men into whose hands the task was committed, this government on so-called "Puritanical" principles appeared very much in the light of a return to better days which had passed away, not so very long before, under the influence of the "Arminian" school, a natural reaction, though perhaps carried too far, from an extreme direction into which the course of their beloved University had been betrayed, a recovery from a disease which, during the process of recovery, must necessarily exhibit some abnormal symptoms. The old stream had been diverted by force: force was necessary to restore it to the proper channel; but,

and not at all surprised at the success which atmoded it. It was, indeed, a Revolution, a foreible interruption of the accustomed order of things, but it was a most enterly interruption. We that see that every effort was made to secure obedience without force, and that the expulsions were the absolutely necessary consequence of the government of the augusty having passed into other hands.

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when once restored, everything was to go on as nearly as possible, mutatis mutandis, as before.

Of course it is not easy to determine with accuracy how far the system of religious doctrine prevalent during this time differed from that of the Church as established at the Reformation; but we may gather something from the tenets of the two Regius Professors of Divinity who span the period. Dr. Hoyle, who had been Professor of Divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, before the Irish Rebellion, devoted a large part of his Inaugural Lecture at Oxford to the earnest commendation of Bishop Prideaux; Dr. Conant, who succeeded him, was avowedly of Prideaux' school on all essential points. The great position formerly held by the Regius Professors of Divinity has been already noticed; and it was certainly not less typical at this period than at others.

We may, then, still imagine the University during the Parliamentary Visitation to be not very widely sundered from the theological standpoint at which it had been overtaken by the Laudian movement already described; and, having now marked out the true position of affairs in the midst of a long series of fluctuations, we can already form some opinion regarding the course which the Visitors would naturally take when the power of the Parliament was once firmly established.

CHAPTER II.

THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE VISITATION.

The antecedent history of the University, a sketch of which has been necessary in order to ascertain the relative place of the Visitation in a series of events, has prepared us to view this temporary government chiefly from the controversial and theological side. Such when once restored, everything was to go on as nearly as possible, muchitic sustandir, as before

Of course it is not easy to determine with accuracy how far the expects of seligious doctrine provalent during this time differed from that of the Church as established at the Helmmanion; but we may guiber countries from the teness of the two Regims Profession of Divinity who span the pariod. Or Heyla, who had been the forces of Divinity as Trinity College, Dublia, before the Irich Roberts, devoted a large part of his leasured Leasure as Oxford Roberts, devoted a large part of his head at Consult who all assential to the carness connectedly of Paideaux; Dr. Consult who points. The great position formerly hald by the firgust Professors of Divinity has been already madeault and it was cartainly not lies applied at this provided than at others

We may then, still imagine the University during the Parities mentery Visitation to be not very widely sondered from the those logical standpoint at which it had been overtaken by the Landlan movement already described; and, having new marked out the une position of affairs in the midst of a long series of fluctuations, we can already form some opinion regarding the course which the Visiters would naturally take when the power of the Parliament was exceptionly established.

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is no doubt the most prominent aspect, confronting us at every turn; but we may now attempt to distinguish its characteristics a little further. We shall understand the actual reform and government of the University during the Commonwealth all the better for pausing a moment to notice the character and career of the persons principally concerned in the work.

And first it must be observed that the distinction which has been traced generally between the more fanatical and the more moderate sections of the anti-Arminians is equally visible at first among the clergy of the Board of Visitors, which comprised men of both sorts. To such men as Cheynell and Henry Wilkinson, senior, the earlier operations requiring force were willingly relinquished; into the hands of the moderate section, of which Reynolds and Conant may be taken as the chief representatives, the constructive processes mainly fell. The same distinction is observable amongst the laymen who took a prominent part. The celebrated Prynne may be considered the type (at this time) of the violent party; the learned Selden, who had belonged to the party of Hyde and Falkland in 1641, of the moderate section. Prynne was sent with the Chancellor as a sort of Assessor when all measures short of force had been patiently tried, and summary ejection had to be commenced. Smarting under the loss of his ears, he had not yet learnt what was involved in the overthrow of a political Constitution which, however abused, had carried with it sufficient safeguards if these had only been vindicated and applied with true patriotism. Selden, on the other hand, gave his best advice to the Royalists, listened to the pleadings of the imprisoned monarch for his friends, and procured for the leaders of the University that they should at least be represented by proper Counsel · before the Committee of Parliament.

We cannot indeed draw any very definite line between Presbyterians and Independents on this point. Selden, and some who acted with him on the above Committee, were Erastians or Independents; several of them, though not Selden himself, taking the is no doubt the most preminent aspect, confronting us at every turn; but we may now drampt to distinguish its characteristics a little further. We shall understand the actual reform and government of the University during the Commonwealth all the letter for pausing a montant to notice the character and cames of the persons principally reasonable in the work.

We cannot indeed draw any very definite line between Fredry terians and Independents on tide point. Exhler, and send who acted with him on the above Committee, when literations or ladependents; several of them, though nor Selder bingels, taking the course of lenity out of mere opposition, in consequence of the jealousy which had already burst forth between the two great parties as soon as they had become victorious. And amongst the Oxford Visitors who left their personal mark, and who must be classed with Reynolds and Conant among the wiser and more moderate section of the reformers, was Doctor John Owen, an Independent, who was expressly placed in office by Cromwell as his representative. Still further, we associate with these men no less a person than the great Protector himself, whom we shall see exercising his functions on the whole in accordance with the title he had selected, and, as Chancellor of the University, displaying a remarkable contrast to his predecessor, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, whose Presbyterianism was of the violent type expressed by Cheynell, Wilkinson, and Sir Nathaniel Brent.

Still it may be asserted that, taking the whole period of the Commonwealth together, the government of the University had a decided tendency to fall under the influence of that moderate section of the Presbyterians who have been described in the last chapter, and who learnt more and more moderation from the adversity to which they found themselves exposed at the hands of the party which held the sword. Under their influence and management we shall observe the interference of the Visitors becoming more and more exceptional, more and more confined to cases of gross scandal and of the re-appearance of abuses only half suppressed. We shall see College after College receiving permission to elect its own officers; Convocation becomes more and more independent; the general routine, the academical exercises, the proper business of the University, gradually fall into their place; the old solemnities are restored, dangerous attacks repulsed, and a general feeling of confidence established. In short, under their government the education of English youth at Oxford soon began to proceed much as before the Rebellion. The Colleges no longer afforded the dreary spectacle which the Civil War had produced; abuses were removed, residence enforced, tutors made to do their duty, financial order restored. They were soon

course of Iraity out of mere opposition, in consequence of the icalicary which had already burst forth between the two great parties as noon as they had become victorrows. And amongst the Oxford Visitors who left their personal mark, and who must be classed with Reynolds and Commt moong the wisor and more moderate excitor of the reformers, was Doctor John Owen, an Independent, who was expressly placed in office by Grotowell as his representative. Still further, we associate with these men no less a person than the great further, we associate with these men no less a person than the great Protector kineself, whom we shall see exercising his functions on the whole in accordance with the title he had telected, and, as the whole in accordance with the title he had telected, and, as Chancellor of the University, displaying a remarkable contrast to his predecessor, the Earl of Frankinche and Montgemery, whole fire predecessor, the Earl of Frankinche and Montgemery, whole Freshyterianism was of the violent type-expressed by Cheynell. Wilkinson, and Sir Nothaniel Remt.

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filled to overflowing: the country gentlemen sent their sons in greater numbers than of old, and with much less alarm for their principles. The religious element was far more visibly present than even in the days of Laud: the difference lay in its administration, and in the prevalence of religious practices, which were not, it is true, those of the Church, but were perhaps worked by several of the tutors in ways more or less in harmony with the views of anti-Arminian Churchmen. Nelson a describes how even Sanderson and Bull contrived, in their respective parishes, to satisfy the demand for extempore prayers out of the very words and matter of the Church Formularies; and probably this practice was not unknown at Oxford. A large proportion of the elder officers of the University and Colleges had been episcopally ordained.

But the history of the Vice-Chancellors who span the period will be more suggestive than anything else; and to that the remainder of this chapter will be devoted. Their appointment rested with the Chancellor.

One of the chief securities for the independence and self-government of the Universities was, from their very foundation, held to be their free election of a Chancellor. To quote the summary account of the history of this office, which till of late years was to be found at the commencement of the Oxford Calendar, "This office was formerly triennial and sometimes annual; John Russel, Bishop of Lincoln in the year 1484, being the first Chancellor who was elected for life. Before this period the office was generally executed by some resident member of the University; afterwards it appears to have been frequently holden by bishops, and lastly by laymen, the first of whom was Sir John Mason, Knight, who was elected in 1552." The Chancellors of the period now under review were three in number—Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Oliver Cromwell, and Richard Cromwell. The first had been, as already noticed, elected in 1641, in succession to Laud, superseded by the

[·] Life of Bull, Works, vol. vii. p. 33.

filled to overflowings the country gentlemen sent their sons in greater numbers then of old, and with much less alarm for their principles. The religious element was far more visibly present than even in the days of Lands the difference lay in its administration, and in the prevalence of religious practices, which were not, it is true, there of the Church, but were perhaps worked by several afthe tutors in ways more or less in harmony with the views of anti-the tutors in ways more or less in harmony with the views of anti-fault contrived, in their respective parishes, to satisfy the demaed for extempore prayms out of the very words and matter of the Church Formularies; and probably this gractice was not unknown at Oxford. A large proportion of the elder officers of the University and Colleges had been episcopally ordained.

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Royal authority and the action of the University when Oxford was held by the King in 1643, and "restored," as the Parliament considered it to be, in 1647, by their authority. Concerning the influence exercised by each of these Chancellors, enough will appear as we proceed: their characters and position are too well known to require any special notice in this place.

There was no order of selection, as at present, by which the Chancellor was guided in the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor. Indeed, before the issue of the Laudian Statutes, it had not even been necessary to select a Head of a House. Laud had appointed the fittest man to govern the University according to his own views. Those who now held his office did of course precisely the same thing. The greatest pains were taken at each vacancy to secure the assistance of a local governor suitable to the supposed necessities of the times. These were, during the twelve years which succeeded the expulsion of the stout old Royalist, Dr. Samuel Fell, in 1648, four in number-Doctors Reynolds, Greenwood, Owen, and Conant. One of these, Doctor Greenwood, will not require a special notice, as he was only appointed by way of stop-gap till a proper successor to Reynolds could be found. He had attracted Laud's notice in 1637 as a "peevish and factious" Puritan. Wood calls him a "severe and good governor," and he was useful in keeping order, but he was otherwise a man of no mark. The others were leaders of their generation; each in his turn was recognised as facile princeps. Further, they were not only Vice-Chancellors, but leading Visitors. It is therefore worth while to linger a little over their history before we describe their acts. Reynolds held the office from April 1648 to October 1650; Owen from September 1652 to October 1657; Conant from October 1657 to August 1660.

The salient points of similarity which marked out these three men in turn for the Vice-Chancellorship were their high private character, their undoubted piety, their extensive learning, their Royal authority and the action of the University when Oxford was held by the King in 1613, and "restored," as the Pathiament considered it to be, in 1647, by their authority. Concerning the influence exercised by each of their Chancellors, enough will appear as we proceed; their characters and position are too well known the require any special notice in this place.

The salient points of similarity which marked out these three men in turn for the Vice-Chancellarship were their high private character, their andoubted picty, their extensive learning, their catensive learning, their

special power as preachers, their reputation for ability and good sense. All this may be gathered even from the pages of the bitter and satirical Wood, who can scarcely be said to note any real fault against Reynolds or Owen, though he makes the most of any circumstance which tells against them; while the only notice that he takes of Conant (and that not in his Annals) is that he calls him a "learned, pious, and meek divine." There are fortunately fuller accounts extant of these men in the form of biographies, little known perhaps in the present day, and composed in a strain of admiration by friendly writers, but eminently useful in enabling us to form a judgment as to their respective merits. Reynolds and Conant are distinguished from Owen by the course they took amidst the perplexities of the times, a course remarkably similar in each case, before and independently of the relationship formed by the marriage of Conant to Reynolds's daughter. They were alike in their fluctuations between the Church and Nonconformity, though showing differences at different times; they both ended their careers as widely venerated Church dignitaries. Owen, on the other hand, driven from Queen's College by resentment at the Laudian government in 1637, threw in his lot with the Independents, and never came back to the Church of England.

Dr. Edward Reynolds had been formerly a Fellow of Merton College, and as such decidedly opposed to the rising "Arminian" school. The controversies of Charles's reign landed him at about the time of the Great Rebellion in Presbyterianism, and with that party, when the struggle commenced, he took the Covenant. But he was chiefly known as a preacher, a preacher acceptable to men of all parties, one of the very few of that time who did not carry politics into the pulpit. Any one who examines the six volumes of printed sermons which have come down to our own times can observe this for himself. They will find no distinctive Calvinism in them, little or no controversial matter; but singularly beautiful

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and effective discourses of a thoroughly Scriptural character, in which some allowance must of course be made for the "longwindedness" of the sermons of those days. For the benefit of those who might consider this examination too severe a task, two authors may be quoted. Wood tells us that Reynolds was "a person of excellent parts and endowments, of a very good wit, fancy, and judgment, a great divine, and much esteemed by all parties for his preaching and florid style." Sir Thomas Browne, the famous author of the Religio Medici, tells us that Reynolds was "a man of singular affability, meekness, and humility, of great learning, a frequent preacher, and constant resident. For his divinity he was a true continuer of the name of Reynolds in the Church of England, and for his sermons they have run the gauntlet through the University, the Inns of Court, and the City. They have met with the approbation of both the prince and his people, scholars, gentlemen, and citizens." Wood also tells us that his Works were Base "printed several times, and much bought up and commended by men of several persuasions." a In the same passage of Wood may be found many depreciatory remarks about Reynolds on the score of his Presbyterianism and his time-serving conduct. Let us examine the latter charge.

We must take Reynolds as we find him, a Presbyterian. As such he could certainly not be blamed by an impartial judge for accepting the leading part to which he was summoned as one of the seven selected preachers to "prepare the way for the Visitation," or subsequently as one of the Visitors, as Vice-Chancellor, and as Dean of Christchurch. On his own principles he was in his proper place. The only question is, how did he use his most invidious office? It is speaking volumes to say that no single charge is brought against him in this capacity by Wood, who indeed in his quaint way remarks that "loath he was to nauseate his reputation by actions so much repugnant to his profession till baited with Chey-

of the Parime Medici, take us that Reynolds was "a mun of singular all religion, mechaess, and humility, of great learning, a

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nell's execrations of his detestable neutrality;" and he is admitted to be personally free from the harshness which of necessity accompanied the early expulsions. He was of too gentle a nature for those rougher processes. Again, as soon as the King's so-called "execution" takes place, we at once mark a change in his relations to the ruling power which prove his honest sincerity. The "Engagement," by which the existing government of England, without a King or House of Lords, was to be recognized, was now pressed upon the University. We shall see that great latitude was allowed to Conant in accepting this instrument; and no doubt Reynolds could have had the same terms. The celebrated Sanderson had shown, with his consummate skill in casuistry, that there might be circumstances under which loyal subjects of the King could take it, but Reynolds stood firm, and in consequence lost, first the Vice-Chancellorship, and then the Deanery of Christ Church. This was giving up all for the sake of conscience. None after this could accuse him of self-seeking. Baxter has indeed asserted that Reynolds offered to take the Engagement when too late; but his biographer rejects this unsupported statement. He now retired to London, and quietly took up once more his old place as minister to a Presbyterian congregation. But his turn came again. The Independents ran their course. Cromwell was dead. The secluded Presbyterian Members of Parliament resumed their place, and Reynolds was restored to the Deanery of Christ Church in the year before the Restoration. With his party he shared largely in bringing about that event, and used his influence at Oxford in its favour, along with his son-in-law Conant, now Vice-Chancellor.

The conduct of Reynolds from that moment is part of English history. His interview with Charles at Breda, and acceptance of a royal chaplaincy, his efforts to secure better terms for his party at the Savoy Conference, and his substantial failure, more from Baxter's fault than his own, his return to the Church, his preferment to the

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Sanderson's Works, Preface, xiv., and vol. vi. p. 380.

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Bishopric of Norwich, his avowed disappointment at the repudiation of the Declaration of Breda, are conspicuous facts. Just as before the Rebellion so many men of the old Reformation school of Elizabeth, honestly believing their doctrines to be those of the Church of England, learnt to object to honoured terms and reverent ceremonies because they had been grossly abused by semi-Romanists, and offended at the exaggerated claims for Episcopacy put forth in later times, would willingly have accepted the so-called "Ussher's Model," so it was at the Restoration. That "Model" makes the chief point of the Address presented by the Presbyterians to Charles at Breda; in the use of ceremonies they desired some liberty. The point of difference between Reynolds and his followers on the one hand, and Baxter, Calamy, and the mass of the Presbyterians on the other, does not appear, when the whole subject was brought under full discussion, to have been of any considerable magnitude. border-line was difficult to define. A very little more would have brought Baxter to Reynolds's side. The latter thought Conformity under the circumstances the least of two evils; the former thought the same of Nonconformity. Both acted conscientiously. It is a question with which we are not here concerned whether some slight concessions, which might not have really injured the Church, would not have prevented the permanent secession of those whose loss has been so disastrous; it is only necessary in this place to point out that we must think for ourselves in judging of Reynolds's career, and refuse to be satisfied with the gloss put upon it by partisan opponents. His subsequent life was blameless and eminently useful. That we hear but little of it publicly in the reign of Charles the Second is perhaps in its favour. There is one title at least to our respect and affection of which Bishop Reynolds can never be deprived. It ought not to be forgotten that the form of "General Thanksgiving" in our Prayer-book, which is perhaps of all portions of the Liturgy that most generally prized, was his contribution to the Revision of 1662.

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Dr. John Owen was even more the leading. Divine of the last

pendents than Reynolds of the Presbyterians; but he was a very different, and in some respects a more remarkable, man. He was selected by Cromwell to succeed Reynolds as Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor, to keep order in the newly-reformed University, and to see that the reforms were thoroughly worked out. That great judge of character knew his man. From his point of view John Owen possessed every qualification for the task.

Born of a good Welsh family in 1616, and residing at Queen's College, Oxford, from the age of 12 to that of 21, he had imbibed, under the learned Barlow, his tutor, a full draught of Oxford learning at a time when the great streams of controversy were in tumultuous conflict. He was one of those "irreconcilables" whose course was irrevocably determined by the violence of the Court policy which rose triumphant under Laud. His whole nature revolted against it. Thus the Covenant, the Rebellion, the Negative Oath, the Engagement, all came as a matter of course to him, and found in him a keen supporter. His sermon before the regicides on the day after the King's "execution" was interpreted to convey approval. Cromwell selected him, and almost compelled him against his will, to go as his own chaplain on the invasion of Ireland, and employed him to preach the University of Dublin into obedience. So well was he pleased with him that he required him to go to Scotland the next year, and employed him in exactly the same manner at Edinburgh. While one fought the other preached. It was no wonder that in the year following he considered so well-tried a comrade the proper person for a delicate mission to Oxford. For no one knew better than Cromwell the importance of securing the Universities. At his State visit to Oxford with Fairfax, in 1649, we shall see that he took care to create the most favourable impression possible. In 1650 he accepted the Chancellorship. He already saw his way to the kingly, or quasi-kingly, position, and he knew what Oxford had been to kings. No unnecessary violence was to be used. It was to be as nearly as possible the same self-governing Oxford as of old; but it must be secured, firmly

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secured, and yet dexterously managed so that it should not chafe the bit. Where could he find such a rider as Owen?

Let us hear Wood's account of this man, derived, as he tells us, from his "own personal knowledge." After describing the antagonistic views taken by others of one who could not but call forth the strongest praise or blame from friends or enemies, and after having vented his own indignation at his course as an Independent and a rebel, and especially at the laxity he showed when Vice-Chancellor in the matter of University costume, he goes on to say: -"He was a person well skilled in the tongues, rabbinical learning, Jewish rites and customs, had a great command of his English pen, and was one of the most genteel and fairest writers who have appeared against the Church of England His personage was proper and comely, and he had a very graceful behaviour in the pulpit, an eloquent elocution, a winning and insinuating deportment, and could by the persuasion of his oratory, in conjunction with some other outward advantages, move and wind the affections of his admiring auditory almost as he pleased." a A list of his works fills several pages of the Athenæ; many of them are still popular.

How Owen found time in such a busy and various life to acquire the prodigious store of learning which it is acknowledged on all hands that he possessed, is of itself surprising; but it is still more remarkable that such labours should have been congenial to a person of his active habits and powers of administration. He was indeed, though a man of blameless life and admitted piety, a decided member of what has been nicknamed the "Church Militant." His youth had been distinguished for athletic accomplishments; and Wood describes his conduct as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University at a rising of the Cavaliers in 1654-5. Owen undertook for the defence of the county of Oxford as well as the University. For the safety of the latter "a troop of scholars were forthwith raised and armed, and put in a posture of defence under

secured, and yet dexteronsly managed so that it should not chaff the bit. Where could be find such a rider so Owen?

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the command of Dr. Stephens, Doctor of Physic and Principal of Hart Hall, in the head of whom the said Owen did often appear well mounted, with a sword by his side and a case of pistols before him" (Annals).

On another occasion, as we learn from Owen's biographer, he showed courage and presence of mind. It was at the celebration of the University "Act." This time-honoured observance, so long intermitted, though an almost necessary part of the University system, on account of the troubles of Oxford, had, under Vice-Chancellor Greenwood, been recently restored, but it was no longer held under a guard of soldiers, as in 1651:—

One of Trinity College was Terræ Filius [the elected wag of the scholars, who on these occasions was always allowed the greatest license], and before he began the Doctor stood up, and in Latin told him that he should have liberty to say what he pleased, provided he would avoid profanity and obscenity, and not go into any personal reflections. The Terræ Filius began, and in a little time transgressed in all the foregoing particulars; upon which the Doctor did several times desire him to forbear those things that reflected such dishonour upon the University; but notwith-standing he went on in the same manner. At length the Doctor, seeing him obstinate, sent his beadles to pull him down, upon which the scholars interposed, and would not suffer them to come near him. Then the Doctor resolved to pull him downhimself. His friends dissuaded him for fear the scholars should do him some mischief, but he replied, "I will not see the University so trampled on;" and hereupon he pulled him down, and sent him to Bocardo [the prison in the North Gate of the city], the scholars standing amazed to see his courage and resolution.^a

To understand the significance of Owen's conduct it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the curious history of these "Acts," the desperate vigour with which the ancient licence of the Terræ Filius was always defended, and the aggravation afforded to that licence, in times like that of the Commonwealth or the first Jacobite Rebellion, by the vehemence of party conflict. At the latter date it taxed all the courage and energy of Vice-Chancellor Gardiner to put an end to this inveterate nuisance.

^{*} Life, prefixed to Works, p. xi. Of the modern Lives the best is by Orme (1826).

W. of All Souls, p. 369.

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To these instances may be added Owen's courageous conduct in protesting against Cromwell's assumption of the Royal title. This was to sacrifice his whole career to his principles; and indeed he lost his patron's favour in consequence, as well as his Vice-Chancellorship.

In a man of such spirit, and representing such principles as the Independents in those days practised rather than professed, it was the more creditable that Owen behaved so generously to his opponents. To the Presbyterians, whose chief authority he was appointed to supersede, he showed conspicuous generosity when he might have acted very differently. To the Church of England, proscribed and persecuted, he acted as follows:-" He suffered to meet quietly about three hundred Episcopalians every Lord's Day over against his own door, where they celebrated divine service according to the worship of the Church of England. And though he was often urged to it, yet he would never give them the least disturbance; and if at any time they met with opposition or trouble on that account it was from other hands and always against his mind." a This was that "loyal Assembly" described by Sir Leoline Jenkins, which "met not only on Sundays but week-days too, at Dr. Willis his house under the conduct of incomparable Dr. Fell, [afterwards] Dean of Christchurch, where the Church may be said to have retired to that ύπερώον there, with such circumstances of primitive devotion and solemnity as was hardly to be paralleled otherwhere during the storm of that persecution." b Wood gives much the same account of this "loyal Assembly," saying that it met at Mr. T. Willis', the physician's, lodgings in Canterbury quadrangle, and then in his house, "against Merton College church, to which place admitting none but their confidants, prayers and surplices were used on all Lord's Days, Holydays, and their Vigils, as also the Sacra-

a Life, prefixed to Works, p. xi.

^b Life of Dr. Mansell, D.D. Principal of Jesus College. By Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knt. LL,D. London, 1854.

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ment according to the Church of England administered." (Annals.) His generosity to needy scholars should also be mentioned as a marked point in the Oxford career of this distinguished man.

Owen's character comes out in connection with his Vice-Chancellorship somewhat, as might be expected, tinctured with the force of such a nature. Some remarks upon it will be found in a later chapter; but, beyond his truly "Independent" indifference to academical costume, no substantial fault is recorded against him by Wood. He found himself, to his great annoyance, rivalled in his turn by a brother Independent, Dr. Goodwin, who, after the abovementioned protest, superseded him in Cromwell's favour; and he seems to have been sometimes, though not always, right in his struggles with the "reformed" University. There is an instance of this sort towards the close of his official career, when, taught by experience, he insisted on a reform of the annual "Act," but his attempt to coerce the University happily failed. The recovery of power by the Presbyterians put Reynolds once more into his old place at Christchurch, and Conant had long been preparing for the office of Vice-Chancellor. Owen passes away into obscurity, a simple Independent minister, destined, as men supposed, to receive punishment at the Restoration for the violent part he had taken; but, to Wood's astonishment, he was not excepted from the Act of Indemnity. The fact is that Clarendon protected him. knew Owen's story well, made allowance for his errors, and understood his merits. He had indeed specially complimented him on a controversial work against Rome. "He treated him," as Wood tells us, "with all kindness and respect;" but, when he found him "holding a conventicle," he gave him up. Obscurity was the highest favour he could expect at that time. He suffered considerably in the persecutions with which the Nonconformists were subsequently visited, and died in 1683. Owen's biographer draws a picture of him much like Wood's, the picture of a tall, well-made, gentlemanly man, affable and facetious in manner and conversation, decided and resolute in action, yet self-controlled,

ment according to the Church of England administered." (Assatz.)
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generous, prudent, and moderate. The result of his government was of the same sort as that of Reynolds, but, coming at a later date, when affairs were more settled, it was even more marked in the sense of conservation or rather restoration.

The career of Dr. John Conant, our third specimen of the period, is for the present purpose even more important than that of either of his predecessors. They were Visitors only for detached portions of the period under review; he for nearly the whole of it. When the Visitors were drawing towards the end of their work he was already Vice-Chancellor, and remained so, for three years, till the Restoration, during which time the Chancellorship was almost in abeyance. We thus have before us the man who most nearly of all measures the whole series of questions which engage our attention; and we may well require to know what manner of man he was. And yet has anyone ever heard of him? Reynolds and Owen are perfectly well known; what do we know of Conant?

An actor on the University stage of that period who does not also happen to fill a place in the national history has no chance of emerging from obscurity except in the pages of Wood, or by means of some special biography. Wood is silent, and his silence is suspicious. In the last year of Conant's Vice-Chancellorship the historian had an interview with him. It was for the purpose of obtaining access to the University archives, with a view to his great Work. But Conant, he says, "looked on him as a young man, and not able to do such a matter. Nothing being done, they parted." Somewhat later Professor Wallis listened to his request.a Wood is not quite so notorious as Burnet for allowing personal feelings to qualify his treatment of contemporaries; but there are numerous instances of that sort, and it was impossible to touch the sensitive antiquary on a more tender point. Nor was the Life of Conant by his son printed till the present century, nor, when printed, known. The MS. had been seen by the editor of the Biographia Britannica in the middle of the last century, but in later works of

a Wood's Life, p. i.

generous, pradont, and moderate. The result of his government was of the same sort as that of Reynolds, but, coming at a later deta, when affairs were more settled, it was even more marked in the sense of conservation or vather restoration.

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the sort it was not used. Let us see what we can gather from it, and from such other sources as are open to us.

Born in 1608, Conant, as a Devonshire man, came to Exeter, the Devonshire College, already famous under Holland and Prideaux. There he became the favourite pupil of the latter, and Fellow of his College in 1632. "Conanti nihil difficile" was the punning judgment passed on him by his Rector, who prophesied that he would one day succeed him in his offices, both as Head of the College and Regius Professor, which came to pass. As student and tutor he had few, if any, equals. The breaking out of the war deprived him of his pupils, and drove him into the country, where he became an exemplary country clergyman, and was known as a divine of Prideaux' school, the old school of the Reformation. It is characteristic of his simple and high-minded nature, that, when he had little if anything but his Fellowship to fall back upon, he made over the whole of his paternal estate to a younger brother who had many children. The trial now came. He was called upon to relinquish this Fellowship or to sign the Covenant. He preferred to resign rather than "abjure the good order that was established in this Church ever since the Reformation, and was perfected under Queen Elizabeth." This was in 1647; but he was not forgotten in his College. Two years later, a vacancy occurring in the Rectorship of Exeter, he was elected to that office. And here we cannot but notice the opportuneness of his arrival once more on the scene of his old labours at this particular juncture. The Visitors had been firmly established, the expulsions for the most part completed, and his own College so much in harmony with the Visitation that it was the first of them all to be pronounced "in a capacity to choose" its own Head. He was thus freed from the invidiousness of the previous harsh measures which would have clung to him in his capacity of Visitor.

We are next to observe that in this year, 1649, he must not only have accepted the "Covenant," which he had before refused, but also the "Engagement," which Reynolds declined. With regard

the sort it was not need. Let us see what we can gather from it, and from such other sources as are upon to us.

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to the first, as his whole conduct acquits him of self-seeking, we must suppose he felt that matters had now gone too far to justify him in declining to do the work to which he had been called by those who knew him best. The points of difference which agitated religious men at this time were not so clear as they now seem to us, nor did they always obscure the honest judgment of strong and decided High Churchmen in relation to the actors in these scenes. The famous Robert Nelson was well acquainted with all the facts about Conant, yet he calls him "a great man, who encouraged learning during his government, and gave an example of piety to those under his care." a

There is nothing except the pronounced Calvinism of Prideaux' earlier Works to distinguish the theological principles of that divine from those of Reynolds and Conant. All three of them, acknowledged to be among the most learned men of their day, believed that they represented the Primitive Church and the Elizabethan Establishment. Two of them were bishops, one an archdeacon. Yet the first, strenuously resisting the Laudian theology, but accepting (in some sense) the Divine right of Kings and Bishops, threw himself, in spite of the persecutions he had undergone from Charles and Laud, into the cause of Church and King, and died a martyr for his principles: the second, unable to accept the claims of the English Episcopate, joined the Parliament in the Great Rebellion, but giving up all when his King was dead, rather than put his hand to the "Engagement" which postulated a Commonwealth, gradually returned to Church and King: the third, agreeing more nearly with Reynolds than with Prideaux on questions of Church and State, yet too much attached to the Constitution to join the Parliamentarians during either their war or their victory, was ready, when things had gone so far that nothing else could be done, to co-operate with them in working the institutions which he was summoned to administer. On the other hand, he carried

his objections to the reorganisation of the Church at the Restoration further than Reynolds. Though heartily working with him for that great event, connected with him by marriage, standing by his side at the Savoy Conference, and offered "an ecclesiastical dignity, supposed to be the Bishopric of Exeter," he again preferred to give up everything rather than conform, taking his place among the Philip Henrys, and that numerous moderate section of Presbyterians who were Churchmen in everything but the recognition of English Episcopacy. His mind would seem to have been an essentially practical one, agreeing on this point, no doubt, with Stillingfleet and Reynolds, who are reported to have held that "no Church-government is determined in the Word of God, but is variable as occasion requireth." a It took ten years to convince him that the Church, as settled at the Restoration, unsatisfactorily as he thought, had attained that stability which gave a promise of national acceptance. Following much the same course of anxious inquiry as before, when he joined the Nonconformists, he at last made up his mind, in 1670, to rejoin the Communion in which he had formerly ministered so successfully. Some years later he became Archdeacon of Norwich and Prebendary of Worcester, dying in old age, admired and beloved for his Apostolical simplicity and devotion, "a worthy member of the Church of England." b

A few more words must be said upon Conant's conduct with respect to the "Engagement," as it is not only characteristic, but suggestive as to the progress of the Visitors. We have seen that formulary pressed upon him as soon as he accepted the Rectorship of Exeter. It is a proof of the anxiety felt to secure the services of the Rector that he was allowed to lodge a Protest to the effect that "he must not be understood to approve of what hath been done unto or under this present government," and that he did not thereby so

^{*} Baxter's Life, book i. part ii. p. 278.

b Life of Bull, Works, vol. vii. p. 11.

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bind himself, "but that if God shall remarkably call me to submit. to any other power I may be at liberty to obey that call, notwithstanding the present Engagement." a In short, he would obey the "powers that be." The quaint author who supplies us with this interesting Protest thinks it necessary to defend his "Worthy" from the charge of self-interest in the following words:-" This may purge him from those dirty reflections any censorious bigot may asperse his memory withall; who yet, perhaps, in the same circumstances, how squeamish soever he may now seem, would have swallowed all a whole without chewing." And he sums up Conant's services to the University thus:- "Though the times that then were were very dangerous and ticklish, and the mouths of the men in power began to water upon the Colleges and the revenues thereunto belonging, yet the Doctor stoutly defended his post, maintaining the rights and liberties of the University, and kept all in peace and quiet." Archbishop Tillotson was wont to speak of Conant in equally high terms.

Some notice of the more general work done by Conant as Vice-Chancellor will appear in a subsequent chapter; but this will be the best place to give a few details of his management of his College and the University. As it happens, they afford us the only complete insight which we are able to obtain into the real operation of the system which the Visitation was intended to introduce, and supply the best answer to some of the difficulties stated in the previous chapter. The reader will hardly quarrel with their length. In estimating Conant's influence we must bear in mind that soon after he becomes Head of his House, in 1649, he is added to the Board of Visitors (we find his signature in 1651); that he is one of the second Board temporarily appointed by Cromwell and the Parliament in 1652, and also of the third and last Board appointed in 1654; and, as we have seen, that he concentrated in his person such powers of government as were still required when the

bind himself, "but that if God shall remarkably call me to subtoit to any other power I may be at liberty to obey that call, netwith-rianding the present himpegement." In short, he would obey the manding the present things author who supplies us with this interesting Protest thinks it necessary to defend his. "Worthy" from the charge of self-interest in the following marks:—"This may purge him from those dirty reflections any conservous ingot may asperse his memory withail; who yet, perhaps, in the arms circumstances, how squennish seaver he may now seem, such have swallowed all a whole without chowing." And he same of Conser's services at the University thus:—"Though the rivers that then were were very dangerous and ticklish, and the mouths of the there were very dangerous and ticklish, and the mouths of the thereousty belonging, yet the Doctor stoutly defended his peak thereousty the rights and liberties of the University, and tops all in peace and quiet." Archbishop Tilletson, was went to speak of in peace and quiet." Archbishop Tilletson, was went to speak of in peace and quiet." Archbishop Tilletson, was went to speak of the peace and quiet." Archbishop Tilletson, was went to speak of

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Visitation came to an end. His responsibility therefore is clear and undoubted; and it is a pity that his son, in writing his Life, at a time when the Visitation was odious, should have shrunk from even once mentioning that he was a Visitor. From the same cause, probably, we do not find it mentioned by Prince. In the various lists where his name occurs as Visitor Wood gives it without comment, probably dreading to attach too much respectability to the Visitation.

Besides the above duties we must remember that Conant also performed, from 1654 to 1660, that of Regius Professor of Divinity in succession to Hoyle. In this chair his lectures, which were "read constantly twice a week in Term time," were received, we are told, "with universal applause." His extraordinary linguistic accomplishments must have given him great authority. "He was so perfect a master of Greek that he often disputed in it." He was also a great Syriac scholar, and "had good skill in the [other] Oriental languages." Latin of course was the language of daily official life; and a striking instance is given of the effect he produced by an impromptu speech on a certain difficult occasion. His extreme modesty prevented his publication of either lectures or sermons, to which he was constantly pressed by the highest authorities; indeed he burnt them. Wood curtly says, "he hath published nothing." Six volumes of his sermons have, however, been collected and published by Bishop Williams. They were for the most part preached in the later part of his life, and have not attained any celebrity.

It will now be necessary, since no condensation will be of any further use, to give some extracts from Conant's *Life* in full. Enough has been said to show that they may be trusted.

The wars had not only exhausted the College treasury, but also much weakened the College discipline, and reduced the number of the students miserably short of what it was before. He therefore resolves on the only probable means of new peopling his College, which was to be constantly resident, according to his engagement, and apply himself with zeal and vigour to the correcting such abuses as he found, and recovering that ancient and wholesome discipline for which Exeter College had been so famous under the government of Dr. Holland and Dr. Prideaux.

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He determines to prevent as much as possible any the least irregularity within his walls, and strictly to keep himself and the Society to the most exact observance of the statutes and customs of that once flourishing House. In the College his chief care was to plant the fear of God in the youth there, and see that they had well laid the foundation of sincere piety and true religion. And in order to this he was very careful to recommend the youth to pious as well as learned tutors. He would often call on them to be true to their trusts and examples to their pupils, to have a watchful eye over them, and as for such as were designed by their parents for the service of the Church he took more than ordinary pains with them to make them sensible how much it concerned them to be more strictly holy and religious who were to be "the salt of the earth and light of the world."

It was his constant care to keep up in the College the worship of God in all its life and purity. The public prayers in the College chapel he would constantly attend upon, whatever other business he neglected, and would frequently officiate in his own person; and he was so strict in obliging the whole College to a constant attendance that it has been observed you should hardly find one who had absented himself from chapel twice in a week throughout the whole year, unless hindered by sickness, though their numbers were soon increased to two hundred and upward.

Every Sunday at morning prayer he would constantly expound some difficult passages of scripture which would take up more than half-an-hour. He would make critical observations on the text, which he always closed with brief and practical applications; so that his auditory had from him choice materials for forming their judgments as scholars and for influencing their lives as Christians.

Once a week he had a Catechetical lecture in the chapel for the improvement of the undergraduates, in which he went over Piscator's Aphorisms and Woollebius' Compend. Theol. Christ.; and by the way fairly propounded the principal objections made by the Papists, Socinians, and others against the orthodox doctrine in terms suited to the understanding and capacity of the younger scholars, and gave such clear and plain answers to them as detected their fallacies and established the truth.

He took care likewise that the inferior servants of the College, and those who were employed about the meaner offices in it, should be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and would sometimes catechize them in his own lodgings. Now and then in the evening he would call into his parlour some of the students that applied themselves to Divinity, and explain to them, in course, a chapter of some of the darker Prophets, giving the logical analysis of it, and the natural sense of the words, with brief observations on the whole. He would give them the thoughts of learned men upon these prophecies By this method he would oblige them to the study of the Scriptures, and made this their study easy and delightful to them.

Having thus taken care to plant true religion and promote piety in his College, his next endeavours were for the promoting good literature. He looked very strictly himself to the keeping up all exercises, and would often step into the hall in the midst of their lectures and disputations and see that they were performed

He determines an prevent as much as possible any the least integrisery switch his waits and switch to long highest and the flower to the mest creat electrons of that more theretaking library. In the College in what the statutes and see that there is not the create was to plant the four of God in the youth there, and see that there has not lead the fourth to flow much that the create the create the countries of the pound of the more than the transmitted as formed the more often call on them to be true to their transmit examples to their parents for all other call on them and as for unch as were designed by likely parents for all watchird age over them, and as for unch as were designed by likely parents for all service of the Church he took more than ordinary palms with them to main these services of the Church he took more than to be more arrivally hely and religious when were to be "the casts of the morth and light of the world."

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with that accuracy and exactness as they ought to be. He would always oblige both opponents and respondents to come well prepared, and perform their respective parts agreeably to the strict laws of disputation. Here he would often interpose, either adding more force to the arguments of the opponent or more fulness to the answers of the respondents, and supplying where anything seemed defective, or clearing where anything was obscure in what the moderator subjoined. He would often go into the chambers and studies of the young scholars, observe what books they were reading, and reprove them if he found them turning over any modern authors, and sent them to Tully, that great master of Roman eloquence, to learn the true and genuine propriety of that language. Such as were idle, or of suspected morals, were sure to have his company very often, especially at late hours; and he would admonish such to keep company with none but those he should recommend, which always were such whose learning and virtuous inclinations had distinguished them in the House, and who might be a check to them as well as a guide.

His care in the election of Fellows, on which so much depends the reputation and interest of a College, was very singular. A true love of learning, and a good share in it, in a person of untainted morals and low circumstances, were sure of his patronage and encouragement. Whoever he was in whom these were found he stood in need of no letters or friends to Mr. Conant against the College elections, with whom worth alone and true statutable qualifications outweighed all interests and recommendations. What a happy effect this had upon the growth of the College, that there was no way to get the Rector's favour but by deserving it, is almost incredible.

He would constantly look over the observator's roll and buttery-book himself; and whoever had been absent from the Chapel prayers, or extravagant in his expenses, or otherwise faulty, was sure he must atone for his fault by some such exercise as the Rector should think fit to set him; for he was no friend to pecuniary mulets, which too often punish the father instead of the son.

Exeter College flourished so much under the government of Mr. Conant that the students were many more than could be lodged within the walls; they crowded in here from all parts of the nation, and some from beyond the sea, where the fame of Exeter College discipline had reached. It would be tedious to reckon up those eminent persons in Church and State that were bred up under his care. Exeter College, in his time, afforded a Vice-Chancellor, a Proctor, a Doctor of the Chair of Divinity, a Reader of Moral Philosophy and of Rhetoric to the University, a President to St. John's, a Principal to Jesus, and a Divine and Professor to Magdalen College; not to mention such as were transplanted hence to Scholarships and Fellowships in other Colleges, many of whom were men of eminence afterwards.

Space forbids the insertion of the numerous additional proofs of Conant's virtues given in the *Life*, and we must be content with the following passages, in relation to his conduct as Vice-Chancellor, which bear more immediately on the subject.

with that namenty and exactors as they ought to be. He would always astigned to be dependent and expendent to once well prepared the world-often their requested parts agreeably to the sirest laws of disputables. Here he would often temporal or other adding more form to the arguments of the expendents, and capplying where anything cours form in a subject or other parts of the expendents, and capplying where anything cours of the expendents of the result of the character and in the character and other than the course of the expense of the expense of the expense of the character and form them to the character and form them to the true and even them to Tolly, that great course of Reman alongment to hear and even the course of the true and even them to the course of the true and even the company very after. Separately at his companies and a constant additional and alternative had distinguished which storm in the House were agel whose for allege to a character to them as well as a small distinguished the House and the linear and the linear and the linear and the constant when in the House were agel who which to a character to them as well as a could.

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Space forbids the insertion of the numerous additional proofs of Conant's virtues given in the Mile, and we must be content with the following passages, in relation to his conduct as Vire-Chanculles, which bear more insurelistely on the subject.

The first Lent he made a surprising reform in their public disputations, which for some years had been managed with such vehemency and disorder as had created several unhappy divisions in the University. Dr. Conant was a great friend to disputations, and therefore dreaded the consequence of entirely taking away these Lent exercises, which had been found, by long experience, to have been a great incentive to learned emulation. By degrees he so corrected these disorders, and prevailed upon the philosophical gladiators, that they were willing to be reduced to a just temper. His frequent presence at many other of the public exercises, while he sat at the helm of the University, contributed much to the supporting the dignity and solemnity of them.

He used frequently to take his rounds at late hours to ferret the young students from public and suspected houses. It was not the quality or degree of the persons taken in these circuits that would excuse them to the Vice-Chancellor, who could not betray the trust which the University had deposed in him, or wink at what was punishable by the statutes.

We have here more than a picture; it is a photograph. It is more than the record of the work of one man; we may fairly accept it as one aspect of the work done by the Visitation. If we may well doubt whether there were many Conants, we can hardly refuse to see that this was the sort of work, the ideal in the minds of the Visitors, at which their Orders and Regulations aimed. Some of these, like some of Conant's minute acts of supervision, startle us by their adaptation to a state of things with which we are little familiar. But of course we must not judge those times by our own; and the question is how far these people succeeded. Of this we shall be better able to judge later on.

In confirmation of what has been already said, this chapter may fitly conclude with the remark that we seem to be introduced in Conant's Memoirs to a University going on very much in a normal and accustomed style, worked up indeed into unusual industry and correctness of morals by a vigorous religious machinery, but not conveying the idea of a period of interruption and suspension, or of an isolated period, still less one to be forgotten and wiped out as unworthy to take rank with others. And it may be observed that this is exactly what strikes the reader of Wood's own Life, or Diary, written at the time, or from notes taken at the time, and not published by himself, or, indeed, for many

years after his death. This book presents a remarkable contrast to his Annals and Athenæ, which were published by himself, and were written during the reigns of the later Stuarts, when the previous period was invariably painted by University men in the darkest colours. The same thing is to be observed as to all his sources of information. The papers of which he makes use in the Annals for this period are honestly given in his MSS. preserved in the Bodleian. They were most of them supplied by Archbishop Sheldon, and largely consist of Barlow's letters or comments, highly coloured with Cavalier sentiments, or of similar diaries from other members of Colleges. Wood incorporates these wholesale. The same process is notoriously followed in the Athena, where he was of course largely dependent on information received from persons in whom he had confidence for facts, but of violent opinions like his own. The tone is always that of the later Caroline period. In the Life, on the contrary, we see the eccentric young scholar fairly well contented with the existing government under the Visitation; returning, indeed, an evasive answer when summoned, at the age of 16, to subscribe his Submission to the Visitors, but instantly persuaded by his mother and brother to withdraw it; performing all the necessary duties and exercises of his standing; accepting a small office under his brother, who was Proctor; and devoting all the time he could spare from his precocious study of antiquities and heraldry to his beloved music. To this Life we owe many graphic touches, illustrative of the times; but its chief value is its unconscious testimony to the steady work on the old lines performed under the auspices of the Commonwealth. The same unconscious testimony, as far as it goes, is afforded by Evelyn's visit to Oxford in 1654. He was present at the "Act," and observed that the "ancient ceremonies" used in creating Doctors were "not yet wholly abolished." He finds New College Chapel "in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulositie of the times;" and Magdalen College Chapel "likewise in pontifical order, the altar only,

I think, turned table-wise, and there was still the double organ."— Diary, July 10, 1654.

The next chapter will afford us an opportunity of observing the difficulties which confronted the authorities of the Commonwealth in carrying through their Visitation. The mere relation of the facts as they occurred, from the surrender of Oxford to the commencement of the actual government of the University by the new authorities, will enable us to form a judgment as to the alleged cruelty so confidently charged by Wood against the Visitors. "Such cruelty," says he, "was there showed, such tyranny acted by the clergy-visitors, and such alterations made by them, that never the like-no, not in those various times from King Henry VIII to Queen Elizabeth, was ever seen or heard of." (Annals, 1648.) Remembering how much the Universities themselves had to do with the Reformation effected under the Tudor Dictators, and that there was then no Civil War, the elements of a just comparison are wholly wanting. We have now, on the contrary, to watch the University of Oxford exhibiting an attitude of the most formidable hostility, and presenting a very different obstacle to the hand of authority from what had to be surmounted at the Reformation. Cambridge, indeed, had long ago, while the war was raging, been dragooned into obedience, in a decidedly military fashion, several Heads of Houses having been most barbarously treated. Oxford, the centre of a struggle only just concluded, and still palpitating under its effects, was allowed to hold out for nearly two years after the surrender of the City, before any decisive means of establishing the authority of the Government were applied. Obstruction, resistance, defiance, were consummately organized by some of the ablest men the University had ever produced. The question rather arises how it came to pass that a triumphant military power exercised such conspicuous forbearance. The scene opens with the University at bay, and the hunters closing round it.

^{*} See Querela Cantabrigiensis, Oxford, 1646.

I think, turned table-wise, and there was still the double argan."-

See Querla Contribution Contribution State

CHAPTER III.

THE UNIVERSITY ON ITS DEFENCE.

1646-1648.

The Surrender of Oxford to Sir Thomas Fairfax, which may be called the concluding act of the Civil War, took place on June 24, 1646. But the Visitation of the University was not ordered by the "Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament" till May 1st, 1647; the Visitors' "Register" does not commence till September 30th, 1647, nor does it become continuous till March 17th, 1647-8. We have thus to account for an interval of nearly two years, ten months of which elapsed between the Surrender and the Visitation, and eleven months before the Visitors succeeded in causing their presence to be effectually felt in the University. The present chapter will cover that period.

When the Surrender took place there was no real question as to its necessity. From a military point of view the defence might have been a little prolonged, but the cause was absolutely hopeless. Able negotiators obtained the best terms that could be procured, better than could have been procured in any ordinary case, for Oxford City and University were common property, and Fairfax had already proved, at Winchester and elsewhere, his respect for the sacred inheritance by which he had himself signally benefited. These are the words of his summons to Sir Thomas Glemham, the governor:—

May 11, 1648.

SIR,

I do by these summon you to deliver up the city of Oxford into my hands for the use of the Parliament. I very much desire the preservation of that place, so famous for learning, from ruin, which inevitably is like to fall upon it unless you concur. You may have honourable terms for yourself and all within the garrison if you reasonably accept thereof. I desire your answer this day, and remain

Your servant, THO. FAIRFAX.

DI SETTAND

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16-16-1-01-01

The Surrender of Oxford to Sir Houses Fairfax, which may be called the conclusing act of the Civil Wax, took place on June 24, 1646. Hut the Visiestion of the University was not ordered by the "Lords and Commons assembled in Variament" till May Its, the Visitors" Register" does not commoned till September 30th, 1647, nor does it become continuous till March 17th, 1647-8. We have thus to account for an inversal of nearly two years, ten months of which ciapsed between the Surrender and the Visitation and elevan months before the Visitate and elevan months before the Visitate and clevan months before the Visitate and clevan months of the Object the Visitate and clevan months before the Visitate and the Visitation presence to be offectually that in the University. The present chapter will cover the period.

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I do by these consists you readelless up the city of Oxford into any laugh tur the use of the Parliamonn. I very much desire the preservation of that plane, so Laurenter tearing, from rain, which investably is the to this open is unless you consist You may have been about the foreyer and all states for yourself which the course at 1 year reasonably encept thereof. I desire your starmer this core, and execute

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The Treaty of Surrender contained accordingly provisions which are of importance in reference to subsequent events. The careful observer of the facts of the case will note that the University was as much consulted in the matter as circumstances permitted. It was quite out of the question that each Head and member of a College should be made a party to the Surrender. The mere statement of such a claim is absurd. But it would seem that many of those who afterwards declined to submit held that this omission of a separate consent to the Articles of Surrender gave them a title to disclaim any obligation imposed by those Articles. It does not seem that they scrupled to take advantage of such protection as they gained from them both at the time and afterwards. It will be enough here to quote the special article relating to the University:

Art. 14. That the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and the Governors and Students of Christchurch of King Henry VIII. his foundation, and all other Heads and Governors, Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of the Colleges, Halls, and Bodies Corporate, and Societies of the same University, and the Public Professors and Readers, and the Orator thereof, and all other persons belonging to the said University, or to any Colleges or Halls therein, shall and may, according to their statutes, charters, and customs, enjoy their ancient form of government, subordinate to the immediate authority and power of Parliament : and that all their rights, &c. (except such rents and revenues as have been already taken and received by ordinance of Parliament), shall be enjoyed by them respectively, as aforesaid, free from sequestrations, fines, taxes, and all other molestations whatsoever for or under colour of anything whatsoever relating to this present war or to the unhappy differences between his Majesty and the Parliament: And that all churches, chapels, colleges, &c. shall be preserved from defacing and spoil: And if any removal shall be made by the Parliament of any Head or other members of the University, &c. that those so removed shall enjoy their profits during the space of six months after the rendering of Oxford, &c. Provided that this shall not extend to any reformation there intended by the Parliament, nor give them any liberty to intermeddle in the government.

This proviso announced the deliberate intention of the victorious Parliament to "reform" the University, and conveyed a very distinct intimation that no opposition would be tolerated. It implied that a Visitation would take place, such as had previously at different periods occurred, and that all concerned were engaged to

The Treaty of Sourceder contained accordingly provisions which are of importance in reference to subsequent events. The careful observer of the facts of the case will note that the University was as much consulted in the matter as circumstances permitted. It was quite out of the question that each fixed and metales of a was quite out of the question that each fixed and metales of a ment of such a civin is absurd. But it would seem that many of ment of such a civin is absurd. But it would seem that many of those who afterwards declined to submit held that this omission of a separate comment to the Articles of Surrender gave them a title to dischar any solligation imposed by those Articles. It does not seem that they sorupled to take aires and alterwards. It will be caugh heat to quote the special article relaying to the University; of choogh here to quote the special article relaying to the University; of

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submit to it. Under that condition, and "subordinate to the immediate authority and power of Parliament," all was to go on as before. This must be borne in mind. Harsh as the new Government seemed to the conquered party, distressing as the conflict of principles must have been to so many honourable and conscientious men, intimately bound up, as the University was, with Church and King, yet the terms of submission were explicit; and it is difficult to understand how, on the principles of the Great Rebellion, and under the obligations of the Solemn League and Covenant, the Negative Oath, and the Ordinance concerning Discipline and Worship, the authority of those in power could have been left unexercised. It was a government of force, force administered on very distinct principles.

Nor did the precedents of University history afford any ground for the opinion that the absolute independence of a literary republic could be claimed as a right. The boast of Oxford and Cambridge has always been that they are national, and within certain bounds their independence has always been recognised. But this privilege never extended to questions of change of dynasty or religion; if it had, they would have ceased to be national. They were not to be "paternally governed," not to be interfered with except when gross abuses cried for redress; but an imperium in imperio could not be tolerated. Whatever form the Government of the country took, that must be the Government of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

It is, then, from a military as well as from a national point of view that we must regard the events subsequent to the Treaty. On both points there was room for different estimates of the position. The Cavaliers asserted as a matter of principle that they could not be called on to submit to reform or change of government by anyone except the King. The military situation made no difference; while as a matter of policy every delay that could possibly be contrived offered the party the advantage of dividing its enemies, and of giving it the chance of profiting by any turn of events which

submit to it. Under that condition, and "subministe to the immediate nutbority and power of Parliament," all was to go an immediate nutbority and power of Parliament," all was to go an as before. This must be borne in mind. Harsh as the new Covernment seemed to the conquered party, distressing as the conflict of principles must have been to so many bonourable and conscientions men, intimately bound up, as the University was, with Church and King, yot the forms of submission were explicit; and it is difficult to enderstand how, on the principles of the Great Rebellion, and under the obligations of the Solenna Laugue and Covenant, the Nogative Oath, and the Ordinance converting Discipling and Warrabip, the authority of those in power could have been left unoxeroised. It was a government of forces (area administered on very distinct principles.

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might occur in its favour. On the other hand, the Parliamentarians held that the battle had been completely fought out, and that the Universities, like the nation, had simply to submit to the conqueror. The military situation was the dominant feature, but the national point of view was never absent from their vision. The principles of the Great Rebellion were to be triumphant in every part of the land. One University had been reduced to a fit state for propagating those principles; the other must follow.

It must be admitted that the task of setting the University in order, after such a period of war and confusion as had just terminated, must have been sufficiently arduous, even if it had been left to the ordinary authorities. It may, indeed, be doubted whether success would have been at all more speedily obtained under their management than it was under the Visitation. Wood gives a compendious account of the state of things, which is confirmed by all other authorities, when he tells us how "the University was exhausted of its treasure, and that little could be procured abroad for its subsistence," how "its rents were in a miserable condition," how it was "deprived of its number of sons," how "lectures and exercises had for the most part ceased," how "those few scholars that were remaining were for the most part, especially such that were young, much debauched, and become idle by their bearing arms and keeping company with rude soldiers," how "the Colleges were out of repair, their treasure and plate gone, the books of some libraries embezzled, the chambers in the Halls rented out to laics." "In a word there was scarce the face of an University left, all things being out of order and disturbed." a

Warton, who wrote in 1761, giving an anecdote of the old age and dotage of Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity, speaks thus of Balliol:—"Balliol College had suffered so much in the outrages of the Grand Rebellion that it remained almost in a state of desolation for some years after the Restoration—a circumstance not to be suspected from its flourishing condition ever since. Dr. Bathurst, who had restored his own College from the ruinous state in which it had been left, was, perhaps, secretly pleased to see a neighbouring, and once a rival, Society reduced to this condition,

might occur in its favour. On the other hand, the Perliamentariates held that the bettle had been completely longht out, and that the Universities, like the mation, had simply to submit to the conqueror. The military situation was the dominant feature, but the national point of view was never absent from their vision. The principles of the Great Rebellion were to be triumphent in every part of the land. One University had been reduced to a fit state for propagating those principles; the other must follow.

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The very first Order received from Parliament was to inhibit, "till the pleasure of Parliament be made known therein," elections to places of preferment, and the making or renewal of leases. This was resisted by the University, and voted to be contrary to the Articles of Surrender,—it is not easy to see how. But the Parliament could not make up its mind at once to a Visitation. It had been strangely misinformed as to the temper of the University. It hoped for the best without much ground for hope. Its first resolution was to make a strenuous effort to preach the malcontents into submission - an admirable plan, if only people would listen. Seven Oxford men, who had become Presbyterian ministers, were sent on this errand. Reynolds, as we have seen, was one; Henry Wilkinson, senior, and Cheynell, the two next in importance, then Harris, Corbet, Cornish and Langley. They were, as might have been expected, received with scorn and laughter, "their praying and preaching being altogether contrary to that lately used." Yet, by their sermons and conferences, they so far succeeded as to gather round them a considerable party in the University. They reported to Parliament their mode of proceeding. One of their objects was, as they said, to "prepare the citizens and scholars for the Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ,"—which is observable, since there is a good deal of evidence that this did not form any great part of their system when they were established in power, or at any rate that it was much neglected.a

This plan of "preparing a way for a Visitation" would have had a better chance if it had not aroused the jealous rivalry of the Independents now in Oxford, especially of the "Seekers," who felt that preaching was their especial vocation, and who had also the

while his own flourished above all others." The old man was found (it must have been towards the end of the seventeenth century) one afternoon in his garden, throwing stones at the windows of Balliol, "as if happy to complete its ruin." (Life of Bathurst, p. 203.)

Bloxam's Register of Magdalen College; Sir L. Jenkins's Life of Dr. Mansell. On the other hand, see Ath. Ox. vol. iv. p. 226, for a notice of Samuel Parker constantly "receiving the Sacrament at a Presbyterian meeting-house."

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^{*} Bloxam's Register of Majore to victory; the Landing Cle of To, Atment.
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tants of "contribution the Success words a President processing durant."

advantage of possessing an abundance of fanatical soldiers on the spot. These men, if they lacked theological training, atoned for the want by their fiery zeal; and it was a common spectacle to see the military saints mounting the pulpit. On the Presbyterian side Cheynell was the only man "who could oppose frenzy to frenzy"; and of course the most unseemly contests took place. It was no wonder that the City and University became more demoralized than ever. "Hell was broke loose among them," said some. The "loyal party that could not broach these matters either left the University or absconded in their respective houses till they could know their doom by the approaching Visitation." The failure of the scheme had at least one advantage; it led some to feel that even such order as the dominant party might elicit, by regular though forcible methods, was better than anarchy.

So passed the autumn of 1646 and spring of 1647, the only academical event of importance being the resumption of his office as Chancellor by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the same who had contested the election with Laud in 1630, who, on Laud's resignation, had been elected in his place in 1641, and whom the King and University had deposed from his office, in 1643, in order to make room for the Marquis of Hertford. But he was as yet powerless. The Parliament had committed a fatal error, from their point of view, in suffering nearly a year to elapse after the Surrender before commencing the Visitation. The University was completely organised against them.

With the summer, however, Parliament began to take the matter seriously in hand. The King was in their power; the Presbyterians as yet in the ascendant. On May 1, 1647, an Ordinance was passed "for the Visitation and Reformation of the University of Oxford, and the several Colleges and Halls therein;" and its object was more fully stated to be "the due correction of offences, abuses, and disorders, especially of late times, committed there." For this purpose twenty-four Visitors were appointed, fourteen laymen and ten clergymen: five of them were to be a quorum. But of these

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twenty-four only a few appear to have acted, and the laymen speedily dropped out, leaving the work to the Presbyterian clergy. Sir Nathaniel Brent was selected as Chairman.

Brent, when Vicar-General of England and Judge of the Prerogative Court, as well as Warden of Merton, had formerly been a strong supporter of the party in power; but he had gradually separated himself from the Court, had sided with the Parliament, and, having accepted the Covenant, was ejected from Merton by the King in 1645. He thus made room for the Royalist Dr. Harvey, the King's physician, and the famous discoverer of the circulation of the blood. When Oxford was surrendered Brent resumed his Wardenship; and, as may be supposed, somewhat irritated by what had taken place, had turned his whole attention to the "reform" of his College. The large proportion of "Submitters" which Merton supplied in 1648 may be a proof of his success. He was thus a very natural person to be chosen at the head of the Visitors, who took up their quarters for some time at his College. To that College also belonged several leading men of the new government; Reynolds, Cheynell, Corbet, Copley, and Button. Two of these had already been committed to serious conflicts with Laud during his Chancellorship: Cheynell had been punished for disobeying the truly Byzantine "Declaration" of 1628 prefixed to the Thirtynine Articles; Corbet had refused to "bow towards the Altar." a Brent, as soon as Reynolds was admitted Vice-Chancellor, became a less important person, and when the Presbyterian element gradually succumbed to the Independents he separated from his colleagues: but they soon found means to eject him from his Wardenship. This was in 1650.

The names of the other Visitors were as follows: - Edward Corbet, of Merton; John Pulixton, of the Middle Temple; Henry Wilkinson, sen.; William Prynne, of Lincoln's Inn; William Typping; Sir William Cobbe, knight; John Greenwood; Doctor John Wil-

^{*} Reg. Conv. T., April 12th, 1648. Laud's Works, vol. v. part i. p. 205; and Hist. of Troubles and Trial, chap. xxxiii. i

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Mag, Char. S., April 1970, 1818. Smalls Works, vol. v. part t. p. 205; and Mag. of Population and Print Shap western.

kinson, Principal of Magdalen Hall; Edward Reynolds, of Merton;
Robert Harris, of Magdalen Hall; Francis Cheynell, of Merton;
John Packer; John Mills, of Christ Church; Christopher Rogers,
Principal of New Inn Hall; William Cope; Bartholomew Hall, of
the Middle Temple; Thomas Knight, of Lincoln's Inn; John
Heylin, of Gray's Inn; William Draper, of Nether Worton, Esq.;
Gabriel Beck, of Lincoln's Inn; John Cartwright, of Aynho, Esq.;
and Samuel Dunch, of Pusey, Esq. It will be observed that only
a minority of these were persons of any importance.

The powers bestowed on the Visitors must next engage our attention. First of all they are empowered to take the same steps as former Visitors, and this is the most important point. Next they are "to inquire by oath concerning those that neglect to take the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, and that oppose the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the discipline and the Directory and likewise concerning those that shall teach or write against any point of doctrine the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper." Then follow further powers to "inquire and report upon such as have borne arms against the Parliament." These persons, it would seem, had not been specified in the exemptions mentioned in the Treaty of Surrender, because all such persons had been ipso facto expelled, and granted a safe-conduct out of the City at its capture. Finally an Appeal was provided to a "Committee of Lords and Commons," who are named in the same document. They consist of 78 persons, 26 Lords and 52 members of the House of Commons, amongst whom the name of the Earl of Northumberland stands first. The best known names on the Parliamentary side compose the list, but the only one of these which appears prominent in the history of the Visitation after its first starting is that of Francis Rous, who invariably signs as Chairman. This is the well-known Parliamentarian of the reigns of James and Charles, and a leader in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, (Parliamentary) Provost of

kinson, Principal of Mandalen Hall; Edward Reynolds, of Mercon; Robert Harris, of Magdalen Hall; Francis Cheynall, of Mercon; Robert Harris, of Magdalen Hall; Francis Church; Christopher Rogert, Principal of New Inn Hall; William Cape; Ratholomew Hall, of the Middle Temple; Thomas Knight, of Limcoln's lang John Hayin, of Gray's Inn; William Draper, of Kether Worren, Erq.; Hayin, of Gray, Jimesoln's Inn; John Cartwright, of Ayaha, Esp.; Gabriel Berk, of Lincoln's Inn; John Cartwright, of Ayaha, Esp.; and Samuel Dunch, of Puscy, Esq.; It will be observed that only a minerity of these were persons of any importance.

Eton, the chief "Trier of Preachers," the author of several theological works, and one of Cromwell's "Lords." This "Standing Committee," of which, like the body of Visitors, five were to be a quorum, did not long preserve harmonious relations with their colleagues, but soon began to contend for the direct government of the University, and so materially added to the difficulties in which the Visitors were involved.

These latter dignitaries were not fortunate in their commencement on May 15, 1647. They made known their mission by a citation to the University to appear in Convocation before them between 9 and 11 a.m. on June 4; but they were too much alarmed at a mutiny which took place amongst the soldiers of the Parliamentary garrison of Oxford to appear there before the very day fixed; and this gave time for the deliberate organisation of measures of resistance. When they did appear the Vice-Chancellor (Samuel Fell) and the doctors took a clever advantage of the long sermon preached by Harris. Declining the sermon they mustered in the Convocation House, and the Visitors not having arrived by 11 they left the House precisely as the clock struck. Their procession meeting that of the Visitors in the Proscholium, on its way to the House, the Bedell audaciously cried, "Room for Mr. Vice-Chancellor." The Visitors being taken unawares, gave place. As they passed, the Vice-Chancellor "very civilly moved his cap to them, saying, Good morrow, gentlemen, 'tis past eleven of the clock,' and so passed on, without taking any further notice of them."

The Visitors had, in fact, only just been made aware of the fierce opposition which awaited them. During the delay of their arrival a Delegacy had been appointed by Convocation to deal with the Visitors, of whom the best known are Samuel Fell, Sheldon (the future Primate), Hammond, Morley, and Sanderson. To the able

^a He was the son of Sir Anthony Rous, had been a Commoner of Broadgates Hall, and at his death, in 1658-9 (Jan. 7), left a benefaction to his old Hall, then Pembroke College.

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hands of the last-named, and to Dr. Zouch (for the legal part), was entrusted the drawing-up of the "Judgment" or "Reasons of the University" for objecting to the tests about to be imposed upon them. These Reasons, accepted by Convocation, but soon petitioned against by the "Puritanical party in the University, of which by this time there were great store," are well known, and are generally reckoned a consummate model of skilful pleading and moderate statement. On the principles of the Cavaliers they were unanswerable. They are of much too great length to be inserted in this place, as would be otherwise desirable, since most of the numerous negative answers in the Register, delivered to the questions of the Visitors, may be traced back more or less clearly to this source. The reader may see them in Sanderson's Works, and some remarks upon them in Isaac Walton's Life of that great man. With much wisdom—when the prejudices entertained as to Oxford teaching are remembered—the doctrine which the University avows is here described as "the true Protestant religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England;" and Episcopacy is said to be, "if not Jure Divino in the strictest sense, that is to say, expressly commanded by God in his Word, yet of Apostolical Institution." It concludes—so that there shall be no mistake—by asserting that "if any one single sample or reason in any the premises [of which there are several score] remain unsatisfied, though we should receive full consideration in all the rest, the conscience would also remain unsatisfied. And in that case it cannot be lawful for us that cannot be satisfied to submit to the said Covenant, Oath, and Ordinances." It may here be remarked that this "Judgment of the University" was made the subject of special and solemn thanks by the Parliament held in Oxford in 1665.

Not only were the Visitors hampered by this organised resistance flaunting in their faces the "Reasons" which served it for a

^{*} Wood's Annals; Jacobson's Sanderson's Works, Pref. p. xvii. and authorities there quoted.

Not only were the Visitors has pered by this organized resistance slaunting in their faces the "Marsons" which served it for a

^{*} Wood's Assolat Jandein's Sauderoid's Nicks Peet p. well and selborates bore quoted.

rallying standard, and which arranged, for each case that might occur, what answers should be given on citation, not only were their public notices torn down and trampled under foot with every mark of scorn, but the struggle between the Presbyterians and Independents, brought to a point by the seizure of the King at Holmby, on the very same day as the failure in Convocation (June 4th), completely paralysed their action for some three months. This was an interval quite fatal to any success by fair means, if that indeed had been possible. As the University now insisted that a fresh Citation was necessary, though the Visitors would not admit it, it was seen that they must have fresh powers before they could even obtain a hearing. Cheynell appears to have been instrumental in the settlement of this matter with the Committee of Lords and Commons. An "Additional Ordinance" was now sent to the Visitors from this body, containing special powers to administer the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, to send for books, statutes, and accounts, to imprison the contumacious, to impanel persons to inquire and present for offences and examine witnesses, to employ a "Register" and other officers, and to demand aid from sheriffs, mayors, &c. To this was appended power, in spite of any former adjournment, to begin at once with the Heads of Houses and Canons of Christchurch, and that they should "not only visit, but reform and regulate the University; and therefore that none that were within the compass of the Articles agreed as for the surrender of Oxford ought (especially considering that their six months were expired nine months since) to intermeddle with the government of the University whilst 'tis under a Visitation." These are further expanded by an Order of September 24th, giving power to pronounce definite sentence on offenders, and to "consider of the lawfulness and fitness of such oaths as are enjoined by any statute or custom of the said University, or any College, &c., presenting their judgment [in this case] to the said Committee," also to inquire "whether any have taught, allowed, or published any Arminian, Socinian, or Popish errors;" and as to those who had been in any

way concerned in the late war, either in their own person or by their advice.

These most ample powers were accompanied by a letter from the Lords Pembroke and Montgomery, Kent, Manchester, and Mulgrave, and E. Leigh, F. Rous, and H. Salwey, Esqrs., in the name of the Committee, informing the Visitors that as they are "now sufficiently enabled" and "secured" they are "expected to act vigorously," and that all necessary moneys will be provided for them. Their "Commission under the Great Seal" bore the name of the King, but this was at once pronounced by the University to be a mere fiction, as indeed it was.

Thus armed, the Visitors commenced operations on September 29th, 1647, by public prayers and preaching for three hours together, "a way," says the bitter Annalist, "which had for several years behind been used by the faction to promote rebellion, and by it to commence their actions for all sorts of wickednesses." Henry Wilkinson's sermon was so violent that "divers persons, being not able to bear it, departed,"-a bad beginning. The notice of Visitation was now affixed to the door of St. Mary's church, and on September 30th we at last find the Register commenced. The three opening Orders are: (1) A Summons to all the Heads of Houses, to send in their statutes, books, and accounts; (2) An Order for Dr. Fell, the Vice-Chancellor's, special personal appearance; and (3) The appointment of Mr. Button, and "divers worthy gentlemen," as assistants to the Visitors in each College or Hall. These last were to inquire and report to the Visitors on the members of each Society respectively.

We have thus arrived at the third stage of the Parliamentary government of the University. The first period of "preparation" had been succeeded by that of unsuccessful, abortive Visitation. There was yet one more phase to be witnessed before the personal interposition of the Chancellor was to be called in, along with the rough methods of Cromwell's troopers. If the Heads of Houses, now that they saw the Visitation commenced like any former

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Visitation, would recognise the power of the Parliament de facto, the "reformation" might yet be worked through their hands. But this was precisely what they felt they could not do. The King was a prisoner; no Visitation not sanctioned by him could possibly be legal; and they would admit nothing short of his own order. The renewed conflict only lasts for a few days; and then once more the Register is silent, and silent for more than five months together.

A difficulty was still felt, at least in London, about the terms of the Treaty of Surrender. This had been much pressed by members of the University. Cheynell is deputed to see the London Committee on this point; and seems to have succeeded in overcoming their scruples, for we hear no more of them. But the Heads of Houses, with the exception of Dr. Fell, are determined to proceed in strict order, and to meet law by law. They appear to summons, but are far from bringing their College books. They insist on seeing the Commission of the Visitors, which, when seen, they at once repudiate, and retire. On October 8th the formal reply of the University is delivered in by the hands of the Proctors. This is a dignified and becoming document. Declining to commit themselves to the "multiplied perjuries" which submission to any but the King would involve, they say that "we hope the honourable Houses will suffer us to enjoy what, by the laws of the land (which is the birthright of the subject) as well as the privileges of the University, is due unto us, until we shall have made a legal forfeiture of it before such as are our proper and competent judges."

Dr. Fell on the other hand absolutely refused to put in any appearance. To the repeated orders of the Visitors he turned a deaf ear; and as he was the chief dignitary of the University there was nothing else for it but to obtain an order from London for his appearance there, which was followed by his seizure and imprisonment. Wood ascribes his exceptional attitude to the scorn and horror be felt for a Commission composed of men so "inconsiderable," and, except Brent, so much junior to himself. Mills, one of

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the Visitors, was a Student of Christ Church: was he, the Dean and Vice-Chancellor, "to stand bare to his scholar?" His attitude was not perhaps so inconsistent with the character which Laud had once given of him as might appear at first sight. He behaved injudiciously in a trouble which arose during Laud's Chancellorship in 1639, and is spoken of by the Chancellor as "a sudden, hasty, and weak man." The fact is that he was resolute to a fault, but it was in standing to a course which was taken up on insufficient grounds. His colleagues placed themselves in a much more defensible position.

The University Clerk and Bedells showed a spirit similar to that of Fell. Nothing could induce them to give up the keys, or the gold and silver staves of office. The last refusal especially vexed the Visitors, for the outward dignity of academical processions was grievously maimed. We hear of this very frequently afterwards; nor were the staves recovered for two years. The refusal of the "Register," Mr. French of Merton, to produce the Register of the University, was more successfully dealt with. The Visitors themselves seized it in his room. They also succeeded in upholding the appointment of a Master of Pembroke, Henry Langley, formerly of Magdalen, in the vacancy made by the death of Dr. Thomas Clayton, as against that of Henry Wightwick, whom the College had elected in defiance of them.

But here their success ended. The immediate difficulty was that there was no resident head of the University, no regular Vice-Chancellor. Parliament had made their plans on the supposition that the existing authorities would act under the Visitors, and were unwilling to supersede them. It was still hoped that Fell's case was exceptional; but Dr. Potter, President of Trinity, who had been deputed by Fell to hold the office of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, would not succumb any more than Fell. He retains

Works, vol. v. part i. p. 224.

b The sense of the difficulty caused by the absence of a Vice-Chancellor is equally felt on both sides. Among the Wood MSS. (F. 35) is an interesting letter from

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the keys and books of his office; Convocation meets under his presidency just as usual; Term goes on just as if the Visitors had not prorogued it; the Readers (or Professors) had been ordered to cease from the delivery of their lectures, but they take no heed; in fact, a sudden zeal for lecturing seizes them. The Visitors, in short, find themselves altogether outside the University, and might just as well not be Visitors. They now (October 11th) demand a second interview with the Heads of Houses, but obtain nothing whatever beyond a respectful refusal to surrender the College books to any but the lawful Visitor of each Society. No resource is left, or seems to be left, in spite of the ample powers which had been received, but to send Brent and Wilkinson to report progress, and to beg a "speedy supply of the office of Vice-Chancellor" from the Committee of Parliament. The scene is consequently changed to the metropolis, and we must now follow the proceedings of that Committee.

The feebleness of the Visitors at this juncture, when their new powers had been scarcely at all as yet employed, cannot be accounted for by the mere absence of a Vice-Chancellor, or by the attitude of the contumacious authorities. But it is intelligible when we remember the bitterness of the struggle which was now going on between the Presbyterian portion of the successful party on the one side and the Independents and Sectaries on the other, as also the attitude of the King and his advisers with reference to both parties. It was, in fact, not till some time after Charles's rigid imprisonment at Carisbrook that the weight still felt to attach to the connection between the Crown and the University was sufficiently removed to enable the new Governors to act with effect. The King was

Barlow, of Queen's, of about this date, to Sheldon "at the Court," bewailing the state of the University in being left $\dot{\alpha}\kappa\dot{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\lambda\omega$ in consequence of Dr. Fell "being ravished from us by a pursuivant," and consulting Sheldon in the most deferential, not to say obsequious, manner as to whether Dr. Potter, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, should summon a Convocation, so as to combine and commit the whole University to a definite method of resistance. Sheldon, in concert with Selden, evidently managed the whole of the proceedings which have just been described.

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at this time still a power. At this very date, "about October 13th," he wrote to Sir Thomas Fairfax as follows:—

It is his Majesty's earnest desire that his Excellency would effectually recommend this Answer of the University of Oxon to the serious and charitable consideration of both Houses of Parliament, to the end that this being the case of those of the University, that they cannot without perjury submit to the intended Visitation, it may be no further pressed upon them. But if it be doubted whether what is here suggested be a pretence only, and no real truth, that then the examination thereof may be referred to Mr. Selden, the Burgess of the University, to make report.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other Heads of Houses still refusing repeated citations which the humiliated Visitors still vainly make, a they are at last forced to appear before the Committee of Parliament on November 11th; but even then they had a reprieve till the 15th, occasioned by the flight of the King from Hampton Court and the general confusion, which for a moment suspended operations. On that day, however, now joined by Dr. Fell, they confront the Committee, and are baited by Lord Pembroke and Montgomery, the Chancellor, a man, says Wood, "so foul-mouthed and so eloquent in swearing that he was thought more fit to preside a Bedlam than a learned academy." Fell had to bear the brunt of the storm. The Chancellor told him that "the devil had made him Vice-Chancellor," "that it was fit he should be whipped, nay, hanged." But there were wiser heads than Pembroke's on the

* The following extract from the answer of Oriel College, under the signature of Robert Say, the Dean, in the absence of the Provost, to an Order of the Visitors requiring them to send in their books and accounts, may serve as a specimen of the replies given:—

"Wee doe humbly conceive that we cannot give that satisfaction unto the particulars in the said summons (as otherwise wee desire to doe) without unavoydable violation of our oaths, which (besides the violence would bee thereby done unto our own consciences) doth at the same instant, according to our said Statutes, utterly divest us of any right unto or benefit from the said Colledge, which is the principall maintenance of every one of us, of which (being so much concerned therein) we cannot suffer ourselves to make a legall forfeiture."—Archives of Oriel College. Supplied by the kindness of C. L. Shadwell, Esq. M.A. B.C.L.

b His letter to Sheldon describing the scene is in Wood's MSS. (f. 35.)

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and the letter has about the drawn the manufactor through a tree or me

Committee; and at last the Oxford dignitaries were allowed a fortnight's time and the use of Counsel. Selden, who had done all in his power to mitigate the harshness of his colleagues in the Committee of Parliament, and had, indeed, gone so far as to advise the University as to the course it should pursue in resisting the Visitation, stood forth as their champion. He now procured them permission to engage the celebrated Matthew Hale and Chaloner Chute, of whose services, though previously secured, they had been at first most unjustly robbed. The notorious Bradshaw took the lead among the Counsel retained for the Committee. Dr. Morley, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and one of the keenest intellects of his time, was selected to instruct the University Counsel.

On the hearing of the case the weaker party found friends. Vane, Fiennes, Selden, and Whitlocke took their part, but the majority of the Committee, having voted the denial of the authority of Parliament a "high contempt," proceeded to depose from their offices the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, Prebends (or Canons) of Christchurch; Oliver, President of Magdalen; Radcliffe, Principal of Brasenose; Potter, President of Trinity; and Baylie, President of St. John's. Yet this was but a brutum fulmen. After all these solemn transactions, occupying several weeks, Wood reports thus:—"These things being done, and their orders by command published, not a man stirred from his place or removed." When the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were again ordered up to London, "to account for their proceedings in a late pretended Congregation or otherwise, in contempt of authority of Parliament," they absconded.

At last, on February 18th, 1647-8, the step is taken which had been so unaccountably delayed. Reynolds is appointed Vice-Chancellor by the Earl of Pembroke, and the Proctors, Waring and Hunt, are superseded by Crosse of Lincoln and Button of Merton. On March 8th

^{*} Twells' Life of Pocock, edit. 1819, vol. i. p. 110.

^b The first of the family who occupied the Vyne, near Basingstoke, in succession to the family of Lord Sandys.

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Committee; and ut last the Onioni dignitaries were allowed a fortnight's time and the use of Counsel. Selden, who had done all fortnight's time and the use of Counsel. Selden, who had done all in his power to initigue the hardness of his colleagues in the Committee of Parliament, and had, indeed, gone to he at to advise the University as to the course it should guesse in resisting the Visitation," stood forth as their champion. He now promosed them permission to engage the colchated Matthew Hale and Chalener Chute," of whose services, though proviously secured, they had been at first most univerly rebbed. The naturious Bradshaw took the lead among the Grentel retained for the Committee. Dr. Morley, afterwards Balong of Winchuster, and one of the keenest intellects afterwards Balong of Winchuster, and one of the keenest intellects.

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Tweller Lips at Present collected with Late, 110.

^{*} The first of the family who excupled the View, new Harlandshe, in succeeding of Lord Sendon

the Chancellor is himself directed to instal them in office, to put Reynolds into the Deanery of Christchurch, and generally to see the orders of the Committee obeyed. Rogers, Henry Wilkinson, senior, and Langley, were to be instituted Prebends of Christchurch.

It was indeed time that some authority should be established. The Visitors had been obliged during these five months to content themselves with the mortifying position of lookers-on, while the University ignored their presence. Their position was absolutely ridiculous. They had lately, for example, inhibited the Fellows of New College from electing a successor to their Warden, Dr. Pink, a leading man in the University, who died at this time; but the inhibition was laughed at. The Fellows immediately elected Dr. Stringer, the Greek Reader, to the Wardenship. Now at last the Visitors are ordered to use, however reluctantly, the military strength placed at their disposal, and can act through regular University officers, constituted under such law as the country was itself governed by; and so the Register of their Orders once more commences, on March 17th, 1647-8, and becomes continuous for some years. Encouraged by the near approach of the Chancellor, they set to work with an active resolution which marks that the patience of the Government had at last been entirely exhausted.

It had thus, we see, taken very nearly two years to convince the Parliament that force was absolutely necessary, if the resistance of the University to the "reformation" they intended was to be subdued. No one could assert that it had not been "retarded" by the authorities in office, or that the new government had not been "intermeddled" with; and these were the terms of the Treaty of Surrender. Both parties command our respect, the one for its courageous loyalty, the other for its patient moderation. The fact is that the time had arrived when one or the other must yield, and Parliament was uppermost.

There were more reasons than one for bringing matters to an issue. Reynolds and the more judicious "reformers" could not but feel the pressure of the fanatics, who even already began to scent

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from afar the entire spoliation of the Universities, the extirpation of the poisonous roots from which such deadly mischief, as they deemed, had proceeded in past ages. It was plain enough that the only hope of preserving these venerable institutions lay in fore-stalling such designs by a species of reform which might satisfy the great bulk of the party now in power. It is but common fairness to remember, when we are tracing the violent steps by which the University of Oxford was reduced to submission, this great leading consideration. It was a storm; and part of the cargo must be thrown overboard to save the ship. Whether enough of it was preserved to make the voyage of any value must be judged by the sequel. The ship, at any rate, was not lost. The question who raised the storm, what brought on the Great Rebellion, who were really responsible for all this loss and danger, lies outside of the present inquiry.

Before we proceed to trace the further progress of the Visitation, we may take such glances as are possible at the internal state of the Colleges at this period; and we shall observe that there was a brighter side of the picture even in the dark interval of trouble and suspense. Not that there is much evidence forthcoming. It was not to be expected that any great or general recovery from disorder should take place under the circumstances; but, where there happened to be in any College a remarkable man available, he made his presence felt.

Thus we find Fell, in his Life of Hammond, describing that great man, during the imprisonment of Dr. Samuel Fell, the Dean, as coming to the front and devoting all his energies to the care of Christchurch, in which he had lately obtained a prebend or canonry by the King's appointment, and with it the office of Public Orator. He now, as Sub-Dean, "undertook the entire management of all affairs, and discharged it with great sufficiency and admirable diligence, leaving his beloved studies to interest himself not only in moderating at Divinity disputations, which was then an immediate part of his task, but in presiding at the more youthful exercises of sophistries, themes, and declamations." "This large society of

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scholars appeared his private family, he scarce leaving a single person without some mark or other of both his charity and care." These significant words come from a fellow-worker, who also did more than his share in keeping the Society together. When himself expelled in 1648, John Fell lived in a studious and retired manner, partly in the lodgings at Christchurch of the famous physician Willis, who was his brother-in-law, and partly in his own house opposite Merton College. What great services Fell did for Christchurch, for Oxford, and the Church, after the Restoration, needs no notice in this place, but we may form our estimate of his present work from those materials.

Hammond's expulsion in 1648 must have been one of the greatest losses sustained by the Church in Oxford. Besides being eminent for his piety and learning, his almost unique personal advantages, his eloquence, industry, and high principle, we learn from Bishop Burnet that he was a "very moderate man in his temper, and was much set on reforming abuses." His "mild, persuasive voice" a might have availed, if any one's might, to have mitigated violence; but he had long ago thrown in his lot with his royal master. He might have done something for the morals of the anti-Parliamentarians, whom Philip Henry, a Student of Christchurch, described as the "better scholars of the House, but generally not the better men," b and something more for the scholarship of the young "Puritans." Henry had himself owed much to Hammond, as well as to John Fell, during his early residence; and from his Life we may gather that the transition from one authority to the other did not seriously affect the studies of the place. Nor must we omit the names of Richard Allestree, the future Provost of Eton, and John Dolben, the future Archbishop of York, both eminently distinguished in the war on the King's side, and both now associated with Fell in their influence on the

^{*} Keble's Christian Year: Restoration. Charles the First thought Hammond "the most natural orator he had ever heard."

b Life, by Matthew Henry, 1699; Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, vol. vi. p. 142.

House, as well as, after their expulsion, in the maintenance of the Church services in Oxford. This is why the three friends are represented together in the well-known picture in Christchurch Hall. It is no wonder that, with men of such spirit and such devotion, Christchurch was prevented from falling to pieces during the critical interval treated in the present chapter.

Exeter College, during this period of suspense, and in the absence of Hakewill, a the Rector (a man of some mark, who had succeeded Prideaux, but had latterly been non-resident from illness), was kept together by the Sub-rector, Henry Tozer, a most resolute Royalist.b His case very early occupied the full attention of the Visitors, and their charges against him (p. 13) cannot be read without a smile. It is a great tribute to his services that Conant, so far from joining his accusers (as Wood asserted), "could never mention Tozer's name without respect." When, however, Conant took the helm as Rector, in 1649, he found "the wars had not only exhausted the College treasury but also much weakened the College discipline, and reduced the number of students miserably short of what it was before." c We have seen what steps he took to restore and reform his Society. Exeter had also, during the interval of suspense, the inestimable advantage of the close neighbourhood and effective countenance of its old Head, Bishop Prideaux, "who fled for sanctuary in or near that College which he had formerly governed as Rector with great applause." During this time he was doing what he could for the younger men, as we may gather from Nelson's notice of his conduct towards the famous George Bull, who entered the College on July 10, 1648. "Both these considerable persons [Prideaux and Conant] took more notice than ordinary of Mr. Bull; they would frequently call upon him to mind his studies, and took all occasions to encourage him in the prosecution of them."d And yet one more man of mark must be added to the list of persons to whom Exeter was deeply indebted at this critical time. Baldwin Acland, one of the College tutors, and a member of the old Devon-

^a See Boase's Reg. Exon. Preface, p. xxvi. b Ibid. passim.

^c Life, pp. 9 and 11. d Life of Bull, Works, vol. vii. p. 11.

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See Bosse's Arr. Eren Prilare, a greet "Hild recording

Blog of Roll, Woods, vol. vil. p. 111

shire family who had been amongst its chief benefactors, was one of the main pillars of the House. He had distinguished himself as a Royalist Proctor in 1641, and never changed his principles; yet we find him remaining at his post till he felt himself obliged to decline the "Engagement," when he retired to the country with young George Bull, his beloved pupil.^a

Jesus College had been in a most flourishing condition under the excellent Dr. Mansell, a man "as remarkable for his sufferings as for his great learning, his primitive virtue and constancy." b Under his auspices and those of his successor, Sir Leoline Jenkins, the College assumed its present form, the original buildings and Foundation having been of a much more humble character. The intimate friend of Sheldon and Frewen, the two future Primates, he had retired with them to Wales during the war, and, as a member of a considerable Welsh family, powerfully, both then and afterwards, supported the cause of Church and King; but, as soon as the Visitation commenced, he returned to Oxford and defended his College to the last. Many men of note had been trained there under his auspices besides Jenkins, as, for example, Brevint, the "Jersey Fellow," afterwards known as Dean of Lincoln and a leading divine, and Lloyd, afterwards one of the "seven Bishops." Sir Leoline Jenkins tells us that the Visitors "openly bemoaned the difficulty of the times that forced them to turn out a person not onely in his life and conduct unblameable even to the highest rigor and partiality . . . but so highly usefule to the College he related to, that they seemed (in their confession) to take from it the onely stay and pillar that was likely, as the times then went, by his prudence, interest, and zeal, to preserve it from utter ruine and desolation." But like the Romans, who, when at their lowest fortunes, bought and sold the ground occupied by the enemy's camp, Mansell, "while the reformers were busy in turning out of him and his Society, was as active as if no such thing had been in settling the possessions and ascertayning the future revenewes of the College, with all the

^a See note to p. 130, and Bull's Works, as above.

b Wynne's Life of Sir L. Jenkins, p. 2.

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application possible—nay, in ordering new accessions from himselfe and others to the succeeding intruders." We shall come across this sterling Head of a House again during the progress of events.

As to the mass of the Colleges, no particulars, during the two years' interval, sufficiently distinctive to require notice, have come to hand, or are suggested by the history of particular persons. When we have traced the Parliamentary Government of the University to its conclusion we may be able to take a somewhat more complete survey of these institutions; but the materials for their separate history will still be found exceedingly scanty.

CHAPTER IV. THE VISITORS AT WORK. 1648—1658.

We now enter on a period of ten years, from March 1647-8 to April 1658, of which, since the Visitation tells its own story in the Register here published, a short summary, in addition to the notes accompanying that document, will suffice. The remaining two years, which bring us up to the Restoration, will be dismissed in a very few words.

Taking first of all a general glance at the Register, it will be observed that by far the larger part of it is occupied with the proceedings of the four years of the Visitation, extending from March 17th, 1647–8, to April 13th, 1652, which is the active period of that first Board of Visitors whose appointment, on May 1st, 1647, was described in the last chapter. This is a Presbyterian Board; it is now practically headed by Reynolds as Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Christchurch, who must, however, as we have seen, be carefully distinguished from some of his coadjutors. They work for about two years after their fresh commencement in apparent harmony with the Committee of Parliament; but in the middle of the year

a Jenkins's Life of Mansell, as above, p. 14.

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1650, probably through the influence of the Independent element in that Committee, serious differences show themselves; and, Reynolds having already refused to take the "Engagement," and being gradually pushed aside, the quarrels between the two bodies become the leading feature of the Register till the close of the four years. Amongst this first set of Visitors there had been, as we see by the signatures, several changes before they came to an end.

A second set of Visitors, including some of the first body, are temporarily appointed by Cromwell and the Parliament on June 15th, 1652, with an especial view to the reformation of University and College Statutes; but no Orders from them appear till June The Independents are strongly represented in this body; Owen, the Vice-Chancellor and new Dean of Christchurch, and Goodwin, President of Magdalen, being the two leaders; but Conant, who had latterly been on the previous Board, had now sufficient influence, we may be sure, to carry much weight. This period is marked by a great increase of vigorous organization. The previous quarrels with the Committee of Parliament, and the dislike felt in the University itself, now in the hands of "Submitters," to being kept so long in leading-strings, had retarded the "reformation." Orders had been given, but not obeyed; plans set on foot, but not pursued. The Colleges are now granted fresh liberties, but only in connection with stricter work and increased supervision; for the hand of the Visitors is still kept tight over them. Wood himself admits, amidst much scoffing, that the plans adopted by these Visitors, for making the previous changes effective, were successful.

The personal influence of Oliver Cromwell is not difficult to trace at this time. He had been elected Chancellor in 1653, with only one dissentient voice. Owen and Palmer (of All Souls) were his personal friends, and the former was at first invested by him with almost supreme power. In the intervals which were suffered to elapse between the Commissions granted to fresh bodies of Visitors, which nevertheless included the best of the older members,

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it is reasonable to believe that we are watching the policy of the Protector in accustoming the University to fall by degrees into its old method of self-government, without the intervention of a perpetual Governing Body. Just as his keen instinct interpreted the feeling of the nation to be in favour of bringing back the government into its old courses, and living once more under a King, a House of Lords, and a House of Commons, and just as he believed he might himself fill the one place and reconstitute the others, if he could only obtain the co-operation of those who had raised him to power, so he rightly divined that the old Universities must be restored, as soon as it was safe, to their ancient dignified position.

The third set of Visitors, appointed in January 1653-4 by Parliament, chiefly under Goodwin's influence with Cromwell, carry the same plans still further into active operation, and attempt to deal in the most trenchant manner with abuses which had cropped up again as soon as the "reformation" had been effected. On this Board several of the original set of Presbyterian Visitors reappear. They were no doubt introduced by Goodwin as a counterpoise to Owen, who, though an Independent, was of a different school from Goodwin, and had been superseded by him in Cromwell's favour. The last of these two Puritan potentates was of an unusual type, an Arminian Independent, nor was he the man to command the respect which Owen certainly succeeded in obtaining and keeping for some years. Hence the opposition between them, which may however have been useful to the public; Conant, a Presbyterian, who sided with Goodwin against Owen on certain questions, becoming more and more the practical governor of the University. That government does in fact fall into his hands altogether when he becomes Vice-Chancellor in 1657, and so continues till the Restoration. Goodwin's importance declines in its turn with the death of the great Protector; and not long after that event Owen, under the influence of the "secluded" Presbyterian members of Parliament, now restored, is superseded as Dean of Christchurch by Reynolds, Conant's father-in-law.

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We recur then, after this general view of the succession of Visitors, to the proceedings of the original Board, from the time when they commenced work in earnest, on March 17th, 1647-8. first business, after giving the legal notices, was to order the contumacious Heads of Houses and Prebends of Christchurch, whose expulsion had been confirmed by the London Committee, to vacate office; their next to prepare for the advent of the Chancellor, whose letter announcing his intended visit is one of the earliest documents entered in the Register. A body of soldiers is sent to Oxford by command of Fairfax, who had received orders to that effect from Parliament, but this does not by any means overawe the University. Separate orders of dismissal are sent to Sheldon, Hammond, and others; and it is announced that their places had been filled by order of the Visitors; but this is treated with contempt. In her husband's absence, Mrs. Fell and her family hold the Deanery; and every College is in fact held as a fortress, each to give way only to force. One more attempt is made to succeed by fair means. A solemn Citation of all members of Convocation to meet the Visitors between the hours of two and three in the afternoon of April 7th is duly posted, but when the Visitors appeared none of those cited were there to meet them except old Paul Hood, Rector of Lincoln, and about ten Masters of Arts. There was certainly some excuse for the forcible proceedings which took place in a few days.

On April 11th, 1648, the Chancellor arrived. The poverty of the procession, the attendance of soldiers as a protecting force, the absence of University usages and accustomed dignity, the speech by Cheynell, the personal appearance of the detested Pembroke, the rough reception of the few persons who lent their countenance to the Visitation, and the motives on which these persons were, perhaps justly, supposed to act,—all this afforded matter of infinite jest to the bitter writers of fly-sheets at that time, and is not only faithfully reflected in the pages of Wood and Walker, but their language is actually adopted by these authors. Pembroke was not a man to give dignity to anything. He bears an indifferent character in

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every sort of history; but his conduct on this occasion would need to have been exceptionally wise and moderate if it were to escape censure. As it was, he cannot fairly be accused of exceeding his actual duty; nor were the terms of the Surrender of 1646 in any sense overstrained. If Mrs. Fell would not make room for Reynolds, there was nothing for it but to have her carried out in a chair by soldiers, and set down in the great quadrangle. If Sheldon, who was so much superior to the Chancellor and Visitors in readiness and courtesy, would not turn out of All Souls till he was obliged to do so by a fresh and hurried Order, written by Prynne on the spot, the thing must be done. If none of the members of Magdalen would appear at the summons of the Visitors, they must be warned that they had forfeited their places till they had given satisfaction. If the names of the "intruders" were not to be entered in the buttery books of the Colleges by the proper authorities, the Visitors must do it themselves.

The other business which fell to the Chancellor, besides the personal ejection of non-submitting Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Christchurch, was to preside at a solemn Convocation, where Reynolds was installed Vice-Chancellor, and sundry Degrees conferred. Reynolds made on this occasion a "polite and accurate oration." "Therein he spake very modestly of himself, and how difficult it was for a man that had sequestered himself from secular employments to be called to government, especially to sit at the stern in these rough and troublesome times, but since he had subjected himself to those that have authority to command him he did desire that good examples and counsel might prevail more in this reformation than severity and punishment." In accordance with the spirit of this speech Reynolds took care not to appear in the personal acts which have been related. Dr. Johnson a reflects with much asperity upon Cheynell for taking the opposite course. After a stay of three days the Chancellor departed, leaving the Visitors to complete what they were now very able to deal with

a Lives of Eminent Men, bound up with Lives of the Poets.

every sort of history; but his canduct on this occasion would need to have been exceptionally vice and moderate if it were to every consure. As it was he cannot fairly be accused of exceeding his actual duty; nor were the name of the Surrender of 1646 in any some overstained. If the Fell would not make room for flayholds, there was nothing for it but to have ber carried out in a chair by soldiers, and set slows in the great quadrangle. If Shelden, who was so much superior to the Chanceller and Visitors in realiness and courtesy, would not turn out of All Soub till he was obliged to do so by a firsh and having out of All Soub till he was obliged to the thing mast be done. If none of the members of Mardelea that they had land the summons of the Visitors, they must be secured that they had land the summons of the Visitors, they must be secured the names of the "introduct" were not to be notered in the battery books of the Calleges by the proper authorities, the Visitors tout do it thomselves.

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^{*} Livin of Maintan Alen, Lorent up with Lives of the Parts

by themselves. The result of their vigorous proceedings may be thus summarized.

Out of the eighteen heads of Colleges two had lately died, -Clayton of Pembroke and Pink of New College; and the election of the Fellows being overruled, Langley and Marshall were now placed in their respective vacancies. Six more submitted (though not all at once), or at least kept their places: Lawrence of Balliol; Sir Nathaniel Brent of Merton; Hakewill of Exeter; Saunders of Oriel; Langbaine of Queen's; and Hood of Lincoln. It is remarkable that five out of six of these were the Heads of the most ancient Colleges. The ten following were ejected. Fell was superseded by Reynolds; Walker of University by Hoyle; Sheldon of All Souls by Palmer; Oliver of Magdalen by John Wilkinson; Radeliffe of Brasenose, who was dying, by Greenwood; Newlin of Corpus by Staunton; Potter of Trinity by Harris; Baylie of St. John's by Cheynell; Mansell of Jesus by Roberts; Pitt of Wadham by Wilkins. Of the Principals of the Halls three at least submited: viz. Zouch of Alban Hall, together with Rogers and John Wilkinson, of New Inn and Magdalen Halls respectively, both of whom were Visitors. Of the Professors and Readers three submitted: viz. Pocock, who had been lately appointed, by Selden's interest with the Visitors, Arabic Professor, Clayton, Professor of Anatomy (afterwards Warden of Merton), and Philips, Professor of Music; while Sanderson, Regius Professor of Divinity, was superseded by Robert Crosse and afterwards by Hoyle; Hammond, Public Orator, by Corbet, and afterwards by Button; Lawrence, as Margaret Professor of Divinity, by Cheynell; Greaves, Professor of Astronomy, by Seth Ward: Turner, of Geometry, by Wallis; Birkenhead, of Moral Philosophy, by Henry Wilkinson junior; Warin, of Ancient History, by Du Moulin; Edwards, of Natural Philosophy, by Joshua Crosse; Wall, Prebendary (or Canon) of Christchurch, by Cornish (but he after a time submitted); Morley, Gardiner, Payne, and Iles, his colleagues, were replaced by Langley, Rogers, Mills, and Henry Wilkinson senior.

by themselves. The result of their vigorous presentings may in thus summerized.

The remark which has often been made in reference to these substitutions has truth in it. The persons "intruded" by the Visitors were quite as good men as those ejected. It is true that Langbaine, Lawrence, Brent, Zouch, and Pocock were the only men of much reputation among those who submitted; and that it was scarcely possible to match Sheldon, Sanderson, Hammond, or Morley, who held out; but Reynolds, Wilkins, and Seth Ward, who after the Restoration became Bishops, as well as Wallis and Robert Crosse, were all men of the highest reputation, and of whom their respective Colleges or Chairs might be proud; while the Wilkinsons, Cheynell, Harris, Button, and Hoyle, were men of no slight mark in their way. This could not be said of the large majority of those whom they superseded.

The Visitors, after the departure of the Chancellor, at once commence their attack on the use of the Common Prayer-book in College chapels, but for some time without effect. It is a proof of the difficulty they experienced in substituting the Directory for the time-honoured Liturgy of the Church, that at Christchurch Latin Prayers were continued up to Christmas of this year, though by that time the expulsions had for the most part taken place, and the House been, long before, almost entirely "reformed." It was then that John Fell, Dolben, Allestree, and others, established the regular Church Services already described.

A Of all the above cases perhaps there is none which throws more light on the struggle which must have gone on in the minds of learned and moderate Churchmen, who were also strong Royalists, than that of Pocock. His immense learning and high character procured him the most zealous friends in both parties. Preferred by Charles, patronized by Laud, protected by Selden, generously defended in his adversity by Dr. John Owen, his blameless character and honest resolution to do his duty carried him over all difficulties at last, even though he had to resign his Canonry for refusing the Engagement. He was still, however, allowed to retain his Hebrew and Arabic Lectureships, a large proportion of the new Heads of Houses and Professors joining in a petition to that effect presented to the Committee of Parliament; and at the Restoration he recovered his Canonry, which he held with the Professorship of Hebrew till his death in 1691. Few have left behind a more beautiful memory of a well-spent life. See Twells' Life of Pocock.

The remark which has often been made in reference to these substitutions has truth in it. The persons "intruded" by the Visitors were quite as good men as those ejected. It is true that Langbaine, Lawrence, Breat, Ecoth, and Poccek" were the only men of much reputation among those who submitted; and that he was searcely possible to match Sheldon, Sanderson, Hammond, or Morley, who held out; but Haynolds, Wilkins, and Sath Ward, who after the Restoution because Biology, as well as Wallis and Robert Grosse, were all men of the highest reputation, and of whom their respective Colleges or Chairs might be proud; while the Wilkinsons, Chevnell, Harris, Hatron, and Hoyle, were men of no slight mark in their way. This could not be said of the large shight mark in their way. This could not be said of the large

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The Visitors having now surrounded themselves with a staff of new Masters of Arts, created chiefly from amongst the Bachelors of the Halls and from Cambridge, proceed to reorganize each College, especially those where a new Head had been placed. This was no easy matter, the bursars in many cases refusing to give up the accounts; but, on Henry Wilkinson and Cheynell being sent up to London on the subject, the London Committee encourage peremptory proceedings, of which the Register bears ample evidence throughout this year and the next.

It is necessary to observe here that just as the wholesale ejectment of contumacious members of Colleges does not by any means appear to have been contemplated at first, but was gradually brought about by the desperate obstinacy of the resistance, so the organized resistance of the bursars and stewards suggests a sufficient reply to the constant attacks made by Wood, Walker, and others on the Visitors and their nominees for grasping at money. Probably there were cases of this sort, though most of them rest on bare assertion and inference; but the revenues of the Colleges were not intended to support a double staff of officers, and this was the difficulty. How were the new authorities to discover the various methods of evasion which the old practised hands, while they kept the books in their own possession, could so easily employ?—and in addition to the disorders as to rents, tithes, &c. produced by the late convulsions, we must remember that "the Second Civil War," as it is sometimes called, was raging in various parts of England during this very year. The danger of the King at Carisbrook drove the gallant Royalists of Wales and the southern counties into a chronic state of frantic insurrection. At the very moment of Pembroke's personal Visitation a tumult broke out in London; nor was the considerable gathering which came to a head at Colchester put down till August. The Parliamentary fleet was divided; the Scotch under the Duke of Hamilton were joined by Langdale in an invasion of England which Cromwell repulsed. This disturbed state of things must be taken into account when we consider

The Visitors having now surrounded themselves with a scaff of new Masters of Asta, created chirdly from amongst the Bachelors of the Balls and from Cambridge, proceed to recognize such College, especially those where a new Head had been placed. This was no case matter, the hursens in many cases refusing to give up the accounts; but, on Heary Wilkinson and Cheynell being cent up to accounts; but, on Heary Wilkinson and Cheynell being cent up to account the suities, the London Committee encourage performed to suities, of which the Register bests simple evidence throughout this year and the next.

the measures passed at Oxford; and Oxford was justly regarded as the great centre of loyalty to Church and King. A plot for the relief of Colchester was actually formed there, and discovered in July. How could the new governors succeed till the old ones submitted? Two instances will suffice: Even on May 27th the scholars of Corpus tore down from the College gates the order to depose Newlin, the President. As late as the beginning of July the Fellows of Brasenose, on the death of Radcliffe, their Principal, elected Yate to that office in the face of express orders from the Visitors to admit Greenwood, whom they had appointed.

The Citation of members of Colleges began with Magdalen on May 2, 1648; and the examination of those who appeared was continued for several months. They were ordered to appear in batches, but not by whole Colleges at once, and required to answer the question, "Do you submit to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation?" It is impossible to read the hundreds of different replies given in the Register without a deep interest. Every shade of ingenuity is to be found expressed. Every sort of spirit is to be traced, from the jaunty, contemptuous, and sometimes witty answer of the seasoned Cavalier, regarding the loss of his Fellowship or Scholarship, just as he would a bullet in battle, as the fortune of war, to the pitiful, almost agonised, wail of the man who is giving up all with infinite reluctance for conscience' sake, and thinks he may even yet soften the hearts of his judges. The Visitors soon find themselves bewildered in a labyrinth of evasive answers, and for a clue again apply to the sterner sagacity of the Committee of Parliament. Henry Wilkinson senior, no doubt sufficiently fretted at the scrupulousness of his colleagues, is again their ambassador.

No time is lost in reply; no weakness is to be discovered in the answer of the Committee. They classify the four most common methods of evasion, and pronounce them at once to be "no submission." Neither "profession of ignorance" (the natural resource of many of the younger men and servants), nor "referring to the

the measures passed at Oxford, and Oxford was justly regarded as the great centre of loyalty to Church and King. A plot for the relief of Colchester was establly formed there, and discovered in July. How could the new governors succeed till the old one submitted? Two instances will suffice: Even on May 27th the scholars of Corpus tore down from the College gates the order to depose Newlin, the Fresident. As late as the beginning of July the Fellows of Ensentee, on the death of Radeliffe, their Frincipal, elected Yate to that office in the fixes of express orders from the Visitors to admit Green wood, when they had appointed.

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answer of their several Houses," nor "saying that they cannot, dare not, or do not, submit without giving a reason," nor "submitting to the authority of the King and two Houses of Parliament," &c.—no one of these is to be reckoned a submission.

This decision clears the ground. The names of those whose answers fall under the above four heads are reported to the London Committee, who decree their expulsion, and order the Visitors to see it executed. Accordingly, the notice is publicly given at each College by a guard of soldiers and beat of drum. But, as Wood tells us, even this definite proceeding by no means fully succeeded. Some had to be imprisoned for contempt, and some absconded for several weeks.

An attempt is next made to draw the net still closer, and the Committee on August 1st order the Visitors to employ soldiers to remove the delinquents five miles from Oxford; to fill up all vacant places; to "bring absentees under sentence of contempt," and then expel them; and, finally, "to put in execution the power they have for removing scandalous persons from their places in the University." Several persons of importance, who still lingered on in spite of dismissal, are honoured with special orders from London to remove. Sanderson and Hammond, who had remained in their places when they found Crosse and Corbet, the persons appointed by the Visitors, unwilling to supersede them, now at last depart.

These stringent measures produced their effect; but favour at head-quarters prevailed in certain cases, as notably in the case of Saunders, Provost of Oriel, whose refusal to submit (p. 118) is circumstantial and definite, yet, as Wood tells us, "he kept his place till the time of his death [several years later] by friends in the Committee;" and in that of Philip Henry at Christchurch (p. 72), whose godfather, the Earl of Pembroke, interceded for him. Some other cases of men whose answers are plainly enough outside the terms laid down, and who are yet found afterwards in their places, will be mentioned in Notes where they occur in the Register, and are suggestive as to still further cases not there mentioned.

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In November of this year (1648) the Committee of Parliament, or "the London Committee" as it will hereafter be styled, take a further step by requiring the Visitors to "tender the 'Negative Oath' by which all connection with the King, his Council, or his officers, was abjured] to all Masters, Scholars. Fellows, and officers of Colleges," and to receive none as Submitters unless they had submitted before September 1st, or had "heretofore expressed some good affection to the Parliament." This led to further expulsions next year. The subsequent Order from London (November 1649) that the Visitors should insist on subscription to the "Engagement," did not, according to Wood, produce any appreciable effect, except in the distinguished cases of Reynolds, Pocock, and Mills, to which we may add that of Cheynell. Perhaps by that time most of those who had swallowed so much could take this one dose more: but as it was left to the Heads of Colleges to obtain signatures, as it could sometimes be evaded by protests, and as we hear no more of it, it was probably pressed but slightly, or at least irregularly. George Bull, however, preferred to leave Exeter College, where he was making great progress, rather than take the Engagement; and the excellent Baldwin Acland, his tutor, retired into Somersetshire with him. Considering what sort of opinions were held by these persons, it is only remarkable that they could have remained in their College during the preceding years of Parliamentary government; and this is an additional illustration both of the moderation of the victorious party and of the considerable amount of churchmanship and royalism which continued to be mixed up with the mass. The cases of Bathurst, Langbaine, and Barlow, equally typical, though they did not go off on the Engagement, but remained through all, may be added to the above.

On the whole survey of this part of the Visitation it is evident that the measures of severity came from the London Committee, from the laymen in Parliament, and not from the clergy who did the work of the Visitation at Oxford. This should be set against Wood's remark that the lay Visitors declined to attend on account of the harshness of their clerical brethren. These laymen may have felt the

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On the whole survey of this part of the Vislander it is evident that the measures of severity enter from the London Complities, from the layacen in Parliments, and not you the citrgy who did do work of the Vislander or Orland. Therefored be not egainst Wood's remark that the jay Visland delined to stand an absocut of the local ness of their elevent brettern. These layacen may have all the

proceedings to be too much coloured with the theological element to be quite to their taste; but they should have considered this before they accepted their office. The clerical Visitors were seriously hampered by being thus left alone. Their isolation was often objected to them, and the Statutes of some Colleges forbade obedience to any Visitation made by resident members of the University. This was especially the case at New College.^a A still more common form of refusal to submit was based on one of the earliest acts of the Long Parliament, in October 1641, when, in the first ardour of the national movement against the Laudian tyranny, "any person in Holy Orders was prohibited from executing any temporal authority by virtue of any Commission." This Act had been pleaded by the University counsel before the Committee of Parliament in 1647. The Parliament, of course, argued that what they had done they could undo; but it placed the Presbyterian clergy in a false position. If they were only acting in obedience to the supreme authority, so also had said Laud and Wren. These objections to the clerical Visitors were so many reasons against the retirement of the laymen. When there were frequent "alarums in the City," shot fired at guards, and bonfires lighted in honour of Royalist festivals, it was dishonourable to leave matters in the hands of some half-dozen Presbyterian clergymen, even though assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Oxford.

But, whatever we may think of the conduct of these laymen, they were quite right in the belief which no doubt chiefly actuated them, that it was at bottom even more an ecclesiastical and theological than a political conflict. So, however, was the whole movement which we call "The Great Rebellion." The struggle at Oxford faithfully represented that of the nation. It was the meeting of the two great waves of theological opinion which the flood of the Reformation had kept together and concealed for the time. When the flood subsided with the lapse of years, which of the two was to predominate? Was the united action of the two great parties to be secured by the moderate men of the anti-Laudian school, the

But, whatever we may think of the conduct of these laymen, they were quite right in the belief which no doubt chiefly actuated them, that it was at bottom even more an occlesiastical and theological that it was at bottom even more an occlesiastical and theological than a political conflict. So, however, was the whole movement which we call if The Great Hebellian." The struggle at Oxford faithfully represented that of the nation. It was the meeting of the two great waves of theological opinion which the flood of the Reformation had kept tograther and concealed for the time. When the flood substited with the best of years, which of the two was to predominate? Was the poster action of the two great parties to be secured by the moderner men of the anti-Laudian school, the

school of Hooker, Field, Ussher, Prideaux, and the two Reynoldses? Was it to be cemented on the basis of a limited and modified Episcopacy? Or was the violent tension of the mighty struggle to be reproduced under the forms of peace, under a return to exactly the same system as before, the refusal of all concessions, the punishment of all who refused assent? The past violence of both parties in succession prevented the adoption of the former course. The latter course prevailed. The schism was perpetuated at the Restoration, widened, strengthened, rendered irreparable for centuries. Must it last for ever?

From the circumstances above-mentioned, as well as from the evident incompleteness of the Register, it is quite impossible to obtain an accurate enumeration of the persons expelled by the Visitors; and we must be content with approximations. The College Registers unfortunately do not enable us to identify all their names, nor, on the other hand, all of those who were "intruded" by the Visitors. However, the tabular lists at the end of this book will afford us some better materials for the formation of a judgment than have as yet been available. Wood placed the number of persons who were interpreted to have refused to submit at 582; but even this, as we have seen, is not a number which can be accurately stated, or of much real value; for many of them were allowed to remain, whilst others were certainly expelled whose refusals to submit are not registered. Walker guessed the whole number of Fellows, Scholars, Chaplains, &c. actually expelled, to be about 400.

There is another record in the Register from which we may obtain some guidance in this matter—the list of persons appointed by the Visitors to Fellowships, Scholarships, Chaplaincies, and places as Choristers or College Servants. The numbers on the list amount to 497, and it extends over a period of eight years; but the careless and irregular style of the entries goes far to deprive it of any absolute authority. Between April 1648, when the citations begin, and the end of the year, by which time the answers have for the most part been registered, and the expulsions decreed, there are 296 appointments noted. Between January 1st, 1648-9, and

school of Hooker, Field, Usaber, Frislanus, and the two Reynoldees?

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There is storied in this matter—the list of persons appointed by the Visitors to Fellowships, Scholarships, Chaplaineles, and places as Chariters of College Servants. The numbers on the list amount to 157, and it extends over a period of eight years; but the careless and invoguist style of the entries goes for to deprive it all any absolute authority. Seeween April 1348, when the citations begin, and the end of the years, by which time the answers have for the most part from registrated, and the expulsions decreed, there are 206 appointments nowed. Herwest dancery 1st, 1648-9, and

January 1st, 1649-50, 114 appointments are noted, leaving 87 for the remaining years. Again, the difficulty here is to define what appointments are substitutions for expelled persons, and what are merely made for the purpose of filling up vacancies which had occurred in the natural course of things, or which, having so occurred, had been filled up by a College contrary to express order from the Visitors. Nor can any ordinary average assist us, such as Walker has vainly attempted to make; for all sorts of irregularities had taken place; and in many cases vacancies could not be filled up because the revenues were in too great disorder to admit of it.

As has been said, we can only make some general approximation. We may, perhaps, roughly assign a very large majority of the 296 appointments in the first year to substitutions for persons summarily expelled, and of the 114 in the second year to substitutions for men whose submission was ruled to be too late, for men who had declined the Negative Oath and Engagement of 1649, for men whose places had been declared vacant in consequence of absence without leave since the Surrender, for men whose expulsion had been delayed in the hope of their submission, and finally for those who had been ruled to be "ill affected or scandalous persons." The large majority of the 87 appointments made in the third and following years may be assigned to vacancies caused in the ordinary way.

On the whole we shall probably be very near the mark in accepting Walker's estimate of 400 actual expulsions, exclusive of servants; and it may be doubted whether we shall ever obtain any more accurate statistics on the subject. The reader will hardly consider it a matter of supreme importance.

It may be more to the purpose to conclude this notice of the expulsions by two opinions expressed at the time by considerable persons. Dr. John Fell, embittered by his own and his father's sufferings, writes thus in his *Life* of Dr. Allestree:—

Within the compass of a few weeks an almost general riddance was made of the loyal University of Oxford, in whose room succeeded an illiterate rabble, swept up from the plough-tail, from shops and grammar-schools, and the dregs of the neighbour University; though in that scandalous number some few there were who, notwithstanding they had parts and learning, were preferred upon the account of

January ist, 1649.50, 14 appointments are noted, having 87 for the remaining years. Again, the difficulty here is to define what are appointments are substitutions for expelled persons, and what are merely made for the purpose of filling up vacancies which had occurred in the natural course of things, or which, having so occurred, had been filled up by a College contrary to express order from the Visitors. Not can any ordinary average assist us, such as from the Visitors. Not can any ordinary average assist us, such as had taken places at a many oness yncancies could not be filled up because the revenues were in no creat disorder to admit of its

As has been said, we can only make some general approximation. We may, perhaps, roughly essign a very large majority of the 200 appointments in the first year to substitutions for persons summarily expelled, and of the 114 in the recond year to substitutions for men whose submission was ruled to be too late, for men who had declined the Negative Oath and Engagement of 1649, for men whose places had been declared wrent in consequence of absence without leave since the Surronder, for men whose expelsion had been delayed in the hope of their submission, and finally for those who had been ruled to be "till affected or econdolous persons." The large majority of the 81 appointments made in the third and following years may be assigned to vacancies caused in the ordinary way, and years may be assigned to vacancies caused in the ordinary way.

On the whole we shall probably be very near the mark in scenaring. Walker's estimate of shall expulsions, exclusive of survants; and it may be doubted whether we shall ever obtain any more accurate statistics on the subject. The reader will leavily consider it a matter of accurate statistics in the subject.

It may be more to the purpose to established this notice of the expulsions by two opinions expressed at the time by considerable persons. Dr. John Fell, endiatored by his own and his lather's sufferinge, writes thus in his 1/1/2 of Dr. Allestroni—

Within the resupers of a few types of shoot general richture was made of the local University of the result of a street of the result of the r

their relations, who merited a better title to the places they possessed, and have since proved useful men in the Church and State. Those of the ancient stock who were spared upon this trial were afterwards cast off upon the second test of the Engagement, till in the end there were left very few legitimate members in any of the Colleges.

This is, on the face of it, a very one-sided and exaggerated statement. The Visitors who showed such care in filling up the important offices were not likely to act in the reckless manner charged on them by Fell, Wood, and Walker; nor were they reduced to such straits. Here is the deliberate opinion of a contemporary, who sums up the whole question in a more moderate and philosophical manner. Philip Henry, a Royalist, did not, as we have seen, submit, but kept his place by favour as Student of Christchurch. His son, Matthew Henry, the famous Commentator, whom we may thoroughly trust, reports that his father

thought, long after, that milder methods might have done better, and would have been a firmer establishment of the new interest; but considering that many of those who were put out—being in expectation of a sudden change which came not of many years after—were exasperating in their carriage towards the Visitors; and that the Parliament, who at this time rode masters, had many of their own friends ready for University preferment, which, Oxford having been from the beginning a garrison for the King, they had long been kept out of, and those they were concerned to oblige, it was not strange if they took such strict methods. And yet nothing being required but a bare submission, which might be interpreted but as crying "quarter," he thought withal that it could not be said the terms were hard, especially if compared with those of another nature imposed since.^a

This, of course, refers to the terms enforced on St. Bartholomew's Day. Henry's opinion as to the comparative merits of the ejected and intruded scholars has been already given; and other evidence of a very different character from Fell's will be observed in different parts of the Register and in this Introduction.

We may now address ourselves to the still larger questions raised by the general Orders contained in the Register. For the most part the Orders of both the London Committee and the Visitors tell their own tale, and require little notice beyond what can be best

a Life, &c. as above.

their relations, who woulded a latter title to the places they provested, and have also proved meetal men in the Chevels and Seate. Those of the include clock who ware spaced upon this relatives attervante rese of apon the second test of the increase ment, till in the end there were left very few legitimes members he any of the Colleges.

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conveyed in Notes. On the general questions of discipline, religious exercises, and education, there seem to have been no differences whatever between the two bodies. The quarrel begins upon the interference of the London Committee with Colleges and individuals in cases which the Visitors very naturally claim as their own province; when the Committee, in fact, forget that they had by their own act deliberately placed themselves in the position of a mere Court of Appeal from a body residing on the spot, to which they had given the fullest powers.^a It will be seen that the Visitors, though their armour is by no means proof, do, on the whole, make out their own case with considerable force, but are fain to discover compromises by which the stronger body may be propitiated.

There is an interesting point on which both of the ruling Powers seem to have cordially agreed, and which deserves special notice. Some person or persons, whose names do not appear, had, in 1649, proposed to the London Committee a "Model," or, as we should now say, a scheme, of reform, which was communicated to the Visitors, and a letter of inquiry about it from the Committee is in the Register (p. 261). It should be premised that neither of these bodies had practically interfered to any great extent as yet with the Statutes and Benefactions of Colleges. They certainly began with the intention of working their own reforms into the existing framework. The exceptions, besides those implied in the expulsion and substitution of individuals, had been in the case of Sir William Paddy's benefaction at St. John's, and in filling up at Corpus and elsewhere, without reference to birth, certain close Fellowships and Scholarships for which proper candidates could not be obtained—an idea familiar enough to modern times. On March 8th, 1649-50, the Visitors had issued an Order which foreshadowed more general changes (p. 223). On August 8th, dissatisfied with the slow progress they were making, they go much further. After enjoining the strict observance of the "auncient Statutes" of Colleges, except "in such special cases where the law of God or of man doth require

a See Note to p. 317.

conveyed in Notes. On the general questions of discipline, religious exercises, and education, there seem to have been no differences whatever between the two bodies. The quarrel begins upon the interference of the London Committee with Colleges and individuals in cases which the Visitors very naturally claim as their own provinces when the Committee, in fact, forget that, they had by their own act deliberately placed themselves in the position of a by their own act deliberately placed themselves in the position of a they had given the follest powers. It will be seen that the Visitors, though their armost is by no means proof, do, on the whole, make out their own case with considerable force, but are fain to discover

the contrary"—not much of a compliment to "pious founders," they order that all such cases should be referred to them "until the Statutes of every House can be received, reformed, and settled" (p. 259). On September 18th, they promulgate the "Model" abovementioned, from which we may make the following extracts for our present purpose:

That because Statutes as well as persons are a grand subject of reformation, the Fellows of all Colleges who came in by a Parliamentary power be appointed to consult with their Head for removing such Statutes and Constitutions as are either impious, superstitious, or inconvenient, and substitute such as may promote piety and good learning.

Then follows:-

And it is likewise enacted that no man enjoy his Fellowship beyond Doctor's standing, or one year after his Commencement, unless they be such as are Professors, or Public Lecturers, and may do more eminent service in the University than elsewhere (p. 264).

Another portion of this "Model," referring to the appointment of Reynolds, Carill, b and Goodwin as General Lecturers or Preachers for the University, in accordance with "the Lord-General's motion to the Parliament," indicates the quarter from whence the "Model" proceeded. Fairfax and Cromwell had lately visited Oxford, and we may well believe that this document was drawn up by persons who embodied the result of their observations. The proposals as a whole may be thought what would have commended themselves to men of a practical turn of mind, unfettered by strictly academical ideas.

Wood believes that this movement in favour of Terminable Fellowships had no effect, at any rate, "for the present"; and

^a The word "Commencement" has long been superseded at Oxford by its synonym "Inception," and that word itself requires explanation in the present day. It was the actual grant of the capacity of teaching, which took place at the first "Act" following upon the conferring of the Degree, or rather what is commonly supposed to be the conferring of the Degree, but which, strictly speaking, is only a licence for subsequent Inception. Hence the importance of the "Act" in past times, little recognized in the associations connected with the modern Encænia or Commemoration.

^b Or Caryl, the celebrated Independent minister. He attended Cromwell on his expedition to Scotland in 1650, along with Owen.

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The alterations of Statutes contemplated in the "Model" were on the contrary, as Wood tells us, though he gives no details, "for the most part put in execution;" but neither does the Register contain any further hint on the subject, nor does any trace of such a proceeding seem to have been left in the Colleges. We cannot gather much from such negative proof. Of course all such marks would have been obliterated at the Restoration. It would have been thought highly undesirable to leave on record any notice of a "Model" containing such an inconveniently-suggestive clause as that on Terminable Fellowships.

The need and propriety of altering the Statutes must of course be judged from the stand-point of the Visitation; but it is interesting to notice that the Visitors, in handing over the task to the Head and Fellows of each College under their own supervision, very nearly forestalled the method adopted in 1878 at Oxford and Cambridge by a Conservative Parliament. And precisely as the present Royal Commission has required the Hebdomadal Council and Convocation to report on the changes required by the University, so the University, in June 1651, acting in concert with the Visitors, appointed Delegates to review and report upon its own Statutes (Reg. Conv. T.)

These evidences of the visit of the "Lord-General" and the "Lieutenant-General" to Oxford suggest a word upon that event. It was highly characteristic. We are told that their object was "to see what reformation or alteration had been made" in the University. It was in fact a quasi-royal visit. Instead of the great annual

certainly we hear no more of it. The Visitation was not strongenough to carry such an impovement, once indeed attempted on a small scale in the reign of helivard the Sixth, but never heard of again to any purpose till it formed the main object of the appointment of the present Reyal Commissions now sitting for the reform of both Universities.

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ceremony of the "Public Act," which was "put off upon consideration that great meetings and extraordinary expenses in these times were not convenient,"—a wise precaution after the King's recent "execution,"—the two virtual Sovereigns, the first of whom was so soon to succumb to the second, resolved to make a stately visit to Oxford. Fairfax had not been there since the place surrendered to him. Cromwell had been concerned with the Earl of Manchester in the reduction of Cambridge to obedience after a more than military fashion. Would they be satisfied with what had been done? Was it their intention that the University of Oxford should be at liberty to proceed on its way if it were once purged of disaffection to the new Government? All sorts of levelling theories were afloat. The King was dead. The University awaited the arrival of the Generals with no little trepidation.

The two great men on whom so much depended made their entry with all state on May 17th, 1649. They were lodged at All Souls, and entertained there by Jerome Zanchy, the new Fellow, Subwarden, and Proctor, who was also a Colonel in the Parliamentary forces, and, like Palmer, the Warden of All Souls, now absent on his duties in the House of Commons, a friend of Cromwell's.2 On May 18th the Generals received the University authorities, and Cromwell made an oration. He told them that the General and himself knew no Commonwealth could flourish without learning, and that they, whatsoever the world said to the contrary, meant to encourage it, and were so far from subtracting any of their means that they proposed to add more. On May 19th they dined at Magdalen, played bowls on the College green, and then proceeded to Convocation, where they received the degree of D.C.L., Zanchy presenting them as Proctor. Then seated in their scarlet gowns, Fairfax on the right and Cromwell on the left of the Vice-Chancellor, sundry officers, Sir Hardress Waller, Harrison, Ingoldsby, and others, were brought up by Zanchy, and received

ceremony of the "Public Act," which was "put off upon consider, alion that great meetings and extraordinary expenses in these times were not convenions,"—a wise presention affer the King'ercent "execution,"—the two virtual Severeigns, the first of whom was so goon to succumb to the second, resolved to make a satisfy visit to Oxford. Fairfax had not been there since the place surrendered to him. Cromwell had been concerned with the Earl of Manchester in the reduction of Cambridge to obedience after a more than military fashion. Would show be satisfied with what had been done? Was it their intention that the University of Oxford should be at liberty to proceed on its way if it were once purged of disaffection to the new Government? All sorts of levelling theories were affection to the new Government? All sorts of levelling theories were affection. The King was dead. The University awaited the arrival of the Government with no fittle translettion.

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the degree of M.A.; Button, the Public Orator, concluded with an oration, and the day was wound up with a "sumptuous banquet at the Public Library." On Sunday, May 20th, Henry Willkinson, senior, and Maudit, the Senior Proctor, preached before them at St. Mary's, and the next day they took a solemn farewell of the chief members of the University. Thus soon after the setting of the sun of Royalty had Mars appeared above the horizon. It will be observed that Cromwell, the inferior officer, is the speaker, not Fairfax. His subsequent conduct proved that he meant what he now said. The Barebones Parliament clamoured loudly for a reduction of all establishments, the Universities included; Milton and his friends never let an opportunity slip of pressing their point. Cromwell turned a deaf ear to them all.a Perhaps we should also attribute something to the impulse given by Fairfax, though he soon lost all influence. That great man was a lover of learning, an antiquarian, and book-collector. He evinced those characteristics in many ways, but especially by his exertions to save and augment the Bodleian Library, which had suffered during the war.b

We may notice a second point on which the London Committee and the Visitors were in entire accord, the compulsory use of Latin in familiar discourse by members of Colleges when within their own walls. It was ordered that no other language whatever was to be spoken; and the reason given is that "a complaint is made by divers learned men of the defect that English scholars labour under, both in their private and home exercises and in their public discourses with foreigners, by their speaking English in their several Colleges and Halls." The Order was so constantly repeated that it suggests a persistent and insuperable opposition. The reformers were here acting on the basis of old and well-known rules. Most Colleges contained a statutable provision to this effect, but there was generally a saving clause, which no doubt was found convenient. At Queen's, New College, All Souls, and Magdalen, it ran thus: "nisi

^a See Note, p. 377.

the degree of M.A.; Button, the Public Orator, concluded with an oration, and the day was wound up with a "compinent banquet at the Public Library." On Sunday, May 20th, Henry Willkinson, senior, and Maudit, the Smior Proxter, preached before them non, senior, and the most day they took a solarm threwall of the chief members of thy University. Thus soon after the setting the chief members of thy University. Thus soon after the setting will be observed that Chanwall the inferior officer, is the meant what not Friefax. His subsequent conduct proved that be meant what not Friefax. The Hardones Parliments chanoured loudly for a needlection of all establishments, the Universities included; Milton and his friends never for an opportunity slip of pressing their point, and his friends never for an opportunity slip of pressing their point, attribute something to the impulse given by Fairfax, though he attribute something to the impulse given by Fairfax, though he antiquenties, and book collector. He evinced those characteristics antiquentian, and book collector. He evinced those characteristics in many ways, but represently by his exertions to save and sugment in many ways, but represently by his exertions to save and sugment

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ad aliud idioma extraneorum vel laicorum præsentia seu ex alia causa rationabili urgeantur."

It is not easy to discover when the practice had become obsolete; but it was not yet so in 1590, if we may take the word of Dr. Bond, Vice Chancellor and President of Magdalen: "I know myne owne House," says he, "and divers other Colleges whose schollars dare not presume to speake any other language then Latine." This reply was given to Bancroft by way of answer to reprimands from two successive Chancellors, Leicester and Hatton, who had complained (perhaps at the demand of the Queen) of the disuse of Latin. At the same time Dr. Bond claims to have entirely restored the use of Latin in Convocation and Congregation, "whereby," as he says with a touch of humour, "hath ensued great quietness in our public assemblies." But in 1609, Bancroft, now Chancellor, insists with vehemence on the neglect of speaking in Latin (Annals); and, in 1622, Abbot, in a letter to All Souls College, finds fault with the general deterioration of Latin style in Oxford. "The style of your letter is somewhat abrupt and harsh, and doth rather express an affected brevity than the old Ciceronian oratory. And I am sorry to hear that this new way of writing is not only become the fault of the College, but of the University itself." a If the practice had not altogether dropped out before the Great Rebellion it was certainly not likely to survive such a revolution. Wood says that "by virtue of this Order every member did then speak Latin, in times of refection especially; but the order being soon after neglected was re-enforced by another" (Annals, 1649). He might have said by another after that, which was in all probability equally neglected.

The habit of speaking in Latin was, however, kept up to some extent by its retention as the only language in which Convocation could be addressed, and it was not till the last reform of the University constitution by the Royal Commission of 16 and 17 Vict. and the formation of a "Congregation" of residents, which was to

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of the College, but of the University itself." A If the practice had

extent by its retention as the only language in which Convention could be addressed, and it was not till the last reform of the University constitution by the Royal Commission of 16 and 17 Viet. and the formation of a "Congregation" of residents, which was to

be addressed in English, that the custom altogether decayed. Convocation itself is now addressed in English, when "Decrees," the more usual form of reference to that body, are discussed; and, since custom renders it no longer necessary even to frame a sentence in Latin asking leave to be excused from speaking it, the last vestige of colloquial Latin has been swept away. Statutes indeed can still only be discussed in Latin at their final stage in Convocation; but, as they have already been fully discussed during their progress through Congregation, no one takes advantage of this privilege, the occasion being now by common consent merely used for voting "Placet" or "Non-placet." It is still, however, open to any learned and adventurous resident or non-resident Member of Convocation to revive the ancient method on these occasions, if he imagines that he is likely to influence votes by the use of the persuasive but disused language of Cicero.

The other point in which we can trace unity of action between the London Committee and the Visitors-indeed, with all three Boards of Visitors in succession-viz., the determination to have the religious education of the Undergraduates cared for in every College and in every University lecture, after the fashion of the Nonconformists, has been already noticed in a previous chapter. The second set of Visitors, under Owen's influence, bring the matter forward in the most thorough and practical form, but only on the same lines as their predecessors. The third set of Visitors supplement what had been done by the others. In connection with this characteristic enforcement of religion went hand in hand an equally careful watchfulness over the morals of the University. The Visitors deal stringently with such abuses as resort to taverns, Sunday sports, degradation of the annual "Act," corrupt elections, carelessness in the matter of tutorial discipline. The Heads of Houses are forced to reside and do special duties, Tutors to look after their men, Professors to lecture; Degrees are to be conferred only after proper exercises and certificates; Boards of Examiners are appointed for Fellowships and Scholarships: the very servants are

be addressed in English, that the custom altogether desired. Convocation itself is now addressed in English, when "Decreas," the more usual form of reference to that body, are discussed, and sance custom readers it no longer necessary even to frame a sentence in faction asking leave to be excussed from specifying it, the last vestige of collegain! Latin has been event from specifying it, the last vestige wally be discussed in Latin at their final stage in Convocation; but, as they have already been fully discussed during timic progress through Congregation, no one takes advantage of this proving, the contrion being new by common consent tacrely used for voting bearned and adventurem resident or non-resident Mamiler of Conlearned and adventurem resident or non-resident Mamiler of Convocation to revive the architecture method on these consulons, if he imagines that he is likely to influence votes by the use of the personaire but disposi fanguage of Circus.

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to be looked after quite as much as their masters. College after College is set to rights, not always with eventual success; but the attempts are well meant, and generally judicious.

There is no doubt an air of what we should now call over-legislation and "fussiness" about this class of Orders when we contemplate them as a whole; but a candid critic will observe how much was due to the difficulties of the Visitors, to the collapse of so many Colleges from debt, to the anomalous relations between the old and new members of Colleges, and to the inexperience or unfitness of newly-appointed Heads of Houses. There must also have been a constant tendency in many Colleges towards a return to the Church services and ecclesiastical order, which the Visitors could not ex hypothesi openly permit, and reiteration of Orders became necessary under the circumstances. There was also the perpetual croppingup of old abuses, such as the sale of Fellowships, in the very attempt to exterminate which at one particular College, where it was most inveterate, the Visitors suddenly came to an end. In that respect their end was an euthanasia. They could hardly have been more honourably engaged at their supreme moment.

Of course the difficulty in such a Visitation, differing from ordinary Visitations in its necessary continuance for a considerable time, was to know when their "reductions to a fit state to make elections," their "godly reformations," their suppression of abuses, were sufficiently secured to admit of a return to self-government. As it was impossible to weed out all opposing elements, the goal never seemed to be quite attained. Opposition, hushed for a time, was sure to break out again. The moderate party, in whose hands, when the more violent reformers had done their work and lost their influence, the decision rested, did not take the same view of this subject as the Standing Committee of Parliament sitting in London; and it is highly probable that what looked like weakness and vacillation on their part, calling for reprehension and vigilance from London, was only the conviction entertained by those in contact with the actual persons concerned that the time for conciliation and liberty

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services and corlesiastical order, which the Visitors could not as
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to exterminate which at one particular College, where it was mest
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their end was an outhances. They could hardly have been more

nary Visitations in its necessary continuance for a considerable times was to know when their "reductions to a fit state to make observers their "godly referentions," their suppression of sheets, tions," their "godly referentions," their suppression of sheets, were sufficiently seemed to adopt of a raturn to self-government. As it was impossible to weed out all opposition, hashed for a time, never seemed to be quite attained. "Opposition, hashed for a time, was sure to break out again. The moderate party, in whose hashed when the more violent reference had done their nork and lost time influence, the decision rested, did not take the same view of this subject as the Strading Containtee of Parliament sitting in Escalant and it is highly probable that what tooked like weakness and with lation on their part, calling for representation and vigilance from London, was only the conviction entertained by these in contact with London, was only the conviction entertained by these in contact with the netual persons concerned that the first interest in contact with

had arrived. The University, as soon as it was "reformed," was continually putting a pressure upon them which the London Committee did not so keenly feel. For example, as early as March 16th, 1649-50, the Convocation of the University presented a petition for a general return to free elections in Colleges; while the Visitors and the London Committee were resolutely bent on permitting the privilege in certain cases only, according to their judgment of fitness.

But, besides this, the intestine quarrels between Presbyterians and Independents, which had already affected the Visitation in its incipient stage, developed rapidly after the King's "execution," and were not only signalized by the enforcement of the "Engagement" and the displacement of Reynolds, but distinctly manifested in the quarrels of the two bodies in London and Oxford. The Register affords such ample evidence of these quarrels that they need not be noticed any further in this place. But it may be remarked that the Register of Convocation throws additional light upon them as early as September 18th, 1649, when there appears a letter of the Visitors begging the Committee to pay no attention to the complaints of their proceedings which are made to them by young men;—thus betraying the difficulty under which they already labour.

But, whatever else was going on, the independence of the University, even under the first set of Visitors, was gradually recovering itself in spite of all checks. The quarrels between the governors gave breathing-time to the governed. Some Colleges at any rate received an early permission to make their own elections. Sir Nathaniel Brent, pursued by Nemesis, passes out of sight complaining of his colleagues for not giving more liberty to his own Merton. It is even thought safe in 1651 to revive the annual "Act," though under the protection of a guard of soldiers. When Owen comes to the front in a position almost despotic, in 1652, the liberty of College elections receives a great impulse by the establishment of a

had arrived. The University, as soon as it was 1-referenced," was continually putting a pressure upon them which the London Committee did not to keeply fast. For example, as early as March 18th, 1849-50, the Conveytion of the University presented a potition for a general return to five elections in Colleges;" while the Visitors and the London Committee were resolutely bent on permitting the privilege in certain cases only according to their judgment of fitness.

Hot, besides this, the innestina quarrels between Presbytarians and Independents, wheely had already affected the Visitation in its incipient stage, developed rapidly after the King's "excention." and were not only signalized by the enforcement of the "Engagement" and the displacement of Reynolds, but distinctly outsilized in the quarrels of the two bodies in London and Oxford. The Register affects such ample evidence of these quarrels that they need not be noticed any further in this place. But it may be romarked that the Kreiner of Consecution throws additional light upon them as early as September 18th, 1849, when there appears a upon them as early as September 18th, 1849, when there appears a letter of the Vanters begging the Committee to pay no attention to the complaints of their proceedings which are made to them by young men;—thus betraying the difficulty under which they already labour.

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Board to examine all candidates, and the permission granted to Colleges to elect among them. At the same time Owen and his colleagues leave no loop-hole for evasion of the Orders laid down for the government of Colleges; and under him the University made, it would seem, a considerable growth in order and efficiency.

Again, the differences between Owen and Goodwin do in reality further the independence of the University. The former takes part with the corporate body against one for whom he could hardly but feel some contempt; and the demand for a return to Local Visitors, and for limitation of the power exercised by virtue of the Parliamentary Commission, finds support from the very man who, a little earlier, would have been extremely disinclined to grant it. The moderation and good sense of the form in which the demand was made exhibited the best proof that the time was ripe for it. When the University (in 1657) plaintively suggested that nine years were enough to "purge and correct all humours and malignities;" for, said they, "of above five hundred Fellowes which there were at the end of the war there be not many now remaining;" when they alleged the very patent abuse that the Heads of Houses were so often both parties and judges in their own cause, and that "Visitors residing upon the place do rather nourish and foment than appease differences"; and when they begged the appointment of certain leading men of the Commonwealth as Visitors of the respective Colleges, by way of a return to the ancient system of employing in that office "great persons, in single capacities," it was evident that, where so much could be said, a very little would be enough to bring the government by a body of Visitors to an end. The storms gathering on the political horizon in 1658 were quite sufficient for this purpose. Oxford itself had some experience of them in that year (Annals).

The growing strength of University independence was finally proved by its victory over Owen himself, who, in his disgust at being unable to force his reforms on Convocation, attempted to carry them with a high hand, but found it best to desist: the Presbyterians were regaining power, and the Independents losing

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it. We hear little more of him at Oxford. Neither he nor the Visitors were any longer necessary, and the man had been formed, under so many varied experiences, who was exactly in his place as a substitute for Parliamentary Visitors. For three years from the commencement of his Vice-Chancellorship, in 1657, Dr. Conant exercised the most beneficial influence, and passed on his charge unharmed till the Restoration once more set it on the old track from which the storms of twenty years had diverted it.

Besides the incessant vigilance which, as we have seen, Dr. Conant exercised in the actual management of affairs, he evinced his right to represent his beloved University by his conduct on two special occasions. The University, or a very large proportion of its members, was, in 1658, by no means as yet prepared to accept the idea of an absolute return to the system of obedience to the Visitors of Colleges specified in the old Statutes, most of whom were great ecclesiastics. They had gained their object; they were free from the dictation of a Board of Parliamentary Visitors; but they petitioned Richard Cromwell and his Parliament "that they would please to name local Visitors to those Societies whose Statutes had lodged the Visitatorial power in Archbishops and Bishops." Conant, already looking forward to a revival of the old Statutes in their entirety, stoutly resisted the most pressing importunities to concur in this Petition, chiefly on the ground of the private rights of Colleges which the University had no claim to override. Nor would he consent to any collusion in the matter, though freely suggested

A Owen's parting address to the University contained the following record of honest work:—"Professors' salaries, lost for many years, have been recovered and paid; some offices of respectability have been maintained; the rights and privileges of the University have been defended against all the efforts of its enemies; the treasury is tenfold increased new exercises have been introduced and established, old ones have been duly performed; reformation of manners has been diligently studied in spite of the grumbling of certain brawlers . . . I congratulate you on a successor who is able completely to repair any injury which your affairs may have suffered through our inattention." It should be mentioned that Owen sat for a short time in Parliament as Burgess for the University.

it. We hear little more of him at Oxford. Neither he nor the Visitors were any longer necessary, and the road had been formed, under so many varied experiences, who was exactly in his place as a substitute für Parliamentary Visitors. For three years from the commencement of his Vice-Chancellorship, in 1457, Dr. Count exercised the most honesfield influence, and passed on his charge unharmed till the Restoration once more set it on the old track from which the storms of avents years had directed in

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^{*} Owen a parties, address to the University contained the following record at bound works—"Trainment solution, but for many years, have been recorded and partitions for the University between definited against all the affects of its encoders the strength of the University between definited against all the affects of its encoders the transmit is said ones have been introduced and at all likebed, old ones have been drift perfected vertexment on a manners has been differently studied in spite at the granufalling of cortain branchers. . I comproduce you on a successor who is able completely to rejust only blind your which your allalies they have makered their requirements of the first University.

to him. His firmness, sorely tested on this point, was rewarded by the final collapse of the Petition, and the University was saved in spite of itself. The change would indeed have soon been overruled, but a bad precedent was avoided.

The other occasion was his resistance to the movement, in which Cromwell had been deeply interested, for establishing a University at Durham; there had previously been a similar movement in favour of York. The arguments against allowing a rival to Oxford and Cambridge may be found well put in the Register of Convocation, and also by Wood; but we learn from Conant's Life how largely the Vice-Chancellor was personally concerned in the affair. Whatever may be thought of the policy of adding to the number of English Universities in the present day, there can be little doubt that the "multiplication of small and petty academies"—to use the phrase of Conant's biographer-would have been at that time, and for long afterwards, a serious evil. The old Universities have often exhibited great defects, but they have pretty accurately reflected those of the nation at large, and have at least secured a national confidence such as will be looked for in vain in other countries. It may be doubted whether this would have been the case had additional Universities been created in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. It was by Conant's unwearied efforts that "the grant was stifled, and both Universities suffered to continue in the quiet possession of their ancient rights and privileges."

That his biographer should claim for Conant a title to our highest respect for his defence of the time-honoured academical costume, in opposition to Owen, who had shown his contempt for it, may not appear a matter of much importance; but, if it be granted that it was a desirable object to restore and preserve the great traditional landmarks of the University, there can be no doubt that the strict retention of the old dress was not a small matter. Some other instances of the Vice-Chancellor's fitness for his post at this time might be gathered from his *Life*, but enough

to him. His firmness, sorely tested on this point, was rewarded by the final collapse of the Perison, and the University was raved in spite of itself. The change would indeed have soon been overrobed, but a bad proceedent was avoided.

The other occasion was his remainer to the movement, in which Gromwell had been deeply interested, for enablishing a University at Durham; time had previously been a similar movement in favour of Yeir. The arguments against allowing a rival to Oxford and Cambridge may be found out out in the Equicar of Concession and Cambridge may be found out out in the Equicar of Concession from and also by Wood; but we leave from Conant's Life how largely the View-Chanceller was precondly concerned in the affair. Whatever may be thought of the policy of adding to the number of English Universities in the present day, there can be little doubt that the "modification of mull and petty academics"—to use the plusse of Conant's thographer—would have been at that time, and for long afterwards, a serious evil. The old Universities have often exhibited great deficite, but they have pretty accurately remained and the outlines. It may be declared whether this would have been the countries. It may be declared whether this would have been the countries. It may be declared whether this would have been the countries. It may be declared whether this would have been the countries. It may be declared whether this would have been the countries. It may be declared whether this would have been the countries. It may be declared whether this would have been the other than additional Universities suffered in the reventeenth or the great was stilled, and both Universities suffered to continue in the mich persecuent of their continue rights and activities.

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has been said to show that he well justified the "expectations of something extraordinary from his government," shown upon his receiving the insignia laid down by Owen in 1657, when "there was such a universal shout of a very full Convocation as has hardly ever been known on a like occasion." Perhaps, however, we might suspect that the shout was a little swelled by exultation at the conclusion of Owen's government, by that time sufficiently unpopular.

Under this view of the condition of the University during the later period of the Commonwealth, and bearing in mind the general anarchy into which the whole country was plunged soon after the great Protector's death, it is of little consequence that we can assign no exact reason for the abrupt termination of the Register. Wood does not attempt to account for it. It is evident that the Visitation, if not formally dissolved, practically collapsed and disappeared. There was no fixed Government in London to keep it on foot, and the general feeling of the country was in favour of a recurrence to the old institutions and the old ways of working them. The University was in good order; it satisfied the country; it was well represented by its chief officer, and by Reynolds, who, early in 1659, became again Dean of Christchurch; its secretly and quietly growing tendency towards the restoration of the Sovereign was in accordance with the political feelings of the people; and the alarms to which it was exposed during the brief period of transition sufficiently schooled it into sympathy with the proceedings taken outside its precincts. What happened when the day came at last may well be told in the words of Conant's biographer:-

On the 29th May, 1660, was the happy Restoration of King Charles the Second. The whole body of the nation was then at strife who should soonest, with all duty and respect, throw himself at his Majesty's feet; and the University of Oxford waited on him with their humble Address to recognise his sovereign power and right, and congratulate his happy return from exile, by a volume of poetry (as is usual on extraordinary occasions) under the title of Britannia Rediviva. These were presented in June by Dr. Conant, the Vice-Chancellor, at London, attended by the Proctors and a select number of Doctors and Masters, by Decree of Convocation. His Latin speech to His Majesty on this occasion was much commended by good judges, but is lost.

no exact reason for the abrupt termination of the Register. Wooden

On the 19th May, Anth, was the happy Restoration of King Charles the Second, The whole hodge of the nation spin time at state who should accused, with all day and respect, there while this happens of the training of the training of the training of the second of the se

Not so the copy of verses composed and presented by the Vice-Chancellor himself at the same time; but it is unnecessary to quote them, as our present business is simply to bring the history of the Commonwealth, as it affected Oxford, to a close.

After a struggle of twenty years, which may be said to have centred round Oxford, the old order of Church and State was once more established. Oxford had been in every sense the stronghold of Charles the First and his advisers, the basis from which his aggressive ecclesiastical system had been worked, the intellectual representative of his policy, the visible specimen of the grandeur and beauty which were the glory of English Church and State. It was against Oxford that the not unprovoked anathemas of the violent Puritans had been most continuously directed. It was upon Oxford that the more patient reforming efforts of the Long Parliament had been most systematically tried. It was the restoration of Oxford which exercised the affection, the reverence, and the selfsacrifice of the men whose thoughts and hopes had never been absent from it during the period of their exclusion. But we must not allow the outraged feelings of these men, and the tone which they so successfully infused into the history of the times, their solemn reassertions of Divine Right, and their cruel treatment—the product more of fear and suspicion than revenge-of Dissenters, to blind us to the true history of the Visitation of Oxford.

We may indeed sum up the preceding chapters by the remark, that if we candidly survey the sketch which has just been presented, if we acknowledge the steady consistency with which the chief reforms, necessary after the tumults of Civil War, had been effected, the good sense and public spirit evinced by most of the leading persons concerned, and the wisdom of the gradual process by which the venerable forms and customs of the ancient University were allowed to reassert their predominance,—if, further, we can bring ourselves to make allowance for the defects of a religious system which the faults of the Church had exercised a great influence in producing, and for the fanaticism which was only gradually separated from

Not so the copy of verses composed and presented by the Vice-Chancellor himself at the same that; but it is unnecessary to quote them, as our present lustinger is simply to bring the history of the Commonwealth, as it adjected Oxford, to a close.

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that system, as well as for the phraseology which perhaps still more affronts our taste, we shall gain some insight into the paradox presented by the following well-known passage from Lord Clarendon's great Work, and be less troubled to find a solution than the noble historian himself. After expressing his unbounded astonishment that "this wild and barbarous depopulation," this reign of "stupidity, negligence, malice, and perverseness," had not "extirpated all the learning, religion, and lovalty which had so eminently flourished there," he goes on to say that the University at this period " yielded a harvest of extraordinary good and sound knowledge in all parts of learning; and many who were wickedly introduced applied themselves to the study of good learning and the practice of virtue, and had inclination to that duty and obedience they had never been taught; so that, when it pleased God to bring King Charles the Second back to his throne, he found that University abounding in excellent learning, and devoted to duty and obedience little inferior to what it was before its desolation." a

This miraculous result he attributes to the "goodness and richness of that soil" which "choked the weeds, and would not suffer the poisonous seeds, which were sown with industry enough, to spring up;"-an explanation which is, to say the least, insufficient. The number of great men bred at Oxford during this time, and who formed the glory of the succeeding period, has been often quoted in support of Clarendon's candid admission; and of course the testimony of many writers friendly to the Parliamentarian side might easily be added; but it may be enough to quote here the impartial words of the well-known antiquary, Dr. Bloxam, the author of the Magdalen College Register, breathing, as his narrative does in every line, the spirit of the enthusiastic churchman and royalist. He appends to the remarks of the fanatical Heylin the following sentence:-" Notwithstanding Heylin's accusation it must fairly be allowed that during the Presidentships of Wilkinson and Goodwin some very able and good men of their party were introduced into

^{*} Hist. of the Great Rebellion, book x. vol. v. p. 482, Oxf. ed.

that system, as well as for the phraseology which perhaps still more affronts our taste, we shall gain some insight into the panelox presented by the following well-known possage from Lord Clarendon's great Work, and he less troubled to find a solution than the mobile historian himself. After expressing his unbounded astonishment that "this wild and harbarous depopulation," this reign of stappidity, negligence, malice, and pervorsance, "had not "extintary pated all the instrument and loyalty which had so eminerally pated all the instrument of surgery that the University at this period "yielded a harvest of extraordinary good and sound known period "yielded a harvest of extraordinary good and sound known bedge in all parts of learning; and many who were wickedly introduced applied themselves to the study of good learning and the practice of victors, and had incination to that duty and obedience that here there they had never been ranging as that when it pleased God to bring they had never been ranging as their they had never been ranging as his throne, he found that University abounding in excellent learning, and devoted to duty and were little inferior to what it was below its devoted to duty and obedience little inferior to what it was below its devoted to duty and

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the College in every department. A majority of the Demies so introduced became Conformists." a

The same may be said of nearly every College. Whatever necessary, or even unnecessary, violence had accompanied the Parliamentary reform, whatever the loss sustained by the temporary depression of the Church, we cannot fail to observe that the University at least kept up its high character as a place of religion and seat of learning; and that it did so all along in close connection with by far the larger portion of its ancient Statutes, customs, and traditions. The more vehement reformers, having ousted their equally vehement opponents, soon themselves passed away. Extreme had met extreme. "Root and Branch" had succeeded to "Thorough." Both had gone. Surviving the tumultuous conflicts of the two turbulent eddies, if we may apply a metaphor formerly used in a different sense, but equally true, the vessel floats on the great tranguil body of the stream much as before; a stream, like its own Isis in its devious course, somewhat coloured indeed by the last flood-water and about to be somewhat coloured once more by the next flood-water of the Restoration; but, in spite of all, substantially the same. This is why in the former chapter it seemed well to study the careers of such men as Reynolds, Owen, and Conant. They were the real pilots of the ship, and in comprehending their work at Oxford, and its connection with the past history of the University, we learn to master the problem which Lord Clarendon resigned to the domain of miracle, and which less candid historians have not condescended to notice as a problem at all.

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the College in every department. A majority of the Demise so introduced become Conformists.

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CHAPTER V.

THE STATE OF OXFORD COLLEGES.

It would be very desirable to present the reader with an account of the state of each of the Oxford Colleges during the period under The Editor was sanguine enough at first to hope that enough might have been found in the different College archives to have eked out such slight suggestive notices as appear in the Visitors' Register; but in this he has been disappointed; nor do the volumes of the Historical Manuscript Commission add anything worth mention to the information afforded by the documents now published for the first time. All characteristic traces of the Visitation seem to have disappeared from the records of the institutions which felt its hand. No such journal of any Head or Fellow of a College as could be useful seems to have survived. We have seen that Conant's Life affords an exceptional glance at the state of Exeter College. Crosfield's MS. Diary, which might have done still more for Queen's, is silent during the whole of our period, owing to the absence of the author from Oxford. The previous part has been skilfully used for the edition of Laud's History of his Chancellorship, already quoted. Wood used what meagre materials of this sort could be found in the collection of Archbishop Sheldon; but, with the exception of the general colouring which his own Life supplies, we search his books in vain for anything like real light which might illustrate the inner life of the Colleges or of individuals at this time, or which might unfold before us the actual working of the system which produced the general results noticed in the last chapter. In some respects this is the best testimony to its success. Happy is the College which has no history; but it is so much the worse for the historian.

CHAPTER V.

THE STATE OF OXPORD COLLEGES.

Life supplies, we search by books in vain for anything like real light which might illustrate the inner life of the Colleges or of It may, however, be of some use to collect the scattered notices which come to hand, and at least to group together those Colleges which admit of such treatment.

Out of the eighteen Colleges then existing, only two went heartily from the very beginning with the Visitors and the Parliament, viz. Merton and Lincoln, and both of these gave them at different times nearly as much trouble as any;—Merton, through the influence of some few Royalist Fellows who had been suffered to remain, and also through the connection of the Warden, Sir Nathaniel Brent, with the quarrel between the London Committee and the Visitors; Lincoln also, in spite of its compliant Rector, Paul Hood, through the latter cause.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of Merton to the Visitors at the outset of their difficult task; for they had little support elsewhere. Their President was its Warden; the high offices which he had held in the State had given him influence in the College; the ablest men of the new government were drawn from the ranks of its Fellows; and a large proportion of those members of the College who were cited, very naturally gave in their submission. Merton was thus one of the few Colleges which obtained self-government at an early date. Besides this it was the only one of the six ancient Foundations, preceding New College, which, by the ample income of its Warden and the magnitude of the original benefaction, had for a long period taken rank as a great College, the other five having in early times been comparatively feeble; and it already had a great mediæval history, surrounding the College with the halo of world-renowned names. Even at this time there were few more distinguished men of science than Greaves and Turner. But it was not the leading institution of the University at this period, nor did it become so. The Visitors were fortunate in very soon securing for themselves a College which certainly held one of the highest places among its fellows, Exeter.

^{*} This was evinced not only by the acts of certain persons, but by the election of men as "Postmasters" who had refused to submit to the Visitation.

It may, however, be of some use to collect the scattered notices which come to hand, and at least to group together those Colleges which admit of such treatment.

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to the Visitors at the outset of their difficult tests; for they lead little support elsewhere. Their President was its Warden; the high offices which he had hold in the State had given him influence in the Collège; the ablest man of the new government were once in the Collège; the ablest man of the new government were those members of the College who were cited, very naturally gave in their submission. Moreon was thus one of the few Colleges which obtained self-government at an early date. Besides this it which obtained self-government at an early date. Besides this it which obtained self-government at an early date. Besides this it was the only one of the susple income of its Warden and the magnitude of the original benefication, had for a long period taken rank nitude of the original benefication, had for a long period taken rank as a great College, which, the state of world-renowned names. Even retained the College with the had a great mediaval history, contact this time there were new new new including in early times been comparticular the College with the had of world-renowned names. Even founding the College with the had of the leading institution of the fortunate in very near new new dish it become so. The Visitors were fortunate in very near exacting for themselves a College which cortainly held one of the highest places among its fellows, fixetern cortainly held one of the highest places among its fellows, fixetern

This was eviaced not only by the relative persons but by the election of mon as "Clostoniana" who had refused as subsett to the Visitation.

Enough has been said in a former Chapter, and will be found in the Notes, to justify the position here assigned to the Devonshire College. It was not a wealthy foundation; the income of its Rector was one of the lowest of all; a its early history had not been so distinguished as that of some others. But Sir William Petre, its "second founder," gave the College a great impetus, and in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and under James and Charles, it had achieved an extraordinary reputation. The success thus attained, which was chiefly owing to Holland and Prideaux, but especially the last, was great enough to tide it over the period of the Civil war, and to enable it, under Conant, speedily to resume its old position. It had indeed suffered grievously; and was, like the majority of its neighbours, in debt; but its good management and discipline brought reputation and numbers, under which the incumbrance soon disappeared. When the Visitation commenced in earnest it was found that the College was pretty evenly divided. The famous West-country loyalty was however strongly represented among the Fellows, and Henry Tozer, the Sub-rector, made, as we have

^{*} Exeter is one of ten Colleges, the Heads of which petitioned Cromwell (Feb. 28, 1654) for payment of "arrears of augmentations to their places and constant payment in future," on the ground that "our places are so poor as not to afford a competent maintenance, and on account of our augmentations we are debarred the enjoyment of such places of emolument as were formerly allowed." The Petition was granted, and the arrears paid. The names of the Heads of these Colleges stand in the following order, which appears to be that of seniority: Lincoln, Queen's, University, Brasenose, Wadham, Trinity, St. John's, Exeter, Jesus, and Balliol. Pembroke is mentioned at an earlier date (July 27, 1653) in this connection—"the augmentation of Pembroke College"-but not in special reference to the Headship. Oriel is the only College which, being reported by the Visitors "to stand in neede of augmentation" (July 26, 1649), is not named in any document registered in the latest volumes of the Calendar of State Papers, 1653, 1654, from which the above extracts are taken. The "augmentations" had been granted, in consequence of the Report of the Visitors (Register, pp. 246, 251, 252), out of the public Treasury, probably out of the fund produced by the Firstfruits and Tenths, which had previously belonged to the Crown. but were now set aside for purposes of this kind. It was these which, at a later date, formed "Queen Anne's Bounty." (The above Petition of the Heads should have been mentioned in the note to pp. 251-2; but it had not attracted the attention of the Editor in time to insert it in its proper place.)

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seen, a gallant attempt to rally his brethren round the Cavalier flag. His patronage of a "scandalous person and man of blood," and of one who "drank confusion to the reformers," while he discouraged grievously "an ingenious youth of tender conscience," is fiercely resented by the Visitors; but few people gave them more trouble to eject; and, when this was at last secured, so necessary was he to his College that several Orders were required to smooth the way for his return. However when the cause became absolutely hopeless, and several new Fellows had been appointed in the place of those expelled, the leaning of the College in the direction of the theological views of the Visitation, acquired during a long period of almost unbroken tradition, soon asserted itself, and resistance altogether ceased. the very month of the King's "execution" the College is pronounced to be "so reformed and constituted in the members thereof as that the Fellows are in a fit capacity to do all such acts as concern the good of that House" (p. 219), and are accordingly allowed to elect their own Rector. The circumstances of that Rectorship have been described, as also the evidence, afforded by the continuance of such tutors as Acland and pupils as Bull in the College, of the moderation which distinguished the tone of the Society at the most critical period of its existence. To sum up and interpret its career;—the College had exhibited that combination of loyalty to the sovereign with disapproval of the errors of his civil and ecclesiastical advisers, which marked the course of a few pre-eminent men at the opening period of the Great Rebellion; had fought and suffered in the royal cause; had then gathered itself together with steady resolution and without loss of time, to fulfil its one main vocation—the promotion of religion, learning, and education; had borne such changes with resignation as

^{*} Tozer had been a decided anti-Arminian, probably of Prideaux' school, one of the Assembly of Divines (though he did not attend), a good preacher, and the author of popular devotional Works. He died at Rotterdam in 1650. Archbishop Ussher's influence on the College should not be forgotten. He resided for some time during the war in a part of the buildings now destroyed, but the woodwork from which was transferred to "Prideaux Buildings," erected of late years between the College and Mr. Parker's house, facing the Turl. (Boase's Reg. Exon. p. 197.)

^{*} Your had been a decided anti-Arminian, probably of Informar achord, one of the Amendian of Divious (thereth he did not nitout), a good provider, and the antion of popular devotional Works. He did of Reserving in 1600, Archielen Ussher's influence on the Coffered should not be forgetten. He resided for some time during the war in a part of the buildings new decrees, but the woodwork from which was transferred to "Pridonal Buildings," accorded of late years between the Calley was transferred to "Pridonal Buildings," accorded of late years between the Calley was transferred to "Pridonal Buildings," accorded of late years had calley and the Calley of the Sarber's house facing the Tief. History's they denote the 1900.

could not be avoided; and by honestly doing its duty it conquered at last. It deserved the reputation which it obtained. Much the same thing might indeed be said of the career of some other Colleges, but we happen to have the most distinct evidence in the case of Exeter.

Christchurch next claims our attention. In spite of a preponderance of Non-submitters there was a very large body of persons who either at once, or eventually, submitted; which, remembering the great influence possessed in the House by the Dean and Chapter, as well as who they had been, we should hardly have expected. Samuel Fell, the Dean, and John Fell, his son, who, when he afterwards succeeded as Dean at the Restoration, became Bishop of Oxford, and was the leading man of his time in the University, were both of them vehement and uncompromising Royalists. They were assisted by Dolben and Allestree. Hammond we have seen devoting his extraordinary powers to the training of the young men of the House as soon as the war was over; Morley and Sanderson, leaders of their generation, Iles and Gardiner, men of the highest character, were Canons; and all of them agreed in the most absolute refusal to acknowledge the Visitation.

The cause of the phenomenon is probably to be found in the connection with Westminster School, from whence the Nonconformist element, dominant in London, made its way into the Studentships; and this influence, when the changes had once taken place in the great offices, being no longer impeded by opposition, soon leavened the whole Society. Though the Royalists made their presence felt, Reynolds, Button, Wilkinson, and Cornish used their opportunity with effect; and the learned Dr. Wall, who speedily recanted his non-submission, supplied an important link between the past and present work of the institution. Christchurch is the next College after Exeter which appears by the Register to have been entrusted with self-government; and yet very few new appointments, considering the magnitude of its Foundation, had

could not be avoided; and by honestly doing its duty it compacted at last. It deserved the reputation which it obtained. Much the same thing might indeed be said of the career of some other Colleges, but we happen to have the most distinct evidence in the case of Exeter.

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been made by the Visitors, and very few further expulsions took place when the Independents became supreme. a Owen in his turn was also a good disciplinarian. Thus, in spite of its mixed character we hear very little of Christchurch, a sure sign that it had betaken itself to its work, and it shared with Wadham, Queen's, Brasenose, and Pembroke the distinction of making the largest increase in the number of its undergraduates at the opening of the period of the Visitation. It speaks well for the ejected Students who remained in Oxford that they were content to remain quiet, and to exercise such influence as they could for the Church without fostering division. Philip Henry's gratitude for the assistance he gained at Christchurch during the interval before the Visitation commenced in earnest, has been already noticed. We also read that, looking back at his whole career at Oxford, "he would often mention it with thankfulness to God what great helps and advantages he had then in the University, not only for learning, but also for religion and piety." b This must reflect back in the first place on his own College. Christchurch boasts the great name of Locke during this period; and South, the wittiest of preachers, came up from Westminster in 1651. Locke followed him in 1652.

Magdalen also, from a cause not altogether dissimilar and more clearly visible, came, though at a later date, completely under the Visitors' influence. There was, when the war broke out, no more decidedly Royalist College. None had taken up the Laudian movement with more energy. There were no keener controversialists in England than Hammond, Heylin, and Pierce,—all Magdalen men. Scarcely was any College more largely filled up with new

[•] In the Journal of the House of Commons, June 21, 1650, will be found an Order to the Committee for the Universities to examine what officers, &c., neglect or refuse to take the Engagement, "with power to displace such officers, &c.," and to replace them by others. It has been already noticed how this order affected Reynolds, Mills, Cheynell, and Pocock; and the Register shows how it led to the quarrel between the Committee and the Visitors; but its immediate effects were chiefly confined to Christchurch.

b Life, as above, p. 146.

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members by the Visitors. Yet the change from its old character had not taken place so very long. In James's reign we have seen that it had been "a very nest of Puritans," and there had still remained in the College an active, if small, minority, with whom the Wilkinsons had been allied; their turn had now come. Magdalen Hall, then standing under the shadow of its great companion, or rather parent, had retained its "Puritan" complexion when the College threw it off; and the connection which existed between them made it a natural refuge for those of the College who disliked the change which was taking place. The relations between the two institutions were thus not always harmonious; and it is probably through the channel of the Hall that the Puritan influences made their way back to the College when the Visitation turned the scale. Dr. Wilkinson, the new President, had been a very successful Principal of the Hall before he became President of the College, and every member of the Hall without exception gave in his submission, to the number of forty-nine in all. Dr. Harris, one of the seven Presbyterian preachers sent to prepare the way for the Visitation, and afterwards appointed President of Trinity, had been a prominent member of the Hall, as also the fiery Henry Wilkinson, senior, who ook, with Cheynell, the lead in the earlier and harsher part of the Visitation. The Hall was thus not only a numerous but a very powerful body, which must have exercised great influence upon the College at such a crisis.

Goodwin, again, who succeeded Dr. Wilkinson as President of Magdalen, one of the leaders of the new government, was not the man to let the College slip back into its old courses. As Head of an Oxford House he bears a reputation of a somewhat ridiculous character, chiefly on the strength of his numerous head-coverings, which procured him the name of "Nine-Caps," and, since that date, through the anecdote which Addison has handed down in the Spectator concerning young Anthony Henley's examination for a Demyship. With his usual humour the essayist describes the youth ushered into a darkened room, lighted by a single taper, and

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an awful personage demanding answers to searching questions, not as to his learning but his spiritual condition, concluding with the sepulchral sentence:—"Are you prepared for death?" Once escaped, the frightened lad could never again be brought to face the terrors of an Oxford examination. So good a story was worth passing down, but good stories do not decide historical questions; and Goodwin's position as a leader of his generation is well ascertained. Perhaps, however, it was the knowledge of the fact that the old man did lay himself open to ridicule which prevented Cromwell from placing him in Owen's office as Vice-Chancellor, when that able functionary was superseded by Goodwin in Cromwell's good graces as a religious reformer of the University.

It has been already remarked that the hints which we find in authors as to the avaricious conduct of these intruded Heads of Houses are not deserving of entire attention. The Register supplies ample evidence of the extreme difficulty experienced in obtaining command of the funds of the Colleges, and the Magdalen Bursar (who was also Steward) was not one of the most easy to "bring to book." With regard to the sort of men with whom the College was supplied during the Visitation, Dr. Bloxam's testimony has been already quoted.

On the whole we may regard Magdalen as a College which was efficiently worked at this period, and, from its wealth and importance, one of those on which the Visitors most relied in their arduous task. Thus we find it electing its own Fellows as early as January 1649-50.^a Wood does indeed tell us that it shared with New College and All Souls the discredit of being notorious for corrupt elections to Fellowships; but it does not receive, like those two Colleges, special Orders on the subject. Its Royalist character had disappeared, but it is possible that the new men had, like some of their neighbours, learnt the old lesson. The accusation is repeated in 1674.^b

[•] Magdalen ought to be added to the list of Colleges (p. 365) receiving freedom to elect at an early date. "Magdalen-tyde" (p. 277) means the period from July 22 (Fest. S. M. Magd.) to the octave.

b Letters of Humphrey Prideaux, p. 2 (Camden Soc.)

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In contrast to these last three Colleges stand out three others in which the spirit of opposition to the Visitors was only partially subdued, and repeatedly broke out again in a way which gave much trouble, viz., New College, All Souls, and Jesus. The first two were large and wealthy Foundations of an exceptional character, both from the number of lawyers they contained and the total exclusion of Commoners. The third was the gallant, not to say stubborn, little Welsh College, which nothing could effectually tame till the King, for whose family many brave Welshmen had died, came to his own again.

To take it first, -Jesus College had good reason to be proud of the condition in which it had only recently been placed by the selfsacrificing efforts of its Principal, Dr. Mansell; and there was a remarkable circumstance in the history of this Principal which distinguishes Jesus from all other Colleges. We have seen him, along with his relatives in Carmarthenshire, taking a more than ordinary part in the war in Wales, and then, when the Visitation commenced, holding out to the last for his College. At length expelled, he retired to Wales for some years, living in poverty and enduring serious persecution, but all the while providing for the careful training of several young men of Cavalier families under his own eye. These he placed under the immediate superintendence of Leoline Jenkins, a youth whom he had himself most thoroughly trained, and who afterwards became celebrated as Sir Leoline Jenkins, Principal of Jesus, Secretary of State, and Ambassador in the reign of Charles the Second. He proved well worthy of his education, and exhibited a noble contrast to the debased courtiers of that reign, his capacity for great offices being only equalled by his blameless life and devout churchmanship. It is from his short Memoir of his revered master that we obtain some slight acquaintance with the affairs of the College, in addition to what we learn from the Register.a

[•] The following notice of Oxford studies may be extracted from the Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins, by Wynne (1724). When the future statesman was residing in Oxford with his pupils in 1652, he writes thus "to the vertuous and noble Lady A"

In contrast to these last three Colleges stand out three others in which the spirit of opposition to the Visitors was only partially subdued, and repeatedly broke out again in a way which gave much trouble, viz., Now College, All Souls, and Jesus. The first two were large and wealthy Foundations of an exceptional character, both from the number of lawyers they contained and the total exclusion of Commences. The third was the galliant, not to say stubborn, little Welsb College, which nothing could effectually tame till the King, for whose family many brave Welshmen had died, came to his own again.

The following notice of Styles and the realist beautiful from the first of the content of the content of the content of the following for the first ball and the first of the first ball and the first ball

When the nation had settled down for a time under Cromwell, and a more liberal treatment of the Cavaliers at Oxford had become possible, Dr. Mansell removed there along with Jenkins and his pupils, forming a portion of that congregation of Churchmen to whom the Christchurch Students ministered. Not long afterwards he accepted rooms in his old College (p. 413), and remained there for the eight years preceding the Restoration. This is a very curious fact. When we reflect upon the unique and sustained struggle of the College all through the period, the large expulsion of Fellows and Scholars which took place, and yet the obstinate refusal of those that remained to admit the nominees of the Visitors, a refusal only overcome by physical force; when we observe how absolutely these new members were absorbed by the old, and how they never ceased from opposition to the intruded Principal, Roberts; when we read their appeals against Roberts (contrary to all existing order), to their proper Visitor, the Earl of Pembroke, and then to the Protector in Council, the account of their audacious deposition of Roberts, and the declaration by the Visitors amongst their latest Orders that the College is in an "unsettled" condition,—it is impossible to avoid the reflection that some part of this might have been connected with the counsels of Dr. Mansell at first, his presence afterwards; yet we never hear a word about him in reference to it. If he had received even a hint to depart we should have heard of it from Sir Leoline Jenkins. No doubt, being a man of Spartan virtue, he maintained, when once inside the College, a Spartan silenec. Perhaps the mere presence of such a man within a few yards of so unpopular a Principal as Roberts was of itself a motive power. The

about her son: "I hope in time to bring him acquainted with Logick and Philosophy (the chief learning of this place), which, if understood, will be an excellent help to manage his reason and discourse, so as to speak concludent to any purpose." It may be worth noting that the character of Sir L. Jenkins stood so high that it was commonly reported he was to take Orders, and succeed Sheldon as Archbishop of Canterbury. (Letters of Humphrey Prideaux, p. 54.) For an acquaintance with his Life of Mansell the writer is indebted to the Rev. W. Dyke, of Jesus, who printed the book in 1854.

whom her con = "I imped to time to orthogohie asymmetrical with Logich and Philosophy (the chief learning of this place), which, it, medications, will be an excellent help to manage his reason and discourse; as so to epoch concludent to any purpose." The may be worth noting that the character of the localities stood to high that as was commonly reported be was to take Orthogones and inheldent at Architecture of Contentury. (Latters of Teatplant, Delbourn, p. 64.) I've no acquaintance with his Life of Managir the writer is and other to the Law. W. Dylog of a case, whe principal the book in 1904. Visitors should, at any rate, receive some credit for generosity in suffering him to remain.

If it is not going too much out of our way, the remark may here be made that it would be difficult to find two cases in which learning, ability, character, conscientiousness, earnestness, self-sacrifice, led men into two more distinctly opposite careers than those of Mansell and Conant. The work of the latter has been sufficiently described to enable the reader to make the contrast for himself; and the consideration may warn us against the tempting habit of forming too positive judgments on the men of those times.

With regard to the other two recalcitrant Colleges, the Register affords us almost the only light we can obtain, except on the one point of Corrupt Elections, and for this the reader is referred to the Notes in pp. 363, 420, 421, 423, 427, 428, and to the references there given. It is impossible not to connect this special fault of New College and All Souls with the other special distinctions which they possessed in common. For the same original reason (though others tended to strengthen it), viz. the inadequacy of their buildings for more residents than their large Foundations provided, they were almost the only exceptions to the practice of taking Commoners. There was not therefore the same body of men as at nearly all the other Colleges, present or on the books, uninterested in the sale of Fellowships, and so forming a natural self-acting check on such a practice. But this of itself would not be enough to account for the facts. We must look to the large number of lawyers which both Colleges, and they alone, possessed. The study and practice of law almost necessarily carried with it a system of non-residence, and therefore exposed men to the temptation to make the best bargain possible on resigning a position to which non-residents of course felt themselves less tied than others; and, further, legal ingenuity was largely called into play for the invention of methods of evasion. as may be seen in the history of All Souls. Finally, when these causes once began to operate, the very magnitude of the Foundations, bringing with it frequent elections, hardened the practice

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all the more readily into a system, which came to convey no more idea of immorality than that of the recent Purchase in the Army. The practice of "recommending" for vacant Fellowships, which was so common at the hands of kings, Visitors, and nobles, ought to share some part of the blame. Men argued that, if freedom of elections was to be overborne in one direction, why not evaded in another?

The bearing of this practice upon other difficulties experienced by the Visitors in relation to the two Colleges is obvious. Though numerous ejections had take place, several of the Royalist Fellows contrived to remain in spite of previous refusals to submit; and, as at Jesus College, they soon infused their spirit into the new members. As time went on, and freedom of election was granted among persons already furnished with testimonials by the Committee of Visitors, the Fellows were still able, as we see by the Register, to select those who were willing to pay the proper price; and such persons became, ipso facto, sworn adherents of the party of opposition.

At New College the Visitors laboured under the further difficulty of having two roots to pluck up—one at Winchester and one at Oxford; and here the feeder was probably of the same Cavalier character as the trunk. The College had also begun ill for the Visitors. The former Warden, Dr. Pink, had been a man of some distinction, and had died during the feebler period of the Visitation. The Visitors had been obliged to look on while the Fellows elected, in spite of their prohibition, Dr. Stringer, the Greek Reader, as Warden. He had kept his place in defiance of them for more than a year; and, on his declining to submit, great difficulty had been found in ejecting him. Marshall, the new Warden, does not appear to exercise much influence; and the College, like All Souls under its non-resident Warden, Palmer, goes very much its own way.

Thus the Visitors always seem to be personally governing both Colleges, rearranging their constitution, appointing College officers, and freely administering rebuke and advice. They pass off the stage in internecine conflict with All Souls, on which College they

all the more readily into a system, which came to convey no more idea of immorality than that of the recent Purchase in the Army. The practice of "recommending" for vacant Fellowships, which was so common at the hands of kings, Vieltors, and nobles, ought to share some part of the biams. Men argued that, if freedom of elections was to be overbored in one direction, why not availed in another?

The bearing of this practice upon other difficulties experienced by the Visitors in relation to the two Colleges is obvious. Though numerous ejections had take place, several of the Royalist Fellows contrived to remain in splite of previous relicals to submit; and, as at Jesus College, they some infused their spirit into the new members. As time went on, and freedom of election was granted among persons already furnished with testimonials by the Committee of Visitors, the Fellows were still able, as we see by the Register, to select those who were willing to pay the proper price; and such persons became, ipso there, aware adherents of the party of opposition

At New College the Visitors laboured under the firther difficulty of having two roots to pluckup—one at Winchester and one at Oxford; and here the feeder was probably of the same Cavalier character as the trunk. The College had also begun ill for the Visitors. The former Warden, Dr. Fink, had been a man of some distinction, and had died during the fielder period of the Visitation. The Visitors had been obliged to look on while the Fellows elected, in spite of their prohibition, Dr. Stringer, the Greek Reader, as Warden. He sad kept his place in defiance of them for more than a year; and, on his declining to submit, great difficulty had been found in ejecular him. Marshall, the new Warden, does not appear to exercise much him. Marshall, the new Warden, does not appear to exercise much him. Marshall, the new Warden, does not appear to exercise much him. Patmer, were very much its own way.

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pour the fullest vials of their wrath. By their own account they signally failed to make any impression on it; and it may be doubted whether they were much more successful at New College or Jesus. All Souls, however, can never forget that under the rule of the Visitors it obtained at least five distinguished Fellows, viz. Sydenham, the father of modern English medical science, Wren, the greatest architect of his age, Millington, Pett, and Trumbull; and these were not the only men of mark so appointed. It was a very long time before the College, when left to its own devices and freed from the yoke under which it had groaned and kicked, could match these appointments. New College was rendered illustrious at this time by having nursed the early genius of the saintly Ken under its roof. Notices of his devotion to music will be found in the Annals. Holloway, the Royalist steward of the College, who had fought for the king, and held out against the Visitors till the cause was hopeless, lived to be a judge of the Court of King's Bench; and, as such, to exhibit, after an interval of forty years, the same loyalty to the Stuart House, and yet the same independent character, in the Acquittal of the Seven Bishops. He was of a remarkable Oxford family, of which some notices will be found in Wood.

The remaining Colleges offer less subject for remark.

Two other considerable Foundations, besides those already noticed, Corpus and St. John's, were as strongly devoted to the cause of the King as any, and experienced wholesale ejections; but, though troublesome at first to the Visitors from this cause, we hear but little of them afterwards. Both Colleges were subjected to invasions of their Statutes or endowments, but, as will be seen in the Notes, not without justification. There are indeed some traces in the Register of a recalcitrant spirit at Corpus; but Cheynell, an old controversial opponent of Laud, who found himself, at St. John's, in the office made illustrious by two successive Primates, no doubt took efficient precautions against retrogressive movements in

^{*} See W. of All Souls, p. 241.

b See Note, p. 244.

pour the fullest viale of their wrath. By thoir own eccount they signally failed to make any impression on it; and it may be doubted whether they were much more successful at New College or Jesus. All Souls, however, can never lorget that under the rule of the Visitus; it obtained at least five distinguished Fellows, via. Sydenham, the father of modern English medical solution, Wren, the greatest architect of his age, Millington, Fett, and Trambull, and these ware not the only men of mark so appointed. It was and these ware not the only men of mark as appointed. It was and freed from the yoke under which it had grouned and bicked, a very long time before the College, when left to its own devices and freed from the yoke under which it had grouned and bicked, trious at this time by having nursed the early genius of the saintly could made the tries time by having nursed the early genius of the saintly had fought for the king, and held out against the Visitors till in the Annals. Holloway, the Royalist staward of the Court of King's who had fought for the king, and held out against the Visitors till Bench: and, as such, to exhibit, after an interval of forty years, the same loyalty to the Stuart Houre, and yet the same independent character, in the Acquittal of the Seven Bishops. He was of a remarkable Oxford family, of which some notices will be found in Wood able Oxford family, of which some notices will be found in Wood

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^{*} See W. of All South, p. 741.

b See More, p. 244.

that College; yet even he could not swallow the Engagement, and found himself in his turn superseded by Thankful Owen, another leading Visitor.

Queen's, Brasenose, Trinity, and Wadham, may be classed together as Colleges at that time of somewhat inferior importance to the foregoing, but all exhibiting like them a majority of persons who at first refused to submit. They also speedily recovered their working order, and gave but little trouble to the Visitors. Wadham and Trinity must be singled out as Colleges which received early permission to elect Fellows. But at Wadham (which became a very popular College). difficulties arose at a later date in consequence of disagreements between Warden Wilkins and the Fellows, arising probably from the prolonged absences of the Warden, when attending on the "Prince Elector" (p. 222). The Visitors decided in his favour. This distinguished and very able man, after his marriage with Cromwell's sister, was preferred to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. That Christopher Wren owed his education to Wadham before he became a Fellow of All Souls, and notably to the care of Warden Wilkins, must always be one of the glories of the College, which had already produced the naval hero of the Commonwealth, Admiral Blake. Sprat, the future Bishop of Rochester, and historian of the Royal Society, was also educated under Wilkins at this time; and Seth Ward, the Professor of Astronomy, and future Bishop of Salisbury, was a member of the College. He had migrated from Cambridge.

At Trinity the parties were more evenly divided than at most Colleges; but it affords a remarkable instance of a College in which the larger part of the Non-submitters, at least amongst the Fellows, were allowed to remain on, and yet where they gave no disturbance. No doubt Ralph Bathurst, a leading Fellow, and the future President, should be credited with using his influence for good (p. 121), but the result must also be due in great part to Dr. Harris, the President appointed by the Visitors with almost absolute power (p. 111), whose character has been unjustly depreciated by Wood.

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Though already an old man, he was still vigorous, and he certainly was an "accomplished Greek and Latin scholar." Warton calls him "a man of candour"; and his orthodox Sermons, like those of Reynolds and Conant, may still be appealed to for proof of the practical, high-toned, and sensible character of the preacher. The praises bestowed upon him by Dr. Bathurst may well cover Wood's charges; and if he is concerned in taking improperly large fines for a College lease, for which the circumstances might, if we knew them, account, he at least made liberal grants to the posterity of Sir Thomas Pope, the Founder of his adopted College, an act of rare generosity at such a time. It may also be noticed that the learned Daniel Whitby was educated at Trinity during this period.

Queen's College may be classed with Exeter in some respects. It possessed not only, like Trinity, a large body of Graduates who refused at first to submit, and yet several of whom were suffered to remain on quietly doing their work, but two at least of them were amongst the chief leaders of the University; and it attracted large numbers of undergraduates. The Provost, Dr. Langbaine, did indeed submit, but he was an undisguised Royalist. Being a man of considerable reputation as a scholar, tutor, and author, he set the tone of practical submission for his College, which seems, as far as we can judge · by the Register, to have set to work with a good will. The best proof of this is, that it appears to have received permission to elect its own officers as early as any College, though nothing to this effect is found in the Visitors' Register. In the College Register this permission is virtually granted on Jan. 16, 1648-9; yet we find the Visitors appointing a Taberdar in 1650 and a Fellow in 1651; and in the latter year (May 29) the College is declared to be "not in a capacity to elect in a statutable way." In April 1652, on the other hand, the London Committee grant the College full freedom of election. There is no clue to these discrepancies and fluctuations.

^{*} See Note, p. 80.

b See Durham's Life of Harris (1660), Warton's Life of Bathurst, Chalmer's Biog. Dict., Wood's Ath. Ox. and Annals.

Though already an old man, he was still vigorous, and he certainly was an "accomplished Grock and Latin scholar," Warron calls him "a man of emdour"; and his orthodox Sermons, like shoes of Reynolds and Comunt, oney still be appealed to for proof of the practical, high-tensed, and scouble character of the preacher. The praises bestowed upon him by Dr. linthurst may well cover Wood's charges;" and if he is concerned in taking improperly large fines for a College lease, for which the circumstances might, if we know them, account, he at least made liberal grants to the posterity of Sir Thomas Pope, the Pounder of his adopted College, an act of rate generosity at such a sime." It may also he noticed that the learned Daniel Whithy was educated at Trinity during this period.

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^{*} Soy Durkman Lift of Mirris (1830), Warton's Life of Mathews, Chalcur's Disc. Disc., Woody Ath. Sr. ven thusis.

except in connection with the quarrels between the two Committees already noticed, to which may be added the unusually mild interpretation which had been put upon the terms of Non-submission used at first by several of the Fellows, due no doubt to the influence with the Visitors possessed by the Provost.

Thomas Barlow, a man of still more importance, substantially took the same line. He was a Non-submitter, and consequently ordered for expulsion, but made his peace, according to Wood, by bribing the wife of the Governor of Oxford. He was in the habit of writing clever letters, describing the state of affairs in the University, to Sheldon and others, as well as printed fly-sheets, bitter and one-sided enough, but, as we have seen in a previous chapter, incorporated wholesale into Wood's Annals. That author describes Barlow's subsequent tergiversations, but gives him credit for being "a great scholar, and profoundly learned both in Divinity and in the Civil and Canon Law." After becoming Bodley's Librarian, Provost of Queen's, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, he ended his days as a non-resident Bishop of Lincoln—a "thorough-paced Calvinist" all the while, says Wood, who may indeed have had some grudge against him, for Barlow is often quoted with the greatest respect by his contemporaries, and was a friend of Lord Falkland's.c As far as his line of conduct during the Visitation is concerned, we may be sure that it was by no means singular, but on the contrary distinctly typical.

Perhaps Brasenose also owed its comparative good order and

Langbaine and Barlow began life, and went on afterwards, together. They were admitted to Queen's in 1625 as servientes ad mensam, and in 1630 in pauperes pueros; and they became Scholars together in 1633. On the death of Langbaine in 1667, Barlow succeeded him as Provost. When preferred to the bishopric of Lincoln, he takes leave of the College (in 1677) in an eloquent letter, referring to the "52 years compleat" which had passed "since I had the happiness to be admitted into our House, and ever since have had encouragement and subsistence from my dear mother the College."—Queen's College Register, to which access was afforded by the kindness of the Provost, Dr. Magrath.

except in connection with the quarrels between the two Committees already noticed, to which may be added the unusually mild interpretation which had been put upon the terms of Non-submission used at first by several or the Pallows, due no doubt to the influence with the Visitors possessed by the Provest.

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Alle On vol. iv. p. 324. A See Review's Harming by Sir Lyner Pett.

popularity to the Principal, Daniel Greenwood, appointed by the Visitors. Its complexion had been as thoroughly Royalist as any. Non-submitters were in a large majority; and even when the Visitors had been in full power for some time, and expulsions proceeding with vigour, we have seen that the six senior Fellows, taking no notice of Greenwood's appointment, met and elected as Principal, Thomas Yate, one of their own number, in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Radcliffe. We hear, however, of no further opposition to Greenwood when he had taken his place. Yate was at once ejected. Greenwood has come before us as Vice-Chancellor at a critical period; and, as no worse fault can be found with him by the captious Wood than one which is an evident virtue under the circumstances, we may be sure he was a man of merit, if not of any conspicuous mark. An unfortunate squint afforded a butt for the lampooners of the day.

A distinguished man is found among the Parliamentary Fellows of Brasenose, the well-known Sir William Petty, of whom some mention is made in a Note to p. 335. In reference to him and to another Fellow appointed by the Visitors, Samuel Bruen, an interesting fact appears in the Register. In the spirit of so many of the old Statutes they are both granted leave to travel, keeping their Fellowships for two years; Petty to pursue the work which led to the great Irish Survey; Bruen, perhaps, to assist him. This sort of permission is only found in the Register at Brasenose, Trinity, New College, and Oriel; but that Fellows of Colleges were largely employed during the Commonwealth in the Royal Navy, in Ireland, and elsewhere, retaining their stipends, may be seen from the College Registers, as, for example, that of New College.^b It was from the diary of a sturdy Royalist of this College, John Newton,

^{*} See Note, p. 139.

b For these facts and some others connected with New College the writer has to thank the Warden, Dr. Sewell. The state of the old Register in that College affords a pleasing contrast to the state of the Register in some others, but even here the identification of several names has been found impossible.

popularity to the Principal, Deniel Greenwood, appointed by the Visitors. The complexion had been as thoroughly Royalist as any. Non-submittens were in a large majority; and even when the Visitors had been in full power for some time, and expulsions proceeding with vigour, we have seen that the six senior Fellows, taking no notice of Greenwood's appointment, met and elected as Principal, Thomas Yate, one of their own number, in the vinancy caused by the death of Dr. Haddilfo. We been, however, of no farther once ejected. Greenwood when he had taken his place. Yese was at once ejected. Greenwood has some before us as Vice-Chimallur at a critical period; and, as no worse had can be found with him by the captions Wood than one which is an evident virtue under the circumstances, we may be sure he was a man of merit, if not of any conspicuous suche. An unfortunute aquint afforded a butt for the languouers of the day.

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one of the six "Yate Fellows," that Wood obtained much of the information concerning the earlier period of the Visitation, which he inserts for the most part just as it stands.

Oriel and University are distinguished by occupying more space in the Register than most Colleges, but rather from difficulties which are more or less accidental, or connected with debt, than in the way of continuous opposition. Oriel had been, at the opening of the Visitation, strongly on the side of the Cavaliers, and in the absence of Provost Saunders we have seen Robert Say, the Dean and future Provost, both during the Visitation and after the Restoration (when he is one of those who sign the solemn condemnation of all the Visitors' proceedings), heading the opposition; but Saunders set an example which was followed by several other members of his College. He distinctly refused to submit, yet contrived to keep his place for years. So also we find Say and several of the Fellows refusing to submit, and yet "they kept their places by the same means that others did" (p. 65); and we find these same men electing Say to the office of Provost in 1653. Thus, though a few expulsions took place, the College seems not to have been very strongly marked on either side of the great questions at issue. But at quite a late date the Visitors will not admit that it is sufficiently "reduced" to entitle it to the enjoyment of any independence.

Some of these extremely ancient Colleges, as University, Balliol, and Oriel, were much hampered by the inadequacy of their endowments, which had been sufficient for early and simple days, but had not as yet received the needful additions. They had long ago been surpassed and thrown into the shade by later Foundations. Such a crisis as the Great Rebellion tried them severely.

As to Balliol, we have seen that it scarcely attempted to restore its dilapidations before the end of the century. Like the large majority of its neighbours, it had been at first strongly Royalist, but several men submitted afterwards. Lawrence, its distinguished Master, had been appointed Margaret Professor of Divinity under

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the influence of Laud, who speaks of him as an "able and careful" but "sickly" man. The infirm state of his health may perhaps account for the vacillations or delays which are referred to in connection with his submission and resignation in the Notes to pp. 167 and 188. Bradshaw, his successor, had gone with the Visitors from the first. Like Greenwood at Brasenose, and Harris at Trinity, he, with the help of the newly-appointed Fellows, at least contrived to keep his College quiet. The same may be said of Savage, who succeeded as Master in 1650, but who had been under sentence of Expulsion in 1648.

The poverty of the ancient Colleges accounts for the debts which they contracted in such unquiet times, and of which we find constant mention in the Register. Out of the original six founded before New College, and surviving the Reformation, Merton alone was rich enough to escape this disastrous fate. b Some later Foundations which were also not rich were in the same predicament. The debts of Brasenose, Jesus, and Wadham, exercised the Visitors. But University College, the oldest of all, seems to have felt the pressure most of all; the Master and Fellows were actually at one time non-resident (p. 289); and, what made the matter worse, the Visitors committed the error of appointing more Fellows and Scholars than the indebted College could support. The same mistake, not an unnatural one under the circumstances, was made in a less degree elsewhere; but at University it was necessary to settle afresh, and then to resettle, the Foundation on various schemes, and, in the process, to do considerable injustice to some who were suffering from no fault of their own. The Register, however, bears evidence of the progress which, in spite of the debt, was made at this period in rebuilding the College. The work had been commenced, like many other architectural improvements, under Laud's Chancellorship, but suspended during the troubles.

Laud's Works as above, vol. v. p. 244.

b It should be mentioned that one of these, Queen's, had made an exceptionally large contribution to Charles the First, in reply to his letters of request in 1642.

[•] The present Convocation House was built under Laud's auspices, and first used

the influence of Land, who speaks of him as an "able and careful" but "sickly" man." The infirm state of his bruith may perhaps account for the vacillations or delayst which are referred to in connection with his submission and resignation in the Notes to pp. 167 and 188. Bradshaw, his successor, had gone with the Visitors from the first. Like Greenwood at Brasenous, and Harris at Trinity, he, with the help of the newly-appointed and Harris at Trinity, he, with the help of the newly-appointed Fellows, at least contrived to keep his College quiet. The same may be said of Savage, who succeeded as Master in 1650, but who had been under sentence of Expulsion in 1648.

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Land's Works as above, yell, v. p. 214.

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University College was also curiously distinguished by being placed under the reforming hands of two former members of Trinity College, Dublin. Washington had been Provost of Trinity, and Hoyle Professor of Divinity there, before the Irish Rebellion. The Register shows how implicitly the former of these was trusted by the Visitors; the latter, a person of some distinction, attempted to eke out a narrow stipend as Master of the College, by accepting the Regius Professorship of Divinity, but, unfortunately for him, the Christchurch Canonry which was appropriated for that office had already been assigned to another, and Hoyle seems to have gained nothing further from Christchurch than to be "entered into the Buttery Book," perhaps as Student (p. 215). The notorious Obadiah Walker, of whom we know so much, forty years later, as James the Second's intruded Roman Catholic Master of the College, is now first heard of as one of the Fellows expelled from thence for Nonsubmission; and Tonge, who filled one of the vacant places, became equally notorious in connection with Titus Oates.

Lincoln and Pembroke, two of the smaller Foundations, alone remain. As to the first, it will be seen by the Register that it was most unfortunate in being made the battle-ground between the Visitors and the London Committee, and that the conduct of the latter in putting some worthless men into the College, and insisting on their being retained, almost broke up the Society, which was already unfortunate, as far as we can judge from the notices in Wood, in having a Rector who carried but little respect. Thus, although Paul Hood and most of his Fellows had gone with the Visitors from the first, and though the College numbered men of such distinction as the two Crosses and Thankful Owen amongst its past or present Fellows, nothing seems, if we may make any inference from the diminished number of matriculations, to have been gained by these advantages.

Pembroke suddenly subsides into obedience after its original on Oct. 10, 1638. Thus he first, and Sheldon afterwards (by building the Theatre), put a stop to the habitual desecration of St. Mary's Church.

University College was also carriously distinguished by being placed under the reforming hands of two former members of Trinity College, Dublin. Washington had been Provest of Trinity, and Hoyle Professor of Divinity there, before the Irish Rebollion. The Hoyle Professor of Divinity there, before the Irish Rebollion. The Register shows how implicitly the former of these was trusted by the Visitors; the latter, a person of some distinction, astempted to the Visitors; the latter, a person of some distinction, astempted to Regiss Professorship of Divinity, but, unfortunately for him, the Regiss Professorship of Divinity, but, unfortunately for him, the already been assigned to acother, and Hoyle seems to have geined already been assigned to acother, and Hoyle seems to have geined nothing further from Christcharen than to be "entered into the Buttery Book," perhaps as Student (p. 215). The notations Chadish Walker, of whom we know so much, forty years later, as dames the Second's intruded Roman Catholica Master of the College, is now first heard of as one of the Follows expelled from thence for Nonsubmission; and Tonge, who filled one of the vacuat places, because equally notorious in connection with Titus Outes.

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Pembroku suddenly spirates into obedience after its original

on Oct. 10, 1618. They be first, and Sheidon atterprate (by building the Tacalre), put a step to the hapfired description of the Mary's Church

explosion, at the time when it elected Whitewicke in the teeth of the Visitors. The large majority of its members submit; and its new Master, Langley, one of the seven Presbyterian preachers, forerunners of the Visitation, appears to keep his House in order. But Pembroke does not seem at this 'time to take any prominent position. No doubt it had greatly suffered in the war, in which its members had engaged with more than usual ardour on the King's side. It had furnished fifty officers to the King's forces, and only two fresh members had been enrolled between the years 1644 and 1650. Perhaps it was a military sentiment, begotten of warlike experience, which prompted the College to surrender, and to keep faithfully to terms, when it felt there was not much left for it to hazard by hopeless resistance to overpowering force. It would hold on till better times. Peter Pett, afterwards Fellow of All Souls, one of the founders of the Royal Society, and a highly-distinguished public servant both before and after the Restoration, should be mentioned as having received his education at Pembroke during the early part of the period under review.

The Oxford Halls might naturally be expected to find a place in this Introduction. They have a history, and a very important history, of their own; but beyond the fact that their members are all registered as Submitters, and that many of them obtained preferment in Colleges, they do not occupy the attention of the Visitors, and there is scarcely even a reference to them in the Register.

Some brief notices of these Halls will be found in a Note (p. 285); to which it may be added, that, when the City surrendered, they were all empty, or nearly so; no matriculations having taken place during the war at most of them, and very few at any. As there was next to no Foundation they could not exist without students, and several, as we have seen, were let out to "laics" in lodgings. New Inn Hall had been taken possession of for the Royal Mint. But as soon as ever the war was over the latter Hall and Magdalen Hall seem to have experienced a rush of Undergraduates, and these consisted, as might have been expected from the previous theological com-

explosion, at the time when it elected Whitewicke in the tresh of the Visitors. The large responty of its members submit; and its new Master, Langley, one of the seven Preslyterian pressions, foregrammers of the Visitation, appears to lose his House in order. But Pembroke does not seem as this time to take any prominent position. No doubt it had greatly suffered in the war, in which its members had engaged with more than usual ardour on the Ling's side, members had engaged with more than usual ardour on the Ling's side, it had furnished fifty officers to the King's foress, and only two fresh members had been entelled botween the years 1644 and 1650. Perhaps it was a military sentlment, begetten of warlike experience, which prompted the Collage to succeeder, and to keep faithfully to terms, when it felt there was not much left for it to barsard by the founders resistance to overpowering force. It would hold on till better times. Peter first afterwards Fellow of All Souls, one of the founders of the Royal Secrety, and a highly-distinguished public servant both before and after the Restoration, should be mentioned as having received his aducation at Pembroke during mentioned as having received his aducation at Pembroke during mentioned as having received his aducation at Pembroke during

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plexion of the institutions, exclusively of the now dominant party. Hence the absolute unanimity of the submissions to the Visitation registered at these Halls in 1648, and the large number of appointments to Scholarships in Colleges from amongst the new comers, and to Fellowships from such Graduates as enrolled themselves on the books of the Halls. But this very circumstance was a disadvantage to the Halls as soon as the Colleges were once more settled. Their strength had been drawn off; and they remained at a low ebb during the Commonwealth. After the Restoration they rallied again; but, though the same cause which accounts for their prosperity during the Laudian period, viz., the predominant and exclusive Laudian character of the Colleges, which drove the opposite party into the Halls, had probably begun to operate once more, we do not find their aggregate number of matriculations nearly so great as at the earlier date. It may be worth observing that, as far as we can judge from the records of Matriculation, they seem to have been recruited from exactly the same ranks of society as the Colleges. The smaller ones were often used as semi-private places of education by those who desired, and could afford to pay for, special care and training for their sons.

The following conspectus of the matriculations at Colleges and Halls will throw some light on the general history of all these institutions at the three critical periods of the seventeenth century, viz.: the Laudian, before the events of 1640 had occurred to diminish the flow of matriculations; the Commonwealth, when the Parliamentary Visitation had completely triumphed; and the subsequent period, when the Restoration of Church and State had in its turn had time to operate.

It would be beyond the scope of the present work to attempt to form an accurate calculation of the numbers resident at the University during these periods, or analysis of the different classes of society from whence they were derived; but a good deal of information may be obtained on the latter point from the Tables at the end of this book, which are arranged in connection with the several Colleges partly for this very purpose.

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THE NUMBER OF PERSONS MATRICULATED AT COLLEGES AND HALLS; TAKEN FROM THE UNIVERSITY REGISTERS.

[The years are reckoned from January 1 to December 31, and the order in which the Colleges and Halls are entered in the earliest book is retained. The numbers in 1849 are appended by way of comparison.]

nes and Under	training Desirates on the Control					Average number of Matriculation for the years				
College or Hall.					1638 and 1639.	1650 and 1651.	1663 and 1664.	1849.		
Christchurch .		first o	fiber		27	43	45	46		
Magdalen .					17	19	13	2		
New					4	12	7	5		
All Souls .		Old In			4	6	3	1		
Merton .		WANT	1000		7	13	10	12		
Corpus .		NO 1800	ern.		10	14	5	6		
Queen's .		THE PERSON NAMED IN	1 100 300		23	33	26	28		
St. John's .					17	19	16	15		
Trinity .		00 0300	ogi op		16	11	19	27		
Brasenose .		, ROS	orden in		22	30	24	26		
Oriel					15	14	14	18		
Wadham .		y Do thi	The state of		11	35	31	26		
Lincoln .		in hear	17/17/00/19	ESTATE OF	26	14	20	16		
University .		ke the	400		10	8	10	21		
Exeter		rocks			41	36	43	43		
Balliol		THE RES	11000	•	26	22	12	26		
Jesus		Parker Will	LI WITH		23	15	23	17		
Pembroke .		201000	No.		14	22	6	26		
St. Mary Hall .		sim lar	serie.	T(0, 15-4	6	6	4	11		
Hart Hall .		with to t	he lineral		9	0	7			
New Inn Hall .		A Director	of Breeze	100	24	8	9	1		
Magdalen Hall		A. was a	the calle	I LIO C	40	30	21	27		
Gloucester Hall	(Wor	cester	Coll. in	1714)	12	0	5	33		
St. Alban Hall	Willer S	it, Jeh	o's, wate		8	0	6	0		
St. Edmund Ha	11	cities (t	brary th	many Pro-	5	0	19	7		
t upon from T	otal	not of	miente	anilto)	417	410	398	440		

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS MATERIORIATED AT COLLEGES AND HALLS; TAKEN PRON THE UNIVERSITY RECISTERS.

[The years are rethaned from January I to December 31, and the order to which the Colleges and Halla are entered in the carlinst book is retained. The numbers in 1849 are appropriated by very of comparison.]

It will thus be seen that the average of the matriculations varied but little at the three periods; and it may be remarked that the number then attained a was not afterwards exceeded till within the last few years. As to the numerical strength of the University, allowing for a considerably longer period of average residence than at present, and remembering that the resident staff was much stronger in those days than now, we shall be pretty near the mark in assigning 2,500 as about the number of the resident Graduates and Undergraduates of the University during the period of which the Visitors' Register treats. The servants and "privileged persons" would make a considerable addition. M. Sorbières, on his visit b to Oxford, soon after the Restoration, was informed that there were three or four thousand "students." The real number must have been below the first of these figures.

• Still less the number attained under Conant's Vice-chancellorship in 1658, when there were 460 matriculations. In the early part of the present century the average number of matriculations was considerably below 300. In 1835 the number had reached 369; in 1849, 440; in 1858 it fell to 399. In 1869 it had reached 583, and in 1877, 769. In 1879 it was 798. The numbers at each College and Hall in 1849 have been selected for the Tabular Statement as showing their normal condition in modern times before the changes effected by the Royal Commission of 17 and 18 Vict. came into operation, and before any general enlargement of Colleges had taken place.

b A few notes of this visit may be interesting. M. Sorbières was a distinguished man of science, and brought the best introductions from Paris. He visited all the professors, but found them, like the English generally, taciturn. Nor were even Drs. Wallis and Willis, whom he reckoned as the most celebrated, any exception. He obtained more information from the courteous Mr. Lockey, Bodley's Librarian, who lived in Christchurch. This, he was told, "is one of the greatest and richest Colleges, for it has an income of 70,000 livres. There are seventeen or eighteen Colleges which are nearly all on a similar scale. The quadrangle of Christchurch is scarcely less than that enclosed within the barriers of the Place Royale. There is one College where I saw a great bronze nose over the gate, as if it were a Polchinello's mask. They told me it was also called the College of the Nose, and that the nose over the gate was a likeness of that of John Duns Scotus, who had taught there. The last I visited was St. John's, which is the most regularly built, though not the richest." He then describes the quadrangle of St. John's, which, he says, is as large as that of the Louvre, the library, the gallery, and the picture of Charles the First upon ivory, made of lines of minute writing, comprising the whole of the

It will thus be seen that the average of the matriculations varied but little at the three periods; and it may be remarked that the number then attained was not afterwards exceeded till within the last few years. As to the numerical strength of the University, allowing for a considerably longer period of average residence than allowing for a considerably longer period of average residence than at present, and remembering that the resident staff was much stronger in those days than now, we shall be pretty near the mark in assigning 4,000 as about the number of the resident Graduates and University during the period Graduates and Indergradiants and the Conversity during the period persons" would make a considerable addition. M. Sorbières, on there were three or four thoughest "students." The real number there were three or the flast that that of these flyeres.

* Still less the maniles attained and Conseas Vice-consectorating in 1618, when there were 168 received because. In the early part of the present contact the average number of menticulations was repetitively below 200. In 1822 the analyst had reached 300, in 1821 to 300, in 1822 the analyst had reached 300, in 1821 to 300, in 1822 it had embed 330, and in 1871, 700. In 1872 to 18

The motor of this victs was bedingseding. M. Sochilves was a distinguished man of solver, and brought his dest introductions from Paris. He visited all the professors, has found town, the the English generally, technic. Not were even five obtained more information by resistant and Willie, when he received as the mean calchrand, my exception. He obtained more information from the courteons life. Lockey, Buddey's Librarian, who lived in Christohand. Whe, in was teld, "is one of the greatest and stained who lived in Christohand. The greatest of the greatest of sighten Colleges, for it has an interest of 70,000 fivers. There are seventeen or eighten Colleges which are nearly all or a similar walls. The quadrangle of Christohands is searcally less that thus on briefles when the pair, and it is were a Palana our College where I saw a great france note over the gain, as if it were a Palana chine college where I was a frequency that of John Done Scotts, who had taging the nose over the gate, was all tenescal that of John Done Scotts, who had taging not the richest. The fact I where the specialty the most regularly bulls though not the richest. I the flow security the gatery, and the platers of the flow is which to see not the richest. The fact of the flows of the streng in which to see the large as that of the flows of the worker, the gatery, and the platers of the way as a large as that of the flows of the worker, the streng consertion in which of the the streng in which of the flows of the worker, the worker, the streng in which of the of the college of the col

In concluding the above slight and rapid survey of the different Colleges and Halls it is interesting to observe at this distance of time the changes and chances which have befallen them. If it cannot by any means be said that the last are now first, and the first last, it is certainly true that they have attained in the course of ages a more equable relative position than of old. Modern benefactors have arisen whose noble pride it has been to raise a College or Hall out of obscurity, or some more than ordinary Head of a House has conferred a reputation which has attracted, as at Exeter during the seventeeth century, numbers, affection, and a public spirit far more effective in elevating an institution than mere wealth. But, making all allowance for the necessary changes produced by the lapse of ages, and by the development of the national character reacting on its central places of "religion, learning, and education," a the real wonder is that so much should have remained unchanged, and that Oxford in the seventeenth century should after all be so exceedingly like Oxford in the nineteenth. Happily for the Royal Commissioners, who now-a-days from time to time take the place of the Parliamentary Visitors, they have no longer to use military force in obtaining obedience to their Ordinances; but, if some critical observers are to be believed, it may be a question whether experience has not proved that there is much the same variety as ever in the way in which different Colleges have carried out the reforms imposed upon them.

Finally, in judging of the success of the Visitors in dealing with these separate institutions, as distinguished from the general effects

Psalms in Latin. He then visited the Bodleian, which he greatly admired, and where he saw the sword presented by the Pope to Henry the Eighth. He concludes that "Oxford would not be what it is except for the Colleges; for there are no more inhabitants than are required to supply the wants of three or four thousand students, and to cultivate a very pleasant plain in which the city is situated, upon a little river, extremely full of fish, which falls near this into the Thames." (Relation d'un voyage en Angleterre, par M. Sorbières, Cologne, 1666.) The attention of the writer was directed to this curious book by T. H. Ward, M.A., Tutor of Brasenose.

. The phrase used in the "Abolition of Tests Act."

In concluding the above slight and rapid survey of the different e

Finally, in judging of the success of the Visitors in dealing with these separate institutions, as distinguished from the general effects

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of the Visitation upon the whole University, it is true that we find some conspicuous instances of failure which tell against it; but certainly not more than might have been expected, nor indeed nearly so many. We must at least admit that no other Visitation or Commission during the whole long and eventful history of Oxford University ever had such a task to accomplish. Perhaps it is not too much to say that none, if we consider the circumstances of the times, ever did the work entrusted to them better.

Chap. IV. The Visitors at work

Orders, &c., by the First Board of Visitors
Orders, &c., by the Second Board of Visitors

of Colleges and Halls

ilitexes.

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General Summan of Thursday, and Therefore
General Summary of Expulsions and Submissions

THE REGISTER

OF THE

VISITORS OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

A Warrant for Bookes and Writings.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie authorized thereunto by To the severall severall ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Comission under Heads of Houses in the the great Seal of England to reforme and regulate the aforesaid University of Universitie doe require you to send unto us the said Visitors, sitting 30. Sept. 1647. in Merton College, all the Statutes, Registers, Journalls, Bookes of Entries, Accompts, Orders, and other writings which concerne the government or affayres of your Colledge.

As you will answere the contrary.

To Dr. Fell a for his personall Appearance.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, &c. doc require you to A Warrant. make your personall appearance before us the said Visitors, sitting in the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge, to undergoe this present visitation, and to answere what shall be propounded. As you will answere the contrary.

To Dr. Fell for the imediate delivery of the Universitie bookes taken out of the proper custody of the Register of the aforesaid Universitie.

Wee the Visitors &c. doe require you to send unto us the sayd A Warrant. Visitors all the Bookes, Acts of Convocation, with other writings

a Samuel Fell, D.D., aged 63 in 1647. Margaret Professor of Divinity in 1626, "he being then a Calvinist. At length, leaving his opinion, became, after great seekings and cringings, a creature of Dr. Laud, Abp. of Canty, by whose means he was made . . . Dean of Ch. Ch. in 1638." (Ath. Ox. iii. 243.) See Introduction for Fell's determined resistance to the Visitors. Few men were more respected by the Royalists.

THE REGISTER

MATTER WO.

VISITORS OF OXPORD UNIVERSITY.

A Warrant for Bookes and Writings.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie authorized thereunto by To the strend severall ordinances of Parliament and a special Comission under Hards of the great Scal of England to reforme and regulate the aforestid University of Universities doe require you to send unto us the said Visitors, sitting Ordina and Marton College, all the Sastettes, Registers, Journalls, Bookes of Entries, Accompts, Orders, and other writings which concerns the government or affayres of your Colledge.

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*Samuel Fell, D.D., aged 62 in 1642 Happarel Probasor of Divincy in 1020, "he bolog then a Crivinist. At leagth, heritar his apinion, because, efter great scotings and mingings, a tracture of Dr. Land, att. of Carly, by whose means he was made . . . Bean of Ch. (th. in 1613 (Arb. Ori. iii. 242.) See introduction for Fell's determined resistance to the Visions. For men were more respected by the this Moralists.

Sept. 30, 1647. belonging the Universitie (and which were in the keeping and custody of the Universitie Register till such time you required them of him after he was commanded to bring them unto us the aforesaid Visitors) immediately by this our Mandatorie Jo. Langley. As you will answear the contrary.

A letter to Mr. Button, a Sept. the 30th, 1647.

Sr.—Wee are by a speciall Comission under the great Seal of England authorized and required to nominate some to enquire into the behaviour of all Governours, Professors, Officers, and Members of this Universitie; And therefore wee reposing great confidence in your prudence, fidelitie, and circumspection have nominated you to be one of that grand inquest, and desire you to repayr to the Colledge as soon as conveniently you can to attend this service, which is of soe great importance, and requires a very speedy dispatch: Sr., we doubt not but that you will address yourself to the business to the great content and satisfaction of

your Loving Freindes

S'. NATH: BRENT.^b
CHRISTOPHER ROGERS.^c
Dr. WILKINSON.^d
JOHN WILKINSON.^e

Wm. Typping. Hen. Wilkinson.f Francis Cheynell.g

[For notes d, e, f, g, see next page.]

^{*} Ralph Button, M.A., of Merton College, "a good scholar, but a rigid Presbyterian." (Ath. Ox. iii, 381.) "A good Tutor." (Ib. iii. 959.) "A noted Tutor." (Fasti, ii. 158.) He was from the first regarded as the most likely man to be useful to the Visitors, and soon became Public Orator, Canon of Christ Church, and Proctor. He had been, when at Exeter College, one of Prideaux's favourite pupils. Ejected at the Restoration, he lived a Nonconformist preacher, and died 1680.

b For Sir Nathaniel Brent, see Introduction.

^c Christopher Rogers, D.D., originally of Magdalen Hall, made Canon of Christ Church, in Gardiner's place, 1647; but not established there till 1649. He had been Principal of New Inn Hall; "a person of most reverend aspect, yet of no parts, an easy man, and apt to be guided by the persuasion of others." (Fasti, ii. 118.)

Sept. 20, 1617. belonging the Universitie (and which were in the besquing and outlody of the Universitie Register (ill such time you required them of him after he was commanded to bring them unto us the aforestid Visitors) immediately by this our Mandatoric Jo. Langley. As you will answer the contrary.

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Ww. Tyrring
Course.* Hrs. Wilkinson!
Francis Chrysell.*

St Navu: Burst's Christopher Rogens Dr. Wieringon,

Halph Button, M.A., of Marcai College, "a good scholar, but a right Practy cerean,"

(Ath. Ox. Hi. 281.) "A good Tetror" (Ib. 16, 932.) "A noted Tutor." (Past), 5, 143.)

He was from the first reparted as the mast likely man to be metal to the Victoria and soon became Public On sox Cones of Christ Church, and Prectar. He had been when at Execut College, our of Pridayak's invention popular. Ejected at the Frencestion, be lived a Nonconferent symmetry, and Men 1820.

Chartely in Cardinary a party but an atabilistical control of Cardinary of Cardinary in Cardinary and Cardinary of the Cardin

The names of divers worthy Gentlemen who are appointed Sept. 30, 1648. delegates to the Visitors, Sept. 30, 1647, being Members of the severall Colleges and Halls in the Universitie of Oxon: viz^t.

In Merton Colledge: Mr. Copley, Mr. Button, Dr. Whistler, Mr. Martyn.

Christ Church: . . Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Fettiplace.

Lincolne Coll: . . Mr. Cross Jun^r, h Mr. Owen, Mr. Perkes.

Exeter Coll: . . Mr. Conant, i Mr. Clifford, Mr. Martin, Mr. Hancocke.

d John Wilkinson, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Tutor to Prince Henry. (Fasti, i. 316). Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1613, President of Magdalen College, 1648. "A person more of beard than learning." (Annals, 1648.)

• John Wilkinson, of Magdalen Hall, M.D. brother of Henry Wilkinson, Junior, and nephew of Dr. John Wilkinson. This "John, the physician, was no writer."

(Fasti ii. 156.)

- f Henry Wilkinson, D.D. Senior, nicknamed "Long Harry." He was a "noted Tutor" of Magdalen Hall before the Great Rebellion. An enthusiastic Parliamentarian, one of the seven Presbyterian preachers of 1646, Visitor 1647, Fellow of Magdalen College, Canon of Ch. Ch., and Margaret Professor of Divinity in succession to Cheynell. "A good scholar, always a close student, an excellent preacher." (Ath. Ox. iii. 438.) "A violent and impetuous Presbyterian." (Fasti, ii. 118.) This Henry Wilkinson and Cheynell were punished for preaching against the "Declaration" of Charles I. prefixed, in 1628, to the Thirty-nine Articles. (Annals, 1648.)
- Francis Cheynell, D.D. of Merton College, well known through Dr. Johnson's Biography. (Lives of the Poets and Eminent Men.) During the war he showed so much courage and conduct that the colonels obeyed him as if he were a general. His violent kindness to Chillingworth is historical. He occupies a most important place in the Visitation as one of the seven preachers of 1646, Visitor 1647, Margaret Professor of Divinity and President of St. John's 1648. But "he declined the Engagement, and was superseded in all his offices." (Calamy.) "A violent, impetuous Presbyterian." (Fasti, ii. 118.) "He was accounted by many, especially those of his party (who had him always in great veneration), a good disputant and preacher troubled with a weakness in his head which some in his time called craziness." (Ath. Ox. iii. 704.) Cheynell died 1665.
- h Robert Cross, or Crosse, M.A. of Lincoln College, "a great tutor and Aristotelian, and much noted in the University for a learned man." He refused the Regius Professorship of Divinity in 1648, conformed at the Restoration, and died 1683. Wood also says he was "a noted philosopher and divine, an able preacher, and well versed in the fathers and schoolmen." (Ath. Ox. iv. 122.)

For Conant, see Introduction. As he resigned his Fellowship at Exeter College

The names of divers worthy Gentlemen who are appaynted see so this delegates to the Visitors, Sept. 30, 1647, being Members of the severall Colleges and Halls in the Universitie of Oxen: visit

In Merton Colledge: Mr. Copley, Mr. Hutton, Dr. Whistler, Mr.

Christ Churcht . Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Fettiplace.
Lincolne Coll: . Mr. Cross Jun., Mr. Owen, Mr. Perker.
Froter Coll: . . Mr. Cross Jun., Mr. College.

and a second second

" John Wilkinson, D.R. Bellow of Magdalon College, and Tutor to Prince Henry. (Parti, L. 216). Vrincipal of Magdalon Rall, 1613, President of Magdalon College, 1648. "A pursen more of board time learning." (Annals, 1648.)

"obbn Wilkinson, of Magdalon Hall, M.D. brother of Henry Wilkinson, Jonion, and maples of Dr. John Wilkinson. This "John, the physician was no writer."

(Bund if Ind.)

Theory Williamson, B.D. Sening alchaemed "Long Harry." He was a "noisel Tutor" of Magdalen Hall before the forest Existing. An emismissis Parliamentarian, one of the seven Presbyterian pronounce of 1816, Vision 1817, Pallow of Magdalen College, Canon et Ch. Ch. and Margary Presbyter of Bivinity in succession to Cheynoff. "A good scioles, siways a close student, an excellent proaches," (Ath. Ox. III, 433.) "I and a vision of Cheynoff was permanent Presbyteriam." (Parli, II, 118.) This Henry Williamson and Cheynoff was permanent for presenting against the Doctors tion "Of Chayles I, restired, in 1633, to the Valletonian and the Doctors.

* Francis Cheynell, D. M. Montes College, well known through Dr. Johnson's Riegeraphy. (Lives of the Prote and Entered Man.) Huring the war he showed so push conveys and conduct that the cological adequal him as if he were a general. His riedern kindeness to Chillingworth is historical. His acceptes a most important place in the Visitation as one at the seven procedure of Intel. Visitat 1617, Marganet Produced of Divinity and Procedure of St. John v (Ers. Hay Visitat, the Marganet Produced was supercoded in all his office, "Cologny." A Valent, important Productional Production of Charle, in 118.) "He was accounted by same, expectable those of his parry who had him always in great veneration), a good disputant and preactor. . . . combined with a resistance in his head which some in his time some in his time citied creaters." (Ath. On. 18, 701.)

P. Robert Cross, or Crosser, M. A. of Livesin College, "a great integrand Aviantellus, and much mosed in the University for a terrest inten." He reliased the Regime Properties of Divisity in 1618, conformed at the Resonation, and short think. Would also asys he was "a cotted philosopher and diving not able president, not will sursed in the fathers and eviscolater." (A.R. Sx. in 1825).

For Counnit, see Introduction. As he resigned has bellow-him as Kunter College

Sept. 30, 1647.

Trinitie Coll: . . Mr. Unet, Mr. Weildey.

Corpus Xti: . . . Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Hillersden.

Pemb. Coll: . . . Mr. Langley. Mr. Brewen.

Baliol Coll: . . . Mr. Good Sen^r Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Balmer.

St. John's Coll: . . Mr. Webb, Mr. Lownes, Mr. King.

New Coll: . . . Mr. Townesend, Mr. Allanson.

Magdalene Coll: . Mr. Stevens, Mr. King.

Queenes Coll: . . Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Haughton.

Whaddam Coll: . . Mr. Sydenham.

Gloucester Hall: . Mr. Principal Garbrand.

New Inn Hall: . . Mr. Whitehorne, Mr. North, Mr. Huddy.

Magdalene Hall: . Mr. Lee, Mr. Stringer, Mr. Brace.

Edmond Hall: . . Mr. Gorges.

Jesus Coll: . . . Mr. Adams, Vice-Principal.

Mr. Cornish.^c
Mr. Blagrave.^d

(P. 3.)

At the Meeting of the Visitors, Octob. the 1st, 1647.

Ord. Oct. the 1st, 1647. Ordered that Mr. Cheynell, one of our company, be desired to attend the Honble Commissioners appropried by the Parliament to resolve all doubts which are or shall be made about the meaning of all or any Articles that were agreed on for the Surrender of Oxford;

on September 27, 1647, rather than accept the Visitation, and as his biographer (Life, p. 9) asserts that he never once saw Oxford between 1642 and 1649, it would seem that he was appointed without his consent.

*Henry Langley, D.D. formerly Fellow of Pembroke, was soon afterwards appointed by the Visitors Master of Pembroke, vice Thomas Clayton deceased; one of the seven preachers of 1646. Ejected at the Restoration, he lived a Nonconformist minister, and died at his native place, Abingdon, in 1679.

^b George Bradshaw, M.A. appointed July 21, 1648, by the Visitors Master of Balliol, *rice* Lawrence.

e Henry Cornish, D.D. of New Inn Hall, one of the seven preachers of 1646. He was placed in Wall's canonry of Christ Church, and, on Wall's submission, in Sanderson's. He was ejected at the Restoration, lived a Nonconformist minister, and died at Oxford in 1698.

^d John Blagrave was made by Ordinance of Parliament, on April 12, 1648, Squire Bedell for Divinity, and John Langley for Arts and Physic.

and propound five Queries allowed by us to the said Commissioners. Oct. 1, 1647. That we may proceed in the Reformation and Regulation of this Universitie without offence.

An Order granting time to the severall Heades of Houses for bringing in all the Statutes, Bookes, and writings of their Colledges according to former Warrants.

Ord. Octob. 6th

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe require you to convene all such Members of your Houses, whose consent is required for the delivery of the bookes demanded in our Warrant sent unto you, and to returne the sayd bookes within such a time, or upon default to appear in person and bring an account in writing why the sayd bookes cannot be brought unto us.

Prorogatio Termini Michaelis ex Mandato Visitatorum; 7º Oct., 1647.

Nos Visitatores hujus Academiæ Oxoniensis authoritate diversarum Ordinationum Supremæ Curiæ Parliamenti et Comissionis sub magno Sigillo Angliæ ad visitandum et reformandum Universitatem predictam legetime et sufficienter in hac parte fulciti magnis et gravissimis causis publicam utilitatem hujus loci concernentibus moti terminum proxime sequentem vulgo vocatum terminum Michaelis ordinarie incepturum crastino Dionysii, scilicet decimo die Octobris differendum duximus usque ad decimum quintum diem mensis Novembris proximæ sequentis, et ad omnem et omnimodum Juris effectum exinde quovismodo sequi valentem sic differimus per presentes.

Oct. 7.

An Order to all the Members of Pembroke College for their personall appearance in their Colledge Hall.

(P. 4.)

Wee the Visitors &c. doe require you and every of you to appear in your Colledge Hall to morrow morning, between the houres of 7 and 8, to hear our Order read concerning the Maistership of your Colledge. As you will answere the contrary.

Oct: the 8th, 1647.

and propound five Queries allowed by us to the said Commissioners. Oct 1, 1617. That we may proceed in the Reformation and Regulation of this Universitie without offence.

An Order granting sime to the severall Heades of Houses for bringing in all the Statetes, Bookes, and writings of their to Colledges according to forcing Warrants.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie den require you to convene all such Members of your House, whose consent is required for the delivery of the bookes demended in our Warrant sent unto you, and to returne the sayd bookes within such a time, or upon default to appear in person and bring an account in writing why the sayd bookes cannot be brought unto us

Prorogatio Termini Michaelis ex Mandato Visitatorum;

Nos Visitatores hujus Academia Oxoniensis authoritate diversarum Ordinationum Suprema Corne Parliamenti et Comissionis sub magno Sigillo Angliss au visitandum et reformandum Universitatem predictam legetime et suficienter in hae parte fulciú magnis et gravissimis causis publicam utilitatem hujus loci concernentibus moti terminum proxima requentem valgo vocatus terminum Michaelis ordinarie insepturum crastino Dionysis, scilicet decimo die Octobris differendum duximus usque ad decimum quintum dienu mensis Novembris proximes requentis, et ad omnem et omnimodum duris effectum exinde quaviemalo sequi valentem sic differimus per duris effectum exinde quaviemalo sequi valentem sic differimus per

An Order to all the Members of Pembrake College for their personall appearance in their Colledge Hall.

we use visitors do doe require you and every of you to appear the im your Colledge Hall to morrow morning, between the hours of the 7 and 8, to hear our Order reed convening the Maistership of your Colledge. As you will answere the contrary.

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,T.400

Oct. 8, 1647. An Order for the Establishing Mr. Langley Maister of Pembroke Colledge.^a

Wee the Visitors authorized by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission under the great Seale of England for regulation and reformation of this Universitie of Oxon, Haveing this day taken into serious consideration the business between Mr. Hen: Langly and Mr. Hen: Whitwicke concerning the Maistership of Pembroke Colledge in the said Universitie, doe find that the sayd Mr. Langly by Ordinance of Parliament dated the 26th of August, 1647 was ordained Maister of the sayd Colledge and that the pretended election of the sayd Mr. Whitwicke was made after severall Inhibitions from the Parliament duely executed to the contrary. Wee therefor after a full and serious consideracion had of the premises, doe hereby declare that the pretended election of Mr. Whitwicke being unduely made as aforesayd is voyd, and that the sayd Mr. Whitwicke is no Maister of the sayd Colledge; And that Mr. Langley is rightly constituted and appoynted Maister of the same Colledge according to the sayd Ordinance. In pursuance whereof Wee doe by these presents require the Fellowes, Schollers, Commoners, and all Officers and Servants belonging to the sayd Colledge to give full obedience and conformitie to the sayd Mr. Langley as

elected a head in the teeth of the Visitors' order to submit to one of their own appointment. The others were New College and Brasenose. Henry Wightwick (or Whitewick) submitted on October 2nd, 1648, and had his dues as Fellow restored to him by the Visitors on February 19, 1649-50. At the Restoration he was "restored" to the Mastership. Several other members of the foundation bearing the same names are mentioned in the Register. They no doubt belonged to the family of Richard Wightwick, B.D. of Balliol, the co-founder of the College in 1624. "The mayor, bailiffs, and burghers of Abendon being appointed the chief persons to execute Mr. Tesdale's will made the Hall of Broadgates into a College; which foundation, that they might the better strengthen it, and make it there immovable, they made the Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University, the godfather of it, and King James the founder, but at the cost and charges of Mr. Tesdale and Wightwick, allowing them only the privilege of foster-fathers." (Wood's Colleges and Halls, iii. 619.)

Tr. An Order for the Establishing Mr. Langley Maister of Pembroke Colledge.

weethe visitors authorized by several Ordinances of Farlianent regulation and reformation of this Universitie of Oron, Haveing this day taken into serious consideration the business between this day taken into serious consideration the business between Mr. Hen: Langly and Mr. Hen: Whitwicks concerning the Maistarship of Pembroke Colledge in the said Universitie, doe find that the tayd of Pembroke Colledge in the said Universitie, doe find that the tayd Mr. Langly by Ordinance of Parliament dated the 26th of August 1647 was ordeined Maister of the sayd Colledge and that the pre-tended election of the sayd Mr. Whitwicks was made after severall Inhibitions from the Parliament duely executed to the centrary. West therefore after a full and serious consideration had of the pre-mises, doe brookly declare that the tayd on the tayd and that the sayd Mr. Whitwicks being undusty made as aforesayd is voyd, and that the sayd Mr. Whitwicks is no Maister of the tayd Colledge; And that the same Mr. Whitwicks is nightly constituted and appoyented Maister of the same Colledge according to the sayd Ordinance. In pursuance whereof Colledge according to the sayd Ordinance. In pursuance whereof we give that observe and Servants belonging to the sayd Colledge money, and all Officers and Servants belonging to the sayd Mr. Langley as money, and all Officers and constitute to the sayd Mr. Langley as

Fembroks was the first at the Colleges in which the Tellows on a variancy elected a head in the testing the Values' order to submit to enough their own appointment. The edges were New College and Brasanese. Heavy Windowski (or Whitewick) submited up the object and, 1648, and had his dure as Tellow restored to him by the Visitions on Schrugsy 19, 1449-50. At the Restoration be was "restored to the Mastership. Several other mombers of the foundation bearing the same nearest ore mentioned in the Alexanest or standard wighters, it is a final disclosed to the foundation bearing the same mayor, builting, and languages of Malays to long appropried the chief present to excent Mr. Testing and languages of the College of the College of the condition that they might the beauty should the interesting the same the condition of the flant of Testing the boundary in the flant of the University, the golf and the college of the time that the private of the Testing and the standard of the mattern of the thirty the golf and the same of the Health and Health an

Maister of the sayd Colledge according to the severall Statutes and Oct 8, 1647. Customes. As they will answere the contrary.

An Order divesting Dr. Fell from being Vice-Chancellor.

(P. 5.)
Oct. the viii.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, &c., finding that Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, exercising the place and authoritie of Vice-Chancellor of the sayd Universitie, was not lawfully elected thereunto; For that and other just causes doe declare him not to be Vice-Chancellor, and therefore doe hereby discharge him of that office, and inhibite him to doe henceforward any act or acts in execution of the same: And the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Doctors, Proctors, Heades of Houses, and all other officers and members of the sayd Universitie are hereby required to take notice thereof and inhibited to act or doe anything in relation to the sayd office, or in obedience to his commands as Vice-Chancellor. As they will answere the contrary.

A positive Warrant to Dr. Fell.

Wee, the Visitors, &c., doe hereby require you forthwith, upon sight hereof, to bring or send to us, at the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge, by our mandatorie John Langley, the bookes of Statutes, Keyes, Seales, all the Insignia belonging to the office of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and all other writeings, goodes, and publique instruments of the sayd Universitie remaining in your handes. As you will answere the contrary.

^a Dr. Fell's position as Vice-Chancellor was a very disputable one, even from the point of view of his party; for it was not only that he had not been nominated by the Chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, but he had not been nominated at all the previous year, the Marquis of Hertford, Chancellor, having left Oxford at the Surrender. (Fasti.)

This order was "set up on the school gate." (Annals.)

Publicly stuck up." "But nobody obeyed, or took notice of that order." (Annals.)

Maister of the sayd Colledge according to the severall Statutes and Out 8, 1617. Customes. As they will answere the contrary,

An Order divesting Dr. Poll from being Vice-Chancellor.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, dec. finding that Dr. Felt. On the visitors of Christ Church, execusing the place and authoritie of Vice-Chancellor of the sayd Universitie, was not lawfully elected theremeter; For that and editor just causes due declare him not to be Vice-Chancellor, and therefore declared him of the office, and inhibite him in declared any set or acts in execution of the sames and the Tro-Vice-Chancellors, Doctors, Proctors, Heades of Houses, and all other officers and members of the sayd Universitie are hereby required to take notice thereof and inhibited to set or dec capthing in relation to the sayd office, or in obedience to his commands as Vice-Chancellor: As they will answere the contrary.

A positive Warment to Dr. Foll.

Wee, the Visitors, dee, dee hereby require you forthwith, upon sight hereof, to bring or send to us, at the Warden's hodgings of Merton Colledge, by our reandwarfs John Langley, the bookes of Statutes, Keyes, Scales, all the Insignia belonging to the office of Chancellor and all other writings, goodes, and publique instruments of the sayd Universitic remaining in your handes. At you will answere the contrary.

^{*} Dr. Fell's position as Vice-Chancellos vers all putable one, even from the point of view of his party; for it was not easy size to had not been nonfranced by the Chancellor, the Mari of Personels and Mongrouser, but he had not been home mated at all the previous year, the Maryala of Herrierd, Chancellor, baving tell Oxford at the Surrender, (Fact.)

This order was "and up on the school geter" (Amends,)

Publicly stuck up." "Eige nobedy regred, on their or that order." (Annala.)

An Order for seizing upon the Universitie Books in the Oct. 9, 1647. Register's Chamber.

Oct. the 9th. It is ordered by the Honble Visitors that Sr Nath. Brent, Sr Wm. 1647. Cobb, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Mills, with their Register and Mandatorie, shall goe and seiz upon all the bookes pertaining the government of this Universitie, now in the handes and custody of Mr. French, register of the sayd Universitie, in his Chamber in Merton Colledge, whereby they may better proceed in their present visitacion.a

An Order giveing power to Report the proceedings of the Oct. the 11th. Visitors, and to attend the Committee of Lords and Commons.

It is ordered by the Honble Visitors that Sir Nath. Brent and Mr. Hen: Wilkinson should be desired by this Board to attend, at London, the Honble Committee of Lords and Commons (appoynted by Ordinance of Parliament for that purpose), to give them a full (P. 6.) account of our proceedings in this Visitacion; and also it is ordered that the Register doe attend the sayd business with our severall acts and papers needfull thereunto. Be it also further desired that the aforesayd visitors doe acquaint the Earle of Pembroke, Chancellor of the Universitie of Oxon with that perticuler business concerning the dischargeing Doctor Fell of being Vice-Chancellor (and with all other our proceedings), and to desire his Lordshipp to take into consideracion the speedie supply of that office.

> * Wood gives a graphic account of the proceedings of these four commissioners, and of the efforts made by John French, the "Register," to evade the demand for the register of the University. But having brought the book to his room at Merton, of which college he was a Fellow, and where the Visitors sat, in order to copy, at Dr. Fell's request, the names of the "delegates" recently appointed by the University to "make answer to the Visitors," his room was entered and the book abstracted. As he was one who "submitted" to the Visitation perhaps the resistance was not so obstinate as it might have been. He seems afterwards to have recanted his submission, as he was one of those expelled for "malignancy" and other delinquencies.

Oct. 9, 1647.

An Order for seising upon the Universitie Boyles in the Register's Chamber,

Oct. the 9th, 1647,

It is ordered by the Monte Visitors that S' Nath, Brent, S' We, Cobb, Mr. Boek, and Mr. Mills, with their Register and Mandatoric, shall goe and seix upon all the bookes pertaining the government of this Universitie, now in the handes and custody of Mr. French, register of the sayd Universitie, in his Chuscher in Merton Colledge, whereby they may better proceed in their present visitacion.

Oat. 650 11th,

An Order giveing power to Heport the proceedings of the Visitors, and to attend the Committee of Lords and Committee of Lords and

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Hen: Wikinean should be desired by this Board to attend, at London, the Hones Committee of Lords and Commons (applying London, the Hones Committee of Lords and Commons (applying by Orinaque of Parliament for that purpose), to give them a full account of our proceedings in this Viritacion; and also it is ordered that the Register doe attend the sayd business with our severall acts and papers needfull thereunts. Be it also further desired that the aforesayd visitant doe acquaint the Bayle of Pembroke, Chancellor of the Universitie of Oxon with that perticular bosiness educating the dischargeing Doctor Fell of being Vice-Chancellor (and with all other our proceedings), and to desire his Lordshipp to take into consideracion the specdia supply of that office.

"Wood gives a graphic account of the proceedings of these four countingours, and of the efforts much by John French the "Register," to crede the demand for the register of the University. Mat. hasting brought the back to his region at Mentant for the register of the University. Mat. hasting brought the back to his region at Mentant of which collage he was a Valor, and where the Visitors and, in order to capt, a Dr. Full's require, the mages of the "delegates" recently appointed by the Districted to "make answer to the Valors," he were conserved and the book elemental as he was one when "arbeited" to the Visitation pathogs the remarkant was not an obstinate as it night have been allow meters afterwards to have recentral he make mission, as he was one of those experied for "assignment" and other delegations as an art

[Here the Orders commence afresh, the Visitors having received fresh powers.]

March 17, 1647-8.

a A Declaration to the Observers of the Articles for Surrender of Oxon.

Whereas there is and hath been great care taken for the observa- March the 17, tion of the Articles agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon, and some whoe were not present at the Surrender expect benefit by them, and divers whoe were present presume to violate them: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, doe hereby declare that we shall use the utmost of our power to procure what favour we cann for all such as observe the sayd Articles, and doe thereby render themselves capable of the rights and priveledges granted to them by the Articles aforesaid.

[1647-8].

A Citacion omnibus viis et modis to cite those whoe have not appeared upon former Warrants.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised there-March the 17th. unto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission, &c.: haveing personally sought you by our officer, whoc could not find you, doe now cite you omnibus viis et modis to make your personall appearance before us in the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge upon Tuesday next, being the 21st of this instant March, between the houres of two and three in the afternoon, to undergoe this present Visitation, and to answere such questions as shall then and there be propounded to you. As you will answear the contrarye.

^a Some remarks on the interval which had elapsed between the Order of October 11, 1647, and that of March 17, $164\frac{7}{8}$, will be found in the Introduction. A good deal is said by Wood and Walker on the illegality of the Visitors' proceedings in resuming the Visitation after so long an intermission, as if it had not altogether come to an end in point of law by their failure to adjourn de die in diem; but a fair review of all the circumstances will deprive this objection of any considerable weight.

[Hore the Orders commence afresh, the Visitors having received stant tr. fresh powers.]

A Declaration to the Observers of the Articles for

Whereas there is and hath been great care taken for the observer, more in it, tion of the Articles agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon, and some whoe were not present at the Surrender expect benefit by them, and divers whoe were present presume to violate them: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, doe hereby declare that we shall use the utmost of our power to produce what favour we cause for all such as observe the sayd Articles, and doe thereby render themselves expelte of the rights and priveledges granted to them by the Articles aforeraid.

A Citacion considue wite a modile to cite those whoe have, not appeared upon former Warrante,

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised there-start cultiunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission, &c.: haveing personally songlet you by our officer, whoo
could not find you, doe now rive you cannot sells of modie to make
your personall appearance before us in the Wardan's Lodgings of
Merton Colledge upon Tuesday next, being the 21st of this instant
Alarch, between the hourse of two and three in the afforment, to
undergoe this present Visitation, and to answere such questions as
shall then and there he propounded to you. As you will answere
the contrarye.

Some remarks on the latered which had obspeed between the Order of Orders 11, 1617, and their of Merois 12, 1617, and their of Merois 23, 1617, and the formal decided in the Introduction. A great deal is said by Wood and Vestbar on the Objectify of the Visitary questions remaining the Visitarion after so form a interdelssion on the had and altered come to an end in point of have been failured to antimore also the star shown that as fair review of all the strengtheness will disprise this objection of any considerable welfer.

March the 17, [1647-8].

- An Order to Dr. Fell, or such as have the possession of the Deane's Lodgings of X^t Church, for his and their immediate removeing out of the sayd lodgings.
- (P.7.) Whereas Dr. Fell was by order of the Honble Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon upon the 28th of December, 1647, adjudged guilty of high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament for visiting the sayd Universitie, and required to remove from his place of Deanary and Lodgings of Christ Church, which sentence of the Honble Committee hath been since confirmed by both Houses of Parliament: These are to require all such as have the possession of the Deane's Lodgings of X^t Church forthwith to remove from the same. As they will Answear the contrary.

An Order to Dr. Gardiner^a and Dr. Iles^b (for their removall out of their Lodgings) as Prebendarys of X^t Church.

March the 17th.

Whereas , Prebendary of X^t Church, was by order of, &c., adjudged guilty of high contempt, &c., and required forthwith to remove from the lodgings which he holds at X^t Church: These are to require you, upon sight hereof, to remove forthwith from those Lodgings which you have and doe enjoy as Prebendary of the sayd Colledge, and this we injoyne you. As you will Answere the contrary.

The same to Dr. Oliver, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Bayley.e

- * Richard Gardiner, D.D. "a quaint preacher and orator," author of many sermons. He lived obscurely in Oxford after his expulsion in 1648, was restored 1660, and died 1670. He was a benefactor to Christ Church, and amongst other things gave the fountain or "aqueduct" in the large quadrangle.
 - b Thomas Iles, D.D. 1619.
- ^e John Oliver, D.D.; restored 1660; died 1661. He had been chaplain to Laud. For some account of this "learned, meek, and pious person," see Kennet's Register, p. 552, and Dr. Bloxam's Register of Magdalen.
- ^d Hannibal Potter, D.D. 1630; President of Trinity, 1643; ejected, 1648; restored, 1660; died, 1664.
- e Richard Baylie, D.D., Chaplain to Charles I. and to Laud; President, 1632; D.D. 1663; Dean of Sarum, 1635; Vice-Chancellor, 1630 and 1637; ejected from St. John's 1648; restored, 1660; died, 1667. "A great sufferer for the King's cause."—Ath. Ox. iv. 822.

March the 17 [1017-8].

An Order to Dr. Hell, or such as have the possession of the Deane's Lodgings of X' Church, for his and their immediate removeing out of the sayd lodgings.

(F. T.)

Thereas 15, Post one by order of the House Committee of Lords and Commons for Referencion of the Universitie of Oxon upon the 28th of December, 1617, adjudged guilty of high contemps and denyell of authoritie of Parliament for visiting the sayd Universities and required to remove from his place of Desamy and Lodgings of Christ Church, which sentence of the Hones Committee help been since confirmed by both Houses of Parliaments Theorems to require all such as here the peacetaion of the Deane's Lodgings of X'Church forthwith toronave from the same. As they will Answert the contrary, An Order to De Gardiner' and De Jee' (for their removal)

March the 17m.

Whereas , Prebendary of Xi Church, was by order of, dec, adjudged guilty of high contempt, &c., and required forthwish to remove them the lodgings which he holds at Xi Churcht These are to require you, upon eight hereof, to remove forthwith from those Lodgings which you have and doe cujop as Probendary of the sayd Colledge, and this we injoyne you. As you will Auswere the contenty.

The same to Dr. Oliver, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Baylor

* Bickerd Cardinet, D.D. " a quaint proncing and operer, "author of many sermons. He lived obscurely in Uniform the expedition in 1605, was restored 1500, and that 1670. He was a beneficiar to Chief Church, and amount other things gave the fountain or " aquedone" to the large quadrangle.

John Oliver, 13.13, restoical 1600; died 1661. He and been obsplain to Land, For some account of right "learned, court, and plous person," see Kannet's Hegister, p. 552, and Dr. Die zent's Register at Magdalen.

1000; died, 1601.

* Include they no littly Campina to Charles I, and to Land; Problem, 1622; Lib., 1933; Dean of Serion, 1630; Vick-Manueller, 1630 and intT; ejected from St. Jahn's 1645; restored, 1630; viod, 1607; Jah. St. Jahn's Seriot sufferer for the King's case "— Ath. On. Iv. S22.

Whereas, [by order] &c., for visiteing the said Universitie, and required forthwith to remove from the Lodgings belonging to the President of the Colledge aforesayd: These are to require you, upon sight hereof, to give your obedience, and to remove forthwith according to the sayd order. As you will Answere the contrary.

March 17, 1647-8.

Dr. Ratcliff a desireing that he might have longer time granted him because he is not well—

Resolved upon question:

That we have no power to dispense with Dr. Ratcliffe, because he was required in January last to give up his Principality and Lodgings forthwith upon the sight of the order; and if Dr. Ratcliff shall, in obedience to the order of the Honble Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford, give up his place and renounce all right in his Lodgings as Principall, wee shall move Mr. Greenwood b to shew what favour he may to the sayd doctor without prejudice to himself.

March the

(P. 8.)

Four Questions propounded by Order to Doctor Pitt,^c Warden of Wadham Coll:

1. Whether he did approve the Universitie Reasons, a passed in Convocation June the first, 1647?

March the 21st.

- 2. Whether he approve the Answear of the Universitie Delegates, depresented to the Visitors in the name of the Universitie, October the 8th, 1647?
- 3. Whether he be willing to undergoe this Visitacion by the Commissioners, authorized thereunto by the immediate power of Parliament?

^{*} Samuel Ratcliffe, D.D., originally a "Puritanical" tutor of B.N.C. (Fasti, i. 347). Principal, 1614; DD. 1615; ejected, 1647; died, 1648.

b For Daniel Greenwood, D.D., the new Principal, see Introduction.

o John Pitt, D.D., Warden, 1644; D.D. 1645; ejected, 1648; died, 1648.

d See Introduction.

March 21, 1647-8.

4. What Orders have been made by the Delegates aforesaid at any of their meetings since the first of June, 1647.

A Copy of a Letter from my Lord of Pembroke, Chancellor of this Universitie of Oxford, to the Visitors of the sayd Universitie.

GENTLEMEN,

I returne my unfeigned respects to you the Visitors, the Senior Doctor, the Heades of Houses and Prebendaryes of Xt Church. elected by Authority of Parliament, and to all the Delegates that are assistant to you in the great worke recomended to your care. I am ready to performe the office of a Chancellor, and being further intrusted by a Speciall Order of the House of Peers, am resolved by Gods blessing to be present upon the place that I may serve the Universitie and Kingdome by promoteing that Reformation which the Parliament intends to make in Oxford. I believe that the Doctors whoe did lately exercise the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's office. their Proctors and their Delegates, chosen in Convocation, June the first, can give you an account of all matters that have been late transacted. I doe therefore desire you convent them all, and to require them in my name to deliver up the Great Seal of my office, the Seale Manuall, all the Insignia of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctours, together with all the keyes, bookes, writeings, and all other thinges whatsoever that are comitted to the care and trust, or are for the ornament and honor of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctours, especially the Beadles' staves into your hands. And in case they refuse that their names be returned to

Your loveinge freind and Chancellor,

PEMBROKE.

Ramsbury, 20th March, 1647.

(P. 9.)

March 31, 1647-8,

do What Orders have been made by the Delegates aloresid at any of their mentings since the first of dune, 1647,

A Copy of a Letter from my Lord of Pembroke, Chancellor of this Universitie of Oxford, to the Visitors of the sayd Universitie.

CHATLEMEN,

I returns my unlisigned respects to you the Visitors, the Senior Doctor, the Header of Houses and Prebendaryes of X! Church, elected by Activity of Ferriament, and to all the Delegates that are assistant to you in the great works recomended to your earn. I am ready to packerne the office of a Chancellor, and being further intunted by a Speciall Order of the House of Peers, am resolved by Gods blossing to be present upon the place that I may serve the Universitie and Kingdome by promoteing that Reformation which the Parliament intends to make in Oxford. I believe that the Doctors whose did lately exercise the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's office, their Proctors and their Dalegates, chosen in Convocation, June the first, can give you an account of all matters that have been late to an account of the Great Seal of my office, the Seale Manuall, all the heavier you convent them all, and to require them in any came to deliver up the Great Seal of my office, other thinges whatsoever that are contitted to the care and trust, or Proctours, cogether with all the troyes, bookes, writeings, and all the reference that are contitted to the care and trust, or they refuse that the treamment and honor of the Vice-Chancellor and frours, especially the Readies stayes into your bands. And in one tour, other things that their manes be returned to

Your levelinge freind and Chancellar

PERMISORE,

Recoloury 20th March, 2027

March 21, 1647-8.

[By the Visitors.]

Articles put by way of Question to Mr. Tozer, a Sub-rector of Exeter Coll.

You are required to declare,

- 1. What Leases have been let by you the Sub-Rector and other Fellowes of Exeter Colledge since the Surrender of Oxon.
- 2. Whoe and how many have been admitted Scholars or Fellowes of Exeter Coll. since the beginning of this Visitacion.
- 3. Whether you have not set up the Common Prayer-Booke in Exeter Coll. since the use of it was prohibited, and you yourselfe had for a while layd it aside.
- 4. Whether you did not check and revile Mr. Jo. Mathewes of Exeter Coll. for not comeing to Common Prayr.
- 5. Why you permit Mr. Polewheele, a schandalous person and a man of blood, to enjoy the profitts of his place at Exeter Coll.
- 6. Why doe you connive at the notorious miscarriages of Teige, your Servitor.
 - 7. Why Tho. Voisey, Commoner, was expelled your House.
- 8. Why you did not censure Mr. Bury, Fellow of your House, for a scandalous and daingerous Libell delivered by way of oracion in your hearing.
- 9. Why you discouraged Braine, an ingenious youth of a tender conscience, when he expressed his zeale against supersticion.
- 10. Why you did not punish Bridgood and others for drinkeing of healths to the confusion of Reformers.
- 11. Why you contemned the Order of the Visitors for prorouging of the terme, and permitted ingenious youthes to be sconced for observeing the Order aforesayd.
 - 12. What summ of monies, for what, and by whome, there hath

(P. 10.)

[By the Visitors.]

Articles put by way of Question to Mr. Tozar, Sub-rector of Exeter Coll.

You are required to dedare.

- 1. What Leases have been let by you the Sub-Rector and other steam. Fellowes of Exeter Collectes since the Surrender of Oxon.
 - 2. Whee and how many have been admitted Scholars or Fallowes of Exeter Coll. since the beginning of this Visitacion.
 - 3. Whether you have not set up the Common Frayer-Booke in Exeter Coll, since the use of it was prohibited, and you yourselfe had for a while laye it saids.
 - 4. Whether you did not check and revile Mr. Jo. Mathewes of Exeter Coll. for not comeing to Common Praye.
 - 5. Why you permit Mr. Polowhoole, a schandalous person and a man of blood, to enjoy the profits of his place at Exeter Coll.
 - 6. Why doe you connive at the notorious misearriages of Teige, your Serviton.
 - 7. Why The Voisty, Commoner, was expelled your House.
 - 8. Why you did not consure Mr. Bary, Fellow of your House, for a scandalous and daingcous Libell delivered by way af emcion in your hearing.
 - 8. Why you discouraged Besine, an ingenious youth of a tender conscience, when he expressed his zeale against supersticion.
 - 10. Why you did not purish Bridgood and others for drinkeing of healths to the confusion of Beforences.
 - 11. Why you contemned the Order of the Visitors for prorouging (P. 10) of the terme, and permitted inguitate youthes to be sconced for observeing the Order aforesay).
 - 12. What summ of monies, or what, and by whome, there bath

March 21, been at any time expended by order of the delegates since June, 1647.8.

March the 30th 1648.

A further Order for Dr. Fell's Removeall from his Deanry and Lodgings of X^t Church.

Whereas the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament have declared and adjudged the Deanry of Xt Church Colledge in Oxon to be void of Dr. Samuell Fell, late Deane of Xt Church aforesayd, and have by an Ordinance bearing date the second of March, 1647, amoved the sayd Dr. Samuel Fell from the Deanry aforesayd, the Lodgings and the profitts thereof: Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, authorized by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission under the greate Seale of England for regulateing and reforming the Universitie aforesaid, considering that the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have ordained Mr. Edward Reynolds b to be Deane of Xt Church and Vice-Chancellor of the sayd Universitie, and that the Ordinances aforesayd cannot be put in execution nor any Government setled in the Universitie untill the family and goods of Dr. Fell aforesayd be removed; doe by these presents require all that have the oversight or possession of the Lodgings or custody of the Goods of Dr. Fell in Xt Church forthwith upon sight hereof to remove, that Mr.

^{*} To these questions Tozer replied, on March 27, by what the Visitors voted a "frivolous answer," and for which they condemned him as "guilty of high contempt." (Annals.) On that same day Dr. Sheldon, Warden of All Souls, and Dr. Hammond, Canon of Christ Church and Public Orator, being required to acknowledge the authority of the Visitors, gave similar answers; for which, on March 30, they were voted out of their offices, Palmer and Corbet being substituted at All Souls and Christ Church respectively. Corbet was one of the Visitors. John Mills, another of the Visitors, was placed in Dr. John Payne's Prebend (or Canonry) of Christ Church, and Henry Cornish in that of Dr. Wall. The celebrated Dr. Edward Pocock was, by Selden's interest, now made Canon of Christchurch, and Professor of Hebrew, a vacancy having occurred. He did not hold his chair long, as in 1649 he declined to take the "Engagement." (1b.)

b For Reynolds, see Introduction. In the Order of the Lords and Commons, dated Feb. 18, 1647, and published in Convocation on April 12, 1648, Reynolds is only appointed Vice-Chancellor till August, 1649. Reg. Convoc. T.

March 31, 1647-8.

March the

been at any time expended by order of the delegates since June, 1647.

A further Order for Dr. Fell's Removall from his Deanry and Lodgings of X' Church.

Whereas the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament have declared and adjudged the Decary of X Church Colledge in Oxon to be void of Dr. Samuell Fell, late Deans of X Church aforeayd, and have by an Ordinance bearing data the second of March, 1647, and the sayd Dr. Samuel Fell from the Deanry aforeayd, the smoved the sayd Dr. Samuel Fell from the Deanry aforeayd, the Verifie of Oxon, sutherised by severall Ordinances of England for verifie of Oxon, sutherised by severall Ordinances of England for regulateing and reforming the Universitic aforeasid, considering that the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have ordained that the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have ordained and the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have ordained ordined flayenders to be Deans of Xi Church and Vice-Chancellor of the sayd Universitie, and that the Ordinances aforesayd be cannot be put in an execution nor any Government settled in the Universitie until the Lords or content and goods of Dr. Fell aforesayd be removed; doe by these presents require all that have the oversight of possession of the Lodgings or custody of the Goods of Dr. Fell aforesayd the Amoved; doe by these presents require all that have the oversight of possession of the Lodgings or custody of the Goods of Dr. Fell at Xi Church forthwith upon sight hereof to remove, that Mr.

[&]quot;To those questions Tower raphed, on March 21, by what the Visious wind a frivolous answer," and for which they condemned him as "guilty of high contemps." (Annals.) On that seven day Dr. therlier, Warden of All Scotla, and Dr. Hausmand, Camon of Christ Clourch and Tamin Cruins, being required is arbnewidge the anthority of the Yishore, gove dualist charter, by which, an March 40, they were voted out of their edices, Yalmar and Corbet being substituted at All Scotla and Christ Chares respectively. Larges was one of the Visitors. John Mills another of the Visitors are alseed to Dr. John Mills another of the Visitors and Henry Cardels in that of Dr. Wall. The notational Dr. Edward Proceek was by Selden's safered, now made Caren of Christians and Irolessor of Hebrew, a versage beging accurred. He did not hald his clear large as in 1649 he declined as the rine. They general." (16.)

For Reynolds, me Laundurtica. In the Order of the Lords and Commons, dated. Reb. 18, 1617, and published to Commonston on April 12, 1648, Reynolds to only appointed Vice-Chanceltor III America 1942. Rep. Common. 7.

Reynolds may presently take possession of the Lodgings aforesaid, and execute the place and office both of Deane of X^t Church and Vice-Chancellor of the Universitie aforesayd. And according to our Commission wee require all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Ministers whatsoever under the command of the Parliament to ayd and assist our Officers in takeing possession of the Lodgings aforesaid to the ends and purposes aforesaid. As they will Answere the contrary.

March 30, 1648.

(P. 11.)

A Suspention of Mr. Webberley from the Sub-rectorship of Lincolne Coll. and profitts of his fellowship for his contempt of the authoritie of Parliament and Visitors in his misdemenour.

March the 30th 1648.

Whereas Mr. John Webberley, Sub-rector of Lincolne College, in Oxon being convented before us, did out of an insolent contempt of the Immediate Authoritie of Parliament (whereby we are authorized to visit, regulate and reforme this Universitie of Oxon and all the Colledges and Halls therein) presume to affront and abuse us at two severall Sessions, and pleaded that he was to be excused for his boldness because he did conceive himself to be a leading example to all the rest of the Graduates and Fellowes of Houses in the Universitie aforesaid: We the Visitors of the said Universitie being compelled by the insolent and uncivill carriage of John Webberley aforesayd to make him (what he desired to be) a leading example unto others, doe by this present Order suspend the said John Webberley from the execucion of his office of Subrector, and from all the profitts of his Fellowship untill the said Mr. Webberley shall give some convincing testimony of his submission and reformation.

A Declaration or Resentment of the Visitors of the abuses offered to the Souldiers of the Garrison of Oxon by the Students and Members of the Universitie.

March the 30th 1648.

We the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, observeinge that

March 30, 1648. diverse Graduates and other Members of this Universitie are guilty of Noctivagation, Intemperance, Purturbations of the Peace, and breach of the Articles in severall respects, especially in offering intollerable affronts and abuses to the Souldiers of this garrison, doe hereby declare our high resentment of these notorious and inexcusable Crimes, and doe assure all the members of this Universitie and all priveledged persons whatsoever, that wee are resolved to proceed according to the trust reposed in us against all that are or shall be guilty of the foremencioned, or the like abuses, according to the quality and degree of their demerits.

March the 30th 1648. (P. 12.)

A Declaration to incite all such whoe may claime benefit by the Articles of Oxon, to come in and bring their severall Pleas and pretentions to the Visitors against the 6th of Aprill, 1648.

Whereas diverse Members of this Universitie by studdied delayes doe seek advantages, and endeavoure to retard the great worke of reformation intended by the Parliament to be made and perfected here in Oxon: We the Visitors of the said Universitie (observeing that diverse doe plead that they did noe way contribute or assist toward the rayseing of an Armie against the Parliament, and that they gave noe manner of ayd or assistance to any Armie after it was raysed against the Parliament, but by constraint and against their will; And considering that others affirme that they tooke up Armes noe where else but in Oxford, and here alsoe by express command dureing the time that it was a garrison for the defence thereof, and doe therefore desire the benefitt of the 16th of those Articles agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon:) have thought fitt to give all manner of persons (whoe have not refused to submit to this present visitacion) time till the 8th of Aprill next ensueing, to bring in their severall pleas and pretentions of this or the like nature, subscribed with their owne hands, whereby they hope to render themselves capable of favour. And we allow or appoint

March 20

divorce Graduates and other Members of this Universitie are guilty of Noctivegration, intemperance, Fruintendations of the Peace, and breach of the Articles in severall respects, especially in offering intellerable afficure and abuses to the Souldiars of this gurnou, doe boreby declare our high resentment of these notorious and inexcusable Crimes, and doe assure all the members of this liniversitie and all priveledged persons whoseover, that were are resolved to proceed according to the trust reposed in as against all that are or shall be guilty of the foregenesioned, or the like abuses, according to the quality and degree of their demarks.

March the 80% 1648. (P. 12.)

A Decistation to incite all such whos may claime benefit by
the Articles of Oxon, to come in and bring their coverall
Pleas and probentions to the Visitors against the 6th of
Aprill, 1648.

Whereas diverse Mambers of this Universitie by studified delayers doe seek advantages, and endeavours to retard the great works of reformation intended by the Parliament to be made and perfected here in Oxon: We the Visitors of the said Universitie (observoing that diverse doe plend that they did noe way contribute or assist toward the rayising of no Armie ogninst the Parliament, and that they gave non assints of assistance to any Armie after it was raysed against the fulliament, but by constraint and against their will; And considering that others aftirme that they tooks up their will; And considering that others aftirme that they tooks up command dureing the time that it was a garrison for the defence command dureing the time that it was a garrison for the defence thereof, and doe therefore desire the benefit of the 10th of those to give all manner of persons (whee have not refused to submit to give all manner of persons (whee have not refused to submit to this present visitacies) they till the 8th of Aprill next ensueing to bring in their severall plens and personsions of this or the like bring in their severall plens and personsions of this or the like nature, subscribed with their came hands, whereby they have no appaint render themselves rapeble of favour. And we allow or appaint render themselves rapeble of favour. And we allow or appaint

any one Visitor here upon the place to receive those pleas which are to be considered by five or more of us. But if this fayr offer be sleighted by such as are now present in the Universitie, or may be reasonably conceived to have sufficient notice of it, we know not what Apologie to make for them when we shall be called upon (how soon we know not) to give in a punctual account of this present Visitacion. And we desire all to take notice, That vaine pretences will not be admitted by such as are intrusted to examine a business of such consequence and weight.^a

March 30, 1648.

An Order sent to X^t Church Coll. for citeing all Prebendaries, Students, and Members of the sayd Coll. to appear on Monday next in the Deane's lodgings.

Aprill the first, 1618.

We the Visitors of this Universitie, authorized thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Comission under the great Seale of England, to reforme and regulate the aforesayd Universitie, Doe require all Governours, Prebendaries, Students, and Members of the Colledge of X^t Church to meet in the Deane's lodgings of the said Colledge on Monday morning between the houres of nine and eleven, and make their personall appearance before us. As they will answere the contrary.^b

(P. 13).

A Warrant givinge power to Jo. Langley, Mandatory, Andrew Burrough, Provost Marshall to the Garison of Oxon, and Aprill 4th,

1648.

(P. 14.)

^a On March 31, Sir Thomas Fairfax ordered Lt.-Colonel Kelsey, commanding in Oxford, to "send for some companies of his regiment to Oxon to be aiding and assisting the Visitors upon which more soldiers came to Oxford, which made the Visitors more bold and peremptory." (Annals.)

b On the day appointed the Visitors, finding the Dean's lodgings closed against them, "sent for Andrew Burrough, Provost Marshal of the Garrison of Oxford, and a guard of musqueteers and others, who being come with hammers and sledges, break open the said doors, wherein finding Mrs. Fell and her children, said that they came in a fair way to her, and desired her to quit her house." But she refusing, "the Visitors sat in the lodgings till eleven o'clock expecting that the members world appear according to order, but they refusing, except two or three (which were informers), they departed to Merton College." (Annals.)

any one Visitor here upon the place to receive those plees which are to be considered by five or more of us. But if this lays offer be sleighted by such as an new present in the Universitie, or may be reasonably conceived to have sufficient notion of it, we know not what Apologic to make for them when we shall be called upon (how soon we know not) to give in a punctuall account of this present Visitation. And we desire all to take notice, That vaine protences will not be admitted by such as are intrusted to examine aboutness of such consequence and weight.

An Order sent to M. Church Coll. for citeing all Prehendarion. April in Students, and Manchers of the sayd Coll. to appear on heat, in:

Monday next in the Denne's indgings.

We the Visitors of this Universitie, authorized thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Consission under the great Scale of England, to reforme and regulate the aforeignd Universitie, Doe require all Governours, Probendaries, Students, and Members of the Colledge of X' Church to meet in the Deanc's lodgings of the said Colledge on Monday morning between the houres of nine and cloven, and make their personall appearance before us. As they will answers the contrary."

A Warrant givinge power to do. Langley, Mandatory, Andrew Burrough, Provost Marshall to the Garleon of O.con, and

Oxford, to "send for some congratus or detect it. Colonel Exlery, commanding in Oxford, to "send for some congratus of his regiment to Oxon to be siding and assisting the Visitors some tools or them which more soldiers came to Oxford, which made the Visitors more tools and consequence." Absorbs

On the day appointed the Visitors in the time is being a location of the four of the formation of an extra formation of an extra formation of an extra formation of the formatio

CAMD. BOC

April 4, 1648.

such as they shall thinke fitt to take with them to breake open and serche the lodgings of Dor. Newlin, President of Corpus Christi, for the Bedle Staves, and other Insignia of the Universitie of Oxon.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe appoynt and authorize Mr. Andrew Burrow, Provost Marshall, John Langley, Mandatory, and such other as they shall thinke fitt to take with them, to breake open the doores of Dor Newlin, President of Corpus Xti, and to search his Chambers, Study, Trunks, and Boxes, for the Bookes, Keyes, Scales, Writings, and all other Insignia belonginge to the office of Vice-Chancellor, togeather with the Bedles Staves, and whatever els they can finde belonging to the Universitie of Oxon. And the Vice-President of the said Colledge and such Fellowes of the same as can be readily found, are hereby required to see that nothinge be taken from the said lodgings which doth belonge to the President of Corpus Xti, unlesse it be a Copy of the Statutes or Register of the said Colledge, or such other Bookes which have beene formerly sent for by our Orders. And hereof faile you not.

(P. 13, l. 8.)

Aprill 6^t, 1648.

The Convocation.

A Generall Citation to all such who clayme a Vote in Convocation, as also to the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and Delegates to appeare before the Visitors in the Convocation House the 7th of Aprill, 1648.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, authorized by severall Ordinances of Parliament, and a speciall Commission under the great Seale of England, to visite, reforme, and regulate the aforesaid Universitie, Doe require and Cite all Governours, Masters, Professors, Fellowes, Graduates that are Members of the Convo-

a Dr. Robert Newlin, restored 1660, died 1687, aged 90. (Fasti, i. 516.)

b The lodgings of Dr. Newlin were broken open on this day, and diligently searched, but nothing was found. On the same day Dr. Saunders, Provost of Oriel, being required to make his submission, absconded.

April 4, 1648.

such as they shall thinks fitt to take with them to breake open and serche the ladgings of Do'. Newlin, President of Corpus Christi, for the Bedle Staves, and other Insignic of the Universitie of Oxon.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe appoynt and authorize Mr. Andrew Burrow, Provest Marshall, John Langley, Mandatory, and such other as they shall thinke fit to take with them, to breake open the decree of Do Newlin, President of Corpus Xⁿ, and to search his Chambers, Study, Tranks, and Boxes, for the Rockes, Keyes, Scales, Writings, and all other Insignis belonging to the Rockes, office of Vice-Chancellor, togesther with the Bedles Slaves, and whatever als they can finde belonging to the Universitie of Oxon. And the Vice-President of the said Colledge and such Fellowes of the same as can be readily found, are hereby required to see that nothings be taken from the said lodgings which doth belonge to the President of Corpus Xⁿ, ordered the a Copy of the Statutes of Register of the said Colledge, or such other Boshes which have beene formerly sent for by our Orders. And thereof hile you not."

(P. 18, L 8.) Aprill 6, 1613. The Convo-

A Generall Citation to all such who clayme a Vote in Convocation, as also to the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and Delegates to appears before the Visitors in the Convocation House the 7th of Aprill, 1648.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitic, authorized by severall Ordinances of Pauliment, and a speciall Commission under the great Seale of England, to visite, reforme, and regulate the above said Universitie, Doe require and Cite all Governants, Marley, Professors, Fellowes, Graduates that are Members of the Conve-

Dr. Robert Navella, recioned 1670, died 1687, oged for Court Late S.

^{*}The lodgings of Dr. Novija rere insker open on this day, and differently scarched, but mething was forded. On the score day Dr. Sannders, Proposit of Order, being required to make his spirateches, electropied.

cation, or challenge a power to vote in Convocation, to make their April 6, 1648. personall appearance upon Fryday next in the afternoone betweene the houres of two and three, beinge the seaventh of this instant Aprill, in the Convocation House, before us the Commissioners of Parliament. And in perticuler Wee cite Doctor Potter, late President of Trinity Colledge, and Doctor Newlin, President of Corpus Xti Colledge, who did lately excercise the authority of Pro-Vice-Chancellors of this Universitie; And also Mr. Waringe, Student of Xt: Church, Mr. Hunte, Fellow of Magdalene Colledge, late Proctors, and all the Delegates chosen in the pretended Convocation upon the first of June last past: to present some reasons or scruples, in the name of the Universitie, and to give a punctuall accompt of the publique affaires of the University: to appeare in their owne persons, and deliver up to us all the Insignia of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and likewise the Bedles' staves into our hands. And hereof faile you not, as you and every of you will Answere the contrary at your perills.a

* This citation was on April 6th "stuck up on the school doors and other public places." On the day and time appointed, April 7th, "the bell rung out for Convocation, which done, all the Visitors that were then in the town entered into the Convocation House, expecting all members before-mentioned to meet them there, but finding none but Dr. Hood, Rector of Lincoln College (one that loved to serve the times purposely to save himself and his), who had a just vote, and about ten masters read several votes and orders for the ejectment of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, and for the delivery up of the Insignia, &c." (Annals.)

The Visitors having now tried in vain all peaceable methods of obtaining obedience, wait for the arrival of the Chancellor, who, on April 11th, made a solemn entrance into the University, graphically and sarcastically described by Wood. He also quotes from the Register of Convocation T an account of the proceedings which followed (see Introduction), and the oath which Reynolds the new Vice-Chancellor, took in Convocation to "observe the Statutes, Liberties, Privileges, and Customs rightly established of this University, in a way subordinate to the authority and power of Parliament, as far as you are thereunto called by the place and office whereunto you are now admitted." Some honorary degrees were then conferred, several of the Visitors and new Heads of Houses admitted to degrees, and the new Bedells, who had been created by ordinance of Parliament, nominated. The Vice-Chancellor is presented by the Chancellor with

ostion, or challenge a power to vote in Convocation, to make their April personall appearance upon Fryday next in the afternoome betweened the hourse of two and three, beings the convented of this instant Aprill, in the Convocation House, before us the Commissioners of Ferliament. And in porticular Wes cite Doctor Potter, late Franklent of Trinity Colledge, and Doctor Newlin, President of Corner Xu Colledge, who did lately exercise the authority of Pro-Vice-Chancellers of this Universitie; And also Mr. Waringe, Student of Xi. Church, Mr. Hunte, Fellow of Magdalene Colledge, late Frectors, and all the Delegates chosen in the proteinded Convocation upon the first of June best past; to present some reasons or strong upon the first of June late past; to present some reasons or normality in the name of the Universitie, and to give a ponetnall complet, in the name of the Universitie, and to give a ponetnall complet, in the name of the Universitie, and to give a ponetnall violet owne persons, and deliver up to us all the Integral of the Ovice-Chanceller and Proctors, and likewise the Bedies' stayes into our hands. And hereof faile you not, as you and every of you will Answere the contrary at your parille."

Places On the day and time appointed, April 7th, "the bell ring out for Conveplaces." On the day and time appointed, April 7th, "the bell ring out for Convecation, which done, all the Visitors that want flow in the town entered late the Convecation House, expecting all members before-mentioned to meet them there, but finding none but The brood, Restor of Lincoln College (one that loved to serve the times purposely to save historia and bis), who had a just vote, and about the masters...... resit wroted vote and orders for the spectment of the Vice-Chanceller, Dre-Vice-Chancellor, and Processes, and for the delivery up of the Integrit, ac-(Annals.)

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Wednesday, Aprill 12, 1648. An Order directed to the Souldiarie of the Garison of Oxon, to remove Dr. Fell and other Heades of Houses, &c.

By order of the right Honourable Philipp Earle of Pembrooke, Lord Chancellor, and the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford. The souldiers of this Garison are desired by strength to remove the family of Dr. Fell, and all other Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of X^t: Church, together with all their Families that are ordered by authoritie of Parliament to remove from their respective places, in case that they doe not forthwith upon sight hereof remove accordinge to the Ordinance of Parliament, or Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford.^a

. (P. 15.)

Aprill 12, 1648. An Order for Committment of Dr. Shelden for refusing to submitt to the authority of the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon.

Whereas Dr. Gilbert Shelden, late Warden of All-Soules Colledge in the University of Oxford, beinge severall tymes summoned to appeare before us appoynted Visitors of the said Universitie by severall Ordinances of Parliament, and a Commission under the great Seale of England, hath contemptuously refused to submit to the Authority conferred upon us by the said Ordinances and Commission, and obstinately denyed to deliver up the Statutes and Register Booke, as also the Warden's Lodgings of the said Colledge according to the contents of an Order of the Committee of Lords

a seal of office, but the "goods belonging to the Vice-Chancellor," as well as the Bedells' staves of office, were not found for two years. In Sept. 1649, the Colleges are ordered to subscribe for new staves in order to remedy this "great dishonour of the University." (Annals.)

* Mrs. Fell, refusing to accept even the orders of the Chancellor, was carried out into the quadrangle by soldiers on a chair, and there left with her children. Morley, Payne, Hammond, and others conducted her out of the great gates to Carfax. Her husband, when released from prison, retired with her to Sunningwell, near Abingdon, for the short remainder of his life. He died of the shock produced by hearing of the King's "execution."

Wednesday Aprili 12, 1648.

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and Commons for Regulatinge the said Universitie beinge dated April 12, 1648. the 30 of March last, for the establishinge of Mr. Jo. Palmer, Bat. of Physicke, Warden of the said Colledge, to enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings by any Statute, Custome, or right belonginge to the Warden thereof: These are therefore to will and require you, by vertue of the said Ordinances and Commission, to take into your custodie the bodie of the said Dr. Gilbert Shelden for his said contempt, and him safely to keepe till hee shall be delivered by order of law. Whereof you are not to faile as you will answere the contrary: And for your soe doinge this shall be your Warrant.^a

An Order concerninge the severall Members of Magdaline College in Oxon:

April 13, 1648.

Ordered by the Lord Chancellor and Visitors of this University, that noe Fellow, Demy, Scholler, Chaplaine, Clerke, Chorister, Officer, Servant, or Member of Magdalane College shall enjoy any benefitt of their respective places, or any of them, untill they give satisfaction to the Visitors of this University.^b

a For an account of Sheldon and the proceedings at All Souls see Wood's Annals, and "Worthies of All Souls" by the Editor of this Register.

b The Visitation of Magdalen preceded that of All Souls on the same day, April 13th; and a similar process had taken place there, Dr. John Wilkinson having been installed in Dr. Oliver's lodgings. As none of the members of the college, except "one Mr. John Dale, Jun." attended the summons, the above Order was made out the same evening. Wadham College was visited after All Souls, and John Wilkins' name entered in the buttery book as Warden instead of Dr. Pitt's. Trinity was taken next in order, and "old Mr. Harris, of Hanwell," one of the Visitors, put in possession of Dr. Potter's lodgings. St. John's came next, Dr. Baylie being superseded by another Visitor, Francis Cheynell. This gives Wood an opportunity for relating an amusing colloquy between Dr. Baylie and Sir William Cobb, one of the Visitors, very much to the discomfiture of the latter. Lastly took place the Visitation of Brasenose, when Dr. Radcliffe was superseded by Dauiel Greenwood.

On April 14, as the "Scholars of Christchurch" had torn out of the buttery-book the recent entry of the names of the new Dean and Canons, the Visitors proceeded thither once more and reentered them. The Chancellor, satisfied with the vigorous proceedings of the three days he had spent at Oxford, now left for London.

and Commons for Regulatings the said Universitie beinge dated apattr, tern the 80 of Physicke, Warden of the said Colledge, to enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, resonce, and lodgings by any Statute, Custome, or right belongings to the Warden thereoff. These are therefore to will and require you, by vertue of the said Ordinances and Commission, to take into your custodie the bodie of the said Dr. Gilbert Shelden for his axid contempt, and him safety to breeze till hee shall be delivered by order of law. Whereof you are not to faile as you will answere the contrary: And for your see deinge this shall be your Warrent.

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College in Oxon;

D limy A

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* For an account of Steinen and the proceedings at All Scale see Wood!

April 13th a mad a similar process had made along there. Do, John Wiltenson April 13th a made a similar process had made place there. Do, John Wiltenson having been installed in Do, Olisey's leadings. As nown of the reemiers of the haring been installed in Do, Olisey's leadings. As nown of the reemiers of the warmous, the above Online was made one the same resulter. Windiam College was visited after All South, and John Wilkins' name ashred in the twenty book as Wardon meteral of the Pull's Traity was taken next in order, and "old the Harris, of Harrish of Harrish of the war now the Particle College and the Particle College and the Particle College approveded by Anther Particle College approved the another Thing iven William College Dr. Harrish of the disconting of the Visitation of Harrishop way much to the disconting of the Visitation of Harrishop when Dr. Radellife was supersulted by Daniel Gregorocol.

On April 14, as the * Schulars of Confedences* had corn but of the buttery-look the recent cutry of the usuals of the new Process. Canons, the Visitors proceeded the concernors and resultant them. The Canons satisfied with the electron third proceedings of the three days he was expent at Oxford, now left for London.

April 15, 1648.

An Inhibition concerninge the use of Common Prayer in the severall Colledges and Halls within the University of Oxon:

Wee the Visitors of the University of Oxon: authorised by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a spetiale Commission under the great Seale of England, to reforme and regulate the aforesaid University, Takinge into seriouse consideratione the great abuse and disobedience of authority of Parliament by the publique use of common Prayer, in the Chappells of the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie, notwithstanding an ordinance of Parliament to the contrary: As also the great slacknesse in settinge up, and puttinge in execution the Directory accordinge to the said Ordinance, in their severall Chappells aforesaid: These are therefore to will and require all Governours, Masters, Heads of Colledges and Halls in this University to cause to be sett upp and put in execution, the Directory for publique worshippe in their said severall Chappelles, according to Ordinance of Parliament: And wee allso require that the said Governours, Masters, Heads of Colledges, and Halls, shall suffer noe more, or give way to the publique use of the Common Prayer, in theyre severall Chappells as aforesaid: As they will Answere the Contrary at their Perills.^a

Dr. John Wilkins, the new Warden of Wadham, became Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, 1659, and Bishop of Chester, 1668. He receives the highest praise as a philosopher, divine, and courtier from Wood, Burnet, Kennet, and others. Wood "cannot say that there was anything deficient in him but a constant mind and settled principles." (Ath. Ox. iii. 968). He was the son of an Oxford goldsmith, and married Cromwell's sister. For Dr. Harris, the new president of Trinity, see Introduction.

a "This Order," says Wood, "was not at present regarded." Convocations were held by the new Vice-Chancellor on April 14th and 15th, at which numerous degrees were conferred. Thirty-seven men were made Masters of Arts. It shows the predominance of "Puritanism" at Magdalen and New Inn Halls that out of the above number 17 members of those Societies received the degree of Master. Several Cambridge men were made Bachelors of Arts. Thus the Visitors had begun at last to surround themselves with men of their own side, and now proceed to the reorganization of each College under its new Head.

(P. 16.)

April 15, 1648

An Inhibition concernings the use of Common Prayer in the severall Colledges and Halls within the University of Oxon:

(F. 16.)

everall Ordinances of Inclinance and a speciale Commission under the great Seele of England, to reforme and regulate the aforesaid University. Takings into seriouse considerations the great abuse and disobedience of authority of Parliament by the publique use of common Prayer, in the Chappella of the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie, notwithstanding an ordinance of Parliament to the contrary: As also the great slacknesse in settinge up, and puttings in execution the Directory accordings to the said ordinance, in their severall Chappella aforesaid: These are therefore to will and require all Governours, Masters, Heads of Colledges and Halls in this University to cause to be sett upp and put in execution, the Directory for publique worshippe in their put in execution, the Directory for publique worshippe in their and severall Chappelles, according to Ordinance of Parliaments of Colledges, and Halls, shall anilar non more, or give way to the publique use of the Common Prayer, in theyre severall Chappella as aloresaid: As they will Answers the Common pare according to their Parliaments aforesaid: As they will Answers the Common Prayer, in theyre severall Chappella as aforesaid: As they will Answers the Common Prayer, in theyre severall Chappella as aforesaid: As they will Answers the Common Prayer, in theyre severall Chappella.

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hold by the new Vice-Chanceller on Ageil this and toth, as which numerous degrees held by the new Vice-Chanceller on Ageil this and toth, as which numerous degrees were conferred. Thirty-were measured and alasters of Ares. In shows the predominer of Ares the shore degree of Thirty-were made in Magdalou and New Inn Halls that out of the above manner. It members if new conjects received the degree of Marter Ervital Cambridge men were made ilectedors of Arts. Thus the Visions had begun at her to surround the meta act in act of Arts. Thus the Visions had begun at her action of such College onder its sees these

An Order for bringinge in the Rents, Rentalls, Seales and April 17, 1618.

Books of Accompt of the severall Colledges in the University of Oxon:

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe order and command all Treasurers, Bursers, and all others whom it may concerne, belonginge, or appertaying to the severall Colledges in the said Universitie, that within 3 daies after notice hereof they bring in to the Heads of their said Colledges established by Order, or Ordinance of Parliament, all the Rents, Rentalls, Seales, Bookes of Accompt, belonginge or appertayinge to their severall Colledges aforesaid: As they will answere the contrary at their perills.

A retourne of a Refference by the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon: to the honourable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the said Universitie, concerninge the Salary of the Register and Mandatory, Officers to the said Visitors.

Aprill 17, 1648.

Whereas your Lordships have beene pleased to referre unto us the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon: the consideration of what Salary is fitt to be allowed to our Register and Mandatory, for their attendance and service donne unto us: Wee have accordingly seriously considered thereof, and findinge that the said Register hath expended much money in Journeyes, and lyvinge of Clerkes to assist him in this our service, and that both of them are very faithfull and have taken great paines in their severall places: wee doe therefore humbly conceive that a Salary of Tenne shillings per Diem is fitt to be allowed the Register, and Five shillings the Mandatory, for their past, present, and future service, which wee humbly submitt to your Lordshipps consideration.

(P. 17.)

An Order for bringings in the Hents, Rontalls, Scales and April 17, 1618.

Books of Account of the severall Colledges in the University of Oxon.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe order and command all Treasurers, libraries, and all others whom it may concerne, belongings or supertayning to the several Colledges in the said Universitie, that which I daies after notice hereof they bring in to the Heads of their said Colledges established by Order, or Ordinance of Parliament, all the Heats, Renalls, Scales, Bookes of Accompt, belongings as appartsynings to their severall Colledges aloresaid: As they will answere the contrary at their perills,

A reforms of a Meditence by the Visitors of the Universitic April 17, of Oxon: to the honomable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the said Universitic, concerninge the Saisty of the Register and Mandatory, Officers to the said Visitors.

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(31.5)

April 27, 1648.

An Order to the Bursers and other Officers of Severall Colledges to bringe in the Rentalls, Bookes of Accompt, Seales, and Keyes of the Severall Offices in the said Colledges.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe Order and require all Treasurers, Bursers, and all others whom it shall or may concerne, in the severall Colledges, that to morrow morninge betweene the houres of eight and nyne of the Clocke, They appeare before us (at the Wardens Lodginge in Merton Colledge) and bringe in all Registers, Rentalls, Bookes of Accompt, Corne Bookes, Seales, and Keyes, belonginge to the severall Offices, in the severall Colledges. As they will Answere the contrary at their perills.^a

A Petition of the Yeoman Bedles to the Visitors.

To the honourable the Visitors for Reformation of the
University of Oxon:

Sheweth

That your Petitioners havinge beene to the utmost of their abilities furtherers of a Nationall Reformation, with detriment to their Estates; And beinge now called to serve in the places of disaffected persons for the honor of this Universitie; And findinge soe little allowances to your Petitioners to subsist with upon the dividend of Fees that are paid by any manner of person that takes a Degree, and therein soe disproportioned in great allowances to some of the Superior Bedles when wee doe the greattest and most constant services: Your Petitioners doe therefore most humbly pray

(P. 18.)

a This fresh Order was the effect of a Report made in person by Cheynell and Wilkinson to the London Committee. "They make a horrible clamour against the University," says Wood. On receiving that Report the London Committee made an Order, which, on April 25th, "was stuck up in severall public places in Oxford," that the Visitors should "send a new summons to the Fellows and Officers of Colleges, and if they do not appear, or appearing shall not submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation," the Visitors should suspend them, and the Committee may "on certificate thereof," remove or deprive them. This is the foundation of the further proceedings which occupy the larger portion of the Register.

April 27, 1648.

An Order to the Bursers and other Officers of Severall Colledges to brings in the Rentalls, Bookes of Accompt, Scales, and Keyes of the Severall Offices In the said Colledges.

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your Honours, that there may be a more equall and even dividend April 27, 1648, in every fee amongst us all: Or if you shall please to settle any other allowances by way of addition, yeildinge a constant and comfortable subsistence unto your Petitioners, wee shall rest thankefully satisfied. Only wee beseech your Honours, that it be ordered, there be an equall and even dividend of the money already paid in amongst us all, by reason of the many necessary expenses wee have hitherunto beene att, and in regard of the longe tyme ere any thinge will arise to us for the future: And the rather this, beinge a tyme of creation, and not a way of usuall proceedinge to any degree.

Mr. Webberley (Subrector of Lincolne Colledge, who was formerly suspended from the subrectorshipp and restrayned) was this day released from restraint, but not from suspension.

Mr. Palmer (an undergraduate in Christ Church, who was formerly committed for contemptuouse speeches against the Lord Chancellor and Visitors) was this day released, upon his acknowledgement that the words hee spake were rash words. And that hee is sorry hee spake anythinge to give offence.^a

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wray, Butlers of St. John's College, beinge this day called before the Visitors, made their humble submission, bringinge testimony to free themselues of contempt in not appearinge upon former summons, and thereupon were discharged.

An Order of the Visitors for Mr. Chibnall, Burser of Magdalen College:

(P. 19.)

Ordered by the Visitors of the Universitic of Oxon that Mr. Chibnall, Burser of Magdalen Coll: appeare before us the Visitors

* Mr. Palmer, son of the lawyer, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, so well known in Charles II.'s reign, was committed to prison on April 14th for insulting the Visitors when they reinserted the names of the new Dean and Canon in the Christchurch Buttery-book. He attempted to press in past the Guard of Musqueteers, and being prevented, shouted out: "Why? are you ashamed that any should see what you do?" He was probably one of the "Scholars" who had previously torn out the leaf.

your Honours, that there may be a more equall and even dividend agents, rent in every see amongst usuall: Or if you shall please to settle any other allowances by way of addition, yelldings a constant and comfortable subsistence unto your Petitioners, were shall rest thankefully satisfied.

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He attempted to press in past the Green of Stangesterry and hair greenand, should out "Why! are you recovered that any hourid on what you do?" He was probably one of the "Scholars" who had previous runn out the leaf.

April 27, 1648. of this Universitie, at the Warden's Lodginges in Merton Colledge, betweene the houres of Foure and Six in the afternoone of this Aprill 27: 1648:

April 28 1648. The like to Mr. Harris, Burser of Magdalen Coll:

A viis et modis to Mr. Harris, Burser of Magdalen College:

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: authorised thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a spetiall Commission &c. havinge personally sought you by our Officers who could not finde you, doe now Cite you Omnibus viis et modis to make your personall appearance in the Warden's Lodginges of Merton Colledge, upon this present 28: of Aprill betweene the houres of one and two of the Clocke in the afternoone, to undergoe this present Visitation and to Answere such Questions as shall then and there be propounded to you. As you will Answere the contrary:

The like to Mr. Chibnall, one of the Bursers of Magdalen College:

This day Mr. Ward, Burser of St. John's College, appeared accordinge to summons, and Answered that hee had not the Bookes, Keyes, and other things mentioned in the Order: hee desired tyme further, which was graunted till afternoone of the same day. And about two of the Clocke the said Mr. Ward and Mr. Wallwyn, the other Burser of St. John's College, and Mr. Gisby, Senior Deane, appeared, who desired some tyme to give in their answeres, which was graunted till Tuesday next, beinge the second day of May, at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings in Merton Colledge:

(P. 20.)

Also this day Mr. Kinge, one of the Bursers of Brasnose Colledge, appeared and made Answere that hee was Under Burser, and had not the Bookes nor Keyes in his custodie, and that hee could not as yet meete with the other officers of the house of whom hee might procure the Bookes, Rentalls, Seales, and Keyes, accordinge to the Order, and was dismissed for that tyme:

April 27, 1818. of this Universities at the Warden's Lodginges in Merton Collection betweene the hours of Foure and Six in the afternoone of this Aprill 27: 1048:

April 28 1648.

The like to Mr. Harris, Burser of Magdalen Coll:

A vite et modit to Mr. Harris, Burser of Magdalen College:

Wee the Visions of this Universitie of Oxon: authorised thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a spetiall Commission for bavings personally sought you by our Officers who could not finde you, doe now Oite you Omnibus with et modis to make your personall appearance in the Warden's Lodginges of Meston Colledge, upon this present 28: of Aprill betweene the houres of one and twoof the Glocke in the sitemaone, to undergoe this present Visitation and to Answere such Questions as shall then and there be propounded to you, As you will Answere the contrary:

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Also this day Mr. Kinge, one of the Bursers of Brisnore Colledge, appeared and made Auswere that hee was Under Burser, and had not the Bookes nor Keyre in his custodie, and that hee could not us yet meete with the other offisers of the house of whom hee might procure the Bookes, Rentalls, Seales, and Keyes, accordings to the Order, and was distrissed for that tyme:

Likewise this day the Visitors agreed upon an Order, and course April 28,1648. for preachinge in the University, and that Letters should be sent to severall Divines out of towne, to acquaint them with the tyme when they were to preache, accordinge to the course agreed upon.

The Letter that was sent to severall Divines from the Vice-Chauncellor.

SIR,

I am desired to signifie to you from the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon (who have upon seriouse consideration taken care for the supply of Sermons in the Universitie), that you are desired to be present here upon the day of next, to preach in the , accordinge to the Order agreed on by the Visitors.

An Order to the Butler of Christ Church for bringinge in the names of all the Members of Christ Church.

May 2d, 1648.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, require you, upon sight hereof, forthwith to appeare personally before us, and to bringe with you a Roll or Note of the names of all the Members of the Foundation of Christ Church, and whosoever thereto belonge: and hereof faile you not, as you will Answere the contrary.

An Order for severall Members of Magdalen Colledge to appeare before us:

May 2^d, 1648. (P. 21.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie one of you, who are here undernamed, upon sight or notice hereof, to make your personall appearance before us in the President's Lodginges at Magdalen Colledge, to Answere such Questions as shall be propounded to you, as you will

Likewise this day the Visitors agreed upon an Order, and course Arell 18, 1444, for preachings in the University, and that Letters should be cent to severall Divines out of towns, to acquaint them with the tyme when they were to preache, accordings to the course agreed upon.

The Letter that was sent to sowreal Divines from the Vice Charactellon.

SITE

I am desired to signific to you from the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon (who have upon seriouse consideration taken care for the supply of Sermons in the Universitie), that you are desired to be present here upon the day of next, to preach in the , accordings to the Outer agreed on by the Visitors.

An Order to the Butlee of Christ Church for bringings in the
names of all the Members of Christ Church.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, require you, upon sight hereof, forthwith to appeare personally before us, and to brings with you a Holl or Note of the assess of all the Members of the Foundation of Christ Church, and whoseever thereto belonger and hereof faile you not, as you will Answere the contrary.

An Order for severall Mombers of Magdalan Colledge to

Appears before us:

(A Si)

Wee, the Visiters of this Universitie of Oxon, authorized by the power of Parliament to reference and regulate the said Universitie, does require all and averie one of your personal appearance upon sight or notice bereof, to make your personal appearance before us in the President's Lociginum at Magdelen Colledge, to Answere such Questions as shall be preproceded to you, as you will

May 2, 1648. Answere the contrary at your perills: a

Mr. Parkhurst, Vice-President.

Dr. Pellam. Mr. Hobs.

Mr. Forman. Mr. Dale, Junior.

Mr. Williamson. Mr. Clerke.
Mr. Law. Mr. Pearce.
Mr. Drope. Mr. Childs.

Mr. Holden. Mr. Clutterbooke.

Mr. Rogers. Mr. Cockes.

May 3d, 1648. The Answeres of severall Members of Magdalen College

to this Question propounded to them:

The Quest: Doe you submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation? b

- 1. The Answere of Dr. Pellam: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.
- 2. The Answere of Mr. Drope: The question is very high in its owne nature, and I am not lawyer enough nor wise enough to give an Answere to it.
- 3. The Answer of Mr. Rogers: I intreate farther advisement and information in this matter, and tyme to consider of it.
- 4. The Answere of Mr. Forman: I have taken an oath not to give an Answere to any but my owne Visitor in my owne Colledge.
- 5. The Answere of Mr. Law: I conceave not my selfe able on the sudden to make Answere to the question proposed, without prejudice to my selfe or offence to the proposers.

Daniel Caple: c I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation. Oct. 18: M. Coll.

a The names of all members of Colleges and Halls which follow are printed as they appear in the Register. In the Table at the end of this book the spelling is corrected, and the names identified, wherever information has been obtainable from the College Registers.

b The significance of each of the following answers is afterwards determined by joint agreement between the London Committee and the Visitors.

Daniel Caple's submission was interpolated on Oct. 18. His first answer was
 given on May 5 (p. 45), and was a Non-submission.

Mr. Furkhurst, Vloe-President.

Dr. Fellam.

Mr. Horsage.

Mr. Dale, Junior.

Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Clerke,

Mr. Law.

Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Drope.

Mr. Holden.

Mr. Holden.

Mr. Hogers.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers.

May 34, 1646.

The Ausweres of several Members of Magdalen College

The Quest: Dor you submitt to the authoritie of Parliament le

1. The Answere of Dr. Pellam: I doe submitt to the authoritie of

2. The Answere of Mr. Brope: The question is very high in its owne nature, and I am not lawyer enough nor wise enough to give an Answere to it.

3. The America of Mr. Rogers: A intreste farther advisoment and information in this matter, and tyme to consider of it.

At the Answere of Mr. Formen: I have relect an oath not to give an Answere to any little to work Visitor in my owns Collector

5. The Answere of Mr. Law: I concerve not my selfs able on the sudden to make Answers to the question proposed, without prejudice to my selfe or offence to the proposers.

Daniel Caple: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation. Oct. 18: M. Coll.

"The significance of each of the following absence is adversarily determined by

given on May 5 (p. 4-7, and were More attended Oct. 16. May three were

^{*} The names of all nombers of Colleges and Halls which follow are printed as they appear in the Register. In the Table it the end of this sack the specimen is corrected, and the many identified, wherever information has been obtained from the College Registers.

6. The Answere of Mr. Hobs: I acknowledge the power of Par- May 3, 1648. liament, and have beene obedient to that power alway to the uttmost of my power; but concerninge this poynt in question, I am not fully informed whether I can submitt with a saffe conscience.

- 7. The Answere of Mr. Williamson: That hee doth submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.
- 8. The Answere of Mr. Cockes: I am not able as yet to answere to this question, and therefore must desire tyme to consider of it.
- 9. The Answere of Mr. Clerke: I am very sorry that I have not as yet soe well studied the question proposed to me at this tyme, and have not beene soe fully informed about the nature thereof as to be able upon a sudden to retourne an absolute Answere thereunto with confidence and resolution.
- 10. The Answere of Mr. Dale, junior: That he doth submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.
- 11. The Answere of Mr. Pierce: My Answere is that I dare not Answere positively without further deliberation.
- 12. The Answere of Mr. Clutterbooke: I want both tyme and abilitie to give any Answere to this proposall.
- 13. The Answere of Mr. Childs: I dare not be soe presumptuouse as to give a positive Answere, without some deliberation, to the Question proposed to me.

The second Answere of William Hobs, July 26, 1648: I submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.^a

It was at the same tyme further ordered by the Visitors that, since the matter and substance of this Question hath beene formerly propounded to the Doctors, and is grounded upon the Answere of the Delegates, and hath beene argued by Councell before the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, and also since the late Ordinance of the Lords and Commons dated the 21st of Aprill, 1648, and hath beene printed and

a Hobbs' second answer was interpolated on July 26. His change of mind gave him and the Visitors some trouble. (See below.)

6. The Answere of Mr. Hobs: I asknowledge the power of Fer-Merk, istelliament, and have beene obedient to that power alway to the ustmost of my power; but concernings this poyer in question, I am not fully informed whether I can submit with a saffe conscience.

7. The Answere of Mr. Williamsen: That hee doth submitt to the submitt to the submitt of Parliament in this Visitation.

8. The Answere of Mr. Coeker: I am not able as yet to answere to this question, and therefore must desire tyme to consider of it.

9. The Answere of Mr. Clerke: I am very sorry that I have not as yet see well studied the question proposed to me at this tyme, and have not beene see faily informed about the nature thereof as to be able upon a sudden to retourne an absolute Answere thereunto with confidence and resolution.

10. The Answere of Mr. Dele, junior: That he doth-submitt to

11. The Answers of Mr. Piercot My Answers is that I dare not Answers positively without farther deliberation.

 The Answere of Mr. Clusterbecke: I want both tyme and abilitie to give any Answere to this proposall.

13. The Answere of Mr. Childs: I dare not be see presumptuouse as to give a positive Answere, without some deliberation, to the Question proposed to mo.

The second Answere of William Hole, July 25, 1648: I submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation."

It was at the same types further ordered by the Visitors that, since the matter and substance of this Question hath beene formurly propounded to the Dectors, and is grounded upon the Answere of the Delegates, and bath home argued by Councell before the Committee of Lords and Commons for Referention of the Universitie of Oxon, and also since the late Ordinance of the Lords and Commons dated the 21st of Aprill, 1648, and hath beene printed and

^{*} Hobbs' accord answer was interpolated on July 26. His change of mind gare, blim and the Visitors some receive. (See below.)

May 3, 1648. publiquely affixed at the Gate of everie Colledge and Hall, and at other usuall publique places a full weeke before any summons were sent forth with relation to the said Question: That therefore noe further tyme be given for Answere to this Question.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Wilkinson.
Dr. Rogers. Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.
Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

May 3^d, 1648. (P. 23.) An Order for severall Members of Christ Church to appeare before us:

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie of you who are here undernamed to make your personall appearance before us at two of the Clocke this present third of May, at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answere such Questions as shalbe propounded to you, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills:

Mr. Jackson. Dr. Mayne. Mr. Hill. Mr. Reade. Mr. Lowe. Mr. Benwell. Mr. Berkley. Mr. Allestrey. Mr. Godfrey. Mr. Aubery. Mr. Terrent. Mr. Hilman. Mr. Dayrell. Mr. Wood. Mr. Tyas. Mr. Teale. Mr. Howe. Mr. Seaverne. Mr. Edwards. Mr. Richardson. Mr. Towneson. Mr. Hill. Mr. Smith. Mr. Dolbine.

May 8, 1648. publiquely affixed at the Gate of everie Celledge and Hall, and affictor usually publique phone a full weeks before any runmons were sent forth with relation to the said Quartient That therefore now further types be given for Answers to this Question.

Present of the Visitores

Ties Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Rogers. Mr. do, Wilkinson

Dr. Wilkinson.

May 34, 1048. (P. 23.)

An Order for severall Members of Christ Church to appeare before us:

Wee, the Visions of this Universitie of Oxon, surhorized by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, does require all and everice of you who are here undernamed to make your personall appreciance before us at two of the Clocks this present third of May, at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answere such Questions as shallo propounded to you, as you will Answere the contrary at your pariller.

Dr. Mayne, Mr. Hede,
Mr. Hill. Mr. Reade,
Mr. Benwell Mr. Lowe,
Mr. Benkley, Mr. Allestrey,
Mr. Anberg, Mr. Allestrey,
Mr. Tersens, Mr. Hilman,
Mr. Tyus, Mr. Wood,
Mr. Tyus,
Mr. Tyus,
Mr. Tyus,
Mr. Tyus,
Mr. Tesle,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Teslesson,
Mr. Hill,

An Order for 4 Members of Magdalen College to appeare before us, May 3^d, 1648:

May 3, 1648.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and everie of you, who are here undernamed, to make your personall appearance before us, this present 3^d of May, at 2 of the Clocke in the afternoone, at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answere such Questions as shalbe propounded to you, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills:

Mr. Parkhurst, Vice-President. Mr. Holden, Mr. Chibnall, Mr. Harris: Bursers.

An Order to the butlers of Alsoules Colledge:

(P. 24.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, require you, immediately upon sight hereof, to appeare before us at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, and to bringe with you the Buttery Bookes belonginge to the said Colledge. And hereof faile you not, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills.

An Order to Dr. Mayne:

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, authorised hereunto by the power of Parliament for orderinge and regulatinge the said Universitie, doe require you, imediately upon sight hereof, to appeare before us at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answere to such Questions as shalbe propounded to you. As you will Answere the contrary at your perill.

It was also ordered this day, that the followinge Question should be put unto those who did then appeare, in these words:

In obedience to an Ordinance of Parliament, wee are to put this Question unto you, and to require your Answere thereunto, which Answere wee are also to returne to the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

An Order for & Members of Magdalen College to appeare

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and everie of you, who are here undernamed, to make your personall appearance before us, this present St of May, at 2 of the Clocke in the afternoone, at the Deane's Lodgings in Christ Church, to Answers and Ometions as shalbe propounded to you, as you will Answere the sentency at your perills:

Mr. Parkhurst, Vice-President. Mr. Holden, Mr. Chibnell, Mr. Harris: Bursers.

An Order to the butters of Alsoules Colledge c

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, require you, immediately upon sight hemot, to appears before us at the Desne's Lodginge in Christ Church, and to bringe with you the Buttery Bookes belonginge to the said Celledge. And hereof faile year not, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills.

As Order to Dr. Mayner

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, authorised here unto by the power of Parliament for coderinge and regulatings the said Universitie, doe require you, insediately upon eight hereof, to appear before us at the Dame's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answere to such Questions as shallo propounded to you. As you will Answere the coursey at your perill.

It was also ordered this day, that the followings Question should be put unto those who did then appeare, in these worder

In obedience to an Ordinance of Parliament, were are to put this Question unto you, and to require your Answers thereunto, which Answers were are also to returns to the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Referentiate of the Palvertitie of Oxon.

(F. 24.)

May 3, 1648. The Question is this:

Whether doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?

Members of Ch. Church. 1. Mr. Fell, his Answere: I understand not what is meant by the terme Submitt, and therefore cannot Answere in judgement to the Question propounded unto mee.^a

This was given in May 5, 1648.

- 2. Mr. Reade, his Answere: I doe acknowledge the Parliament—that is, the King and his two Houses—to have the undoubted supreame power in this kingdome, and will demeane myselfe allwayes peaceably and inoffensively to those sent downe by the 2 Houses to visit this Universitie.
- 3. Mr. Allestrie, his Answere: I am not satisfied in the meaninge of the Question.^b

(P. 25.)

- 4. Mr. Hill, junior, his Answere: I doe acknowledge the Parliament—that is, the Kinge and his two Houses of Parliament—to be the supreame power of this kingedome; and as farre as that power does send Visitors to visite this Universitie, soe farre I doe submitt to that Visitation.
- 5. Mr. Dalbine, his Answere: Forasmuch as to my apprehention, theire is some ambiguity in the words of this Question, untill the same be further explaymed then as yet it is, I cannot make any direct or Catagoritall Answere thereunto.
- a John Fell, D.D. son of Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch. (For his earlier work at Ch. Ch. see Introduction.) Dean of Ch. Ch., 1660; Bishop of Oxford, 1676. As Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in 1666-1669, he contributed greatly to the restoration of the University from disorder; he was a great benefactor to Ch. Ch. Wood describes him as "the most zealous man of his time for the Church of England, a great encourager and promoter of learning in the University, and of all public works belonging thereunto; of great resolution and exemplary charity; of strict integrity; a learned divine; and excellently skilled in the Latin and Greek languages." He was the author of several considerable works. He died in 1686.
- b Richard Allestree, D.D.: Canon of Ch. Ch., 1660; Reg. Prof. of Div., 1663; Provost of Eton, 1665; died 1680. He is chiefly known for his extraordinary zeal and courage in the Royal cause during the Civil War, and for his success as Provost of Eton, to which institution he was a benefactor. Dr. John Fell wrote his Life.

May 3, 1648. The Question is life

Whether doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this

Members of Ch. Church.

terms Submitt, and therefore cannot Answere in judgement to the Question propounded unto mee.

This was given

2. Mr. Heade, his Answere: I doe scknowledge the Parliament—
that is, the King and his two Houses—to have the andenbred
supressme power in this kingdome, and will demeane myselfa
allwayes proceedily and ineffensively to those sent downe by the
2 Houses to visit this Universitie.

3. Mr. Allestrie, his Answere: I am not satisfied in the meaninge

Cas An

- 4. Mr. Hill, jurior, his Answers: I doe seknowledge the Parliament—that is, the Kinge and his two House of Parliament—to be the supremme power of this kingedome; and as faire as that power does send Visitors to visite this Universitie, see faire I doe submitt to that Visitation.
- 5. Mr. Dalbine, his Answers: Foresmuch as to my apprehention, theire is some ambiguity in the words of this Question, untill the same be further explaymed then as yet it is, I cannot make any direct or Catagoritall Austran thereunto.
- John Felly H.D. son of Hr. Samuel Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch. (For his carrier work at Ch. Ch. see Introduction.) Heat of Ch. Ch., 1600; Bishap of Oxford, 1616. As Vice-Chapterflor of Cxford, in Höst-1660, he contributed greatly in the restoration of the University from elections in the tentors from of the University from elections as a great benefactor's Ch. Ch. Wood describer him as "the unext contents of heating of his time for the Church of England, a great excessinger and promotes of learning in the University, and of all public weeks belowing thereight of great resolution and examplent charity of strict integrals a terminal divice; and excellently striked in the Latin and Greek languages. He was the anthor of several constituted rocks. He died in 1806.

Provote of Dice, 1602, died 1650. To be a lied a lied a lied and the Trok of Div., then Provote of Dice, 1602, died 1650. He is shortly known for his extraordinary and and courage in the Bayes conveniently the North Way, and not his most as a fraction of Elon, to which its live in a reason to the lied of the same benefits. Div. Long in the convenient of Elon, to which its live in the same benefits.

- 6. Mr. Richardson, his Answere: If by the authority of Parlia- May 3, 1648. ment is ment the authority of the Kinge and the two Howses, I acknowledge it to be the unlimited power of this kingedome, and shall submitt to it.
- 7. Mr. Gale, his Answere: Forasmuch as I conceave myselfe noe fitt judge of the power of Parliament, I will acknowledge it as farre as I may accordinge to the lawes, and submitt.
- 8. Mr. Tho: Wood, his Answere: I submitt unto the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford, as from the Parliament.
- 9. The Answere of Thomas Severne: I shalbe ready to give an accompt of my actions to those that are sent downe by both Houses as Visitors to the Universitie of Oxford.

Upon this day wee sent the Mandatory with an Order to summon the persons undernamed, beinge Members of Christ Church, the butler of the House goinge alonge with him, who, when they heard of the summons, rose up from the table where they sate at dinner and contemptuously departed, after some scornefull words spoken, and refused to appeare accordinge to the summons then declared; but others, whose names and Answeres are above registred, appeared upon the same summons.

Mr. Hill, senior.

Mr. Benwell.

Mr. Berkley.

Mr. Aubrey.

Mr. Terrent.

Mr. Howe.

Mr. Howe.

Mr. Jo: Wilkinson.

Present of the Visitors
this day:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Hen: Wilkinson.

This day Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Danby, Masters of Art and Members of Christ Church, appeared, who, upon the Question proposed whether they submitted to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, Answered that they did willingely submitt thereunto.

(P. 26.) May 4, 1648.

Mr. Hilman.

6. Mr. Hichardson, his Answerer II by the authority of Parlia- Mrg 3, 1815as ment is ment the authority of the Kinge and the two Howes, I acknowledge it to be the unlimited power of this kingedome, and shall submitt to it.

7. Mr. Gale, his Answere: Forsemuch as I conceave myselfe noe fit judge of the power of Parliament, I will acknowledge it as farre as I may according to the lowes, and submitt.

8. Mr. Thor Wood, his Answerer I submitt unto the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford, as from the Parliament.

9. The Answere of Thomas Severne: I shalle ready to give an accompt of my actions to these that are cent downe by both Houses as Visitors to the Universitie of Oxford.

Upon this day were sent the Mandstory with an Order to rummon the persons undernamed, beinge Members of Christ Church, the butler of the House goings alonge with him, who, when they heard of the summons, rose up from the table where they sate at dinner and contemptuously departed, after some scornefull words spoken, and refused to appears accordings to the summons then declared and refused to appears accordings to the summons then declared but others, whose names and Answeres are above registred, appeared upon the same summons.

Mr. Hill, sealor. Present of the Visitors
Mr. Benwell. this day:
Mr. Berkley. The Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. Aubrey. Dr. Wilkinson.
Mr. Terrent. Dr. Rogers.
Mr. Howe. Mr. Hen: Wilkinson.
Mr. Edwards. Mr. Jo: Wilkinson.
Mr. Edwards. Mr. Jo: Wilkinson.

This day Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Danby, Masters of Art and (E.SK.) Members of Christ Church, appeared; when upon the Question pro- May 1, test posed whether they submitted to the Astharitie of Parliament in this Visitation; Answered that they did willingely submitt therenate.

May 4, 1648. An Order to the Members of Alsoules to appeare before us:

> Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised hereunto by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie one of you who are here undernamed, to make your personall appearances before us, at the Warden's Lodginge in Merton Colledge, betweene two and three of the Clocke in the afternoone, to Answere to such Questions as shall be propounded to you: and hereof faile you not, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills:

> > Mr. Smith. Mr. Barker. Dr. Aylworth. Mr. Stradlinge. Mr. Greaves. Mr. Smith. Mr. Boham. Mr. Dayrell. Mr. Prestwich. Mr. Middleton.

Mr. Berkhead.

An Order to the Printers and Stationers prohibitinge Sale of abusive Pamphletts.

Wee, the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, appoynted by authority of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe hereby require you, and everie one of you hereunder mentioned, that you doe not receave (nor by your selves nor any other belonginge unto you or imployed by you), print, publish, sell, give, lend, or any other way deliver or disperse any unlycenced, lybellous, infamouse, scurrilouse, or abusive Pamphletts, which doe defame the names or persons of any, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills.a

An Order to the Members of Trinity College to appeare (P. 27.) before us.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, authorised by power of

Wood gives the titles and beginnings of several of these pamphlets and fly-sheets.

May 4, 1648.

An Order to the Mambers of Alsoules to appeare before us:

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon authorized hereunto by the power of Farinament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie one of you who are here undernamed, to make your personal appearances before us, at the Warden's Lodgingo in Merton Colledge, betweene two and three of the Clocke in the afternoone, to Answere to such Questions as chall be propounded as your and hereof faile you not, as you will Answere the contrary at your perills:

An Order to the Printers and Stationers prohibitings Sale

Wee, the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, appoynted by authority of Parliament to rotome and regulate the said Universitie, doe hereby require you, and everie one of you hereunder montioned, that you doe not receave (nor by your selves nor any other belonginge unto you or imployed by you), print, publish, selligive, land, or any other way deliver or dispersu any universed, lybellous, inflamouse, sourcilous, or abusive Pamphletis, which condefine the names or persons of any, as you will Ausweru the contrary at your perils.

An Order to the Members of Trinity College to appeare before us.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, authorized by power of

(P. 27.)

Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, Doe require May 4, 1648. you, and everie of you, whose names are underwritten to appeare before us, at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge to morrow morninge between eight and tenne of the Clocke in the fourenoone, to Answere to such Questions as shalbe demaunded of you, as you will Answere the contrary:

Fellowes.

Mr. Feighmore. Mr. Lydall. Mr. Radford. 1713392

Schollars.

Mr. French.

Mr. Box.

Ds Pownell.

Mr. Wirge.

Mr. Pate.

Ds Wood.

Mr. Meese.

Ds Douch.

Commoners.

Mr. Sweete. Mr. Willey. Mr. Ettrike. Mr. Yonge. Mr. Squibb. Mr. Stevens. Mr. Maryatt. Mr. Bruer. Ds Salmon. Mr. Harringeton. Mr. Dalender. Mr. Hatley. Mr. Russell. Mr. Moore. Mr. Jackson, sen. Mr. Phillips. Mr. Dunvers. Mr. Jackson, me. Mr. Jackson, junior. Mr. Hodges. Mr. Bryan. Mr. Addams. Mr. Waddon. Mr. Silvester. Mr. Way. Mr. Jackson.

^a It is scarcely necessary to remark that "D^s" (Dominus) is equivalent to "Sr" (Senior), or "Sir," as it is often written in this Register, and denotes the Bachelor's Degree. "Mr." not only denotes the Master's Degree, but is also the title by courtesy of those who are neither Bachelors nor Masters.

Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, Doe require May 8, 1616, you, and everie of you, whose names are underwritten to appears before us, at the Warden's Ledgings in Mexton Colledge to merrow mornings betweene eight and tenns of the Clooke in the fourthcone, to Answere to such Questions as shalls demanded of you, as you will Answere the contrary:

Fellower.

1713392					
Stroop it					

[&]quot; It is scarcely necessary in restarb that " (Danishes) is equivalent to "S" (Senior), or "Sir," os it is also, written in the light hereign and denotes the lighther's Degree. "Mr." not only denotes the Manufacture of Agree of Landscart with by couriers.

If there were resident Health were Manufacture of Agree of Landscart with the couriers of the courier of the couriers of the courier of the couriers of the courier of the course of the courier of the courier

May 4, 1648. Likewise this day the Members of Magdalen Hall gave in their Answers:

Maisters of Arts:

- 1. Mr. Stringer: his Answere: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.
- 2. Mr Homes: his Answere: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.
 - 3. Mr. Bowden: I submitt, &c.
 - 4. Mr. Farrall: I submitt, &c.
 - 5. Mr. Kinge: I submitt, &c.
 - 6. Mr. Tredcroft: I submitt, &c.
 - 7. Edward Weele: I submitt, &c.
 - 8. Richard Gardner: I submitt, &c.
- (P. 28.) 9. Mr. Sidnam: a I submitt.
 - 10. Mr. Brase: I submitt.

Batchlors of Art.

- 11. Mr. Mourton: I submitt.
- 12. Thomas Nest: I submitt.
- 13. Lanclett Bromouth: I submitt.
- 14. Thomas Masters: I submitt.
- 15. Lawrence Jones: I submitt.
- 16. Edward Eyre: I submitt.
- 17. Geo Gale: I submitt.
- 18. Tho: Trayte: I submitt.

Undergraduates:

- 19. Jo. Ward: I submitt.
 - 20. Hen. Hurst: 1 submitt.
 - 21. Thomas Browne: I submitt.
 - 22. Jo. Geary: I submitt.
 - 23. Thomas Puller: I submitt.
 - 24. Jeremy Goldy: I submitt.
 - 25. Richard Pen: I submitt.

^a This is the famous physician, Sydenham. He was soon afterwards appointed a Fellow of All Souls. See Worthies of All Souls.

Ley 8, 1418. Likewise this day the Members of Mugdalen Hall gave in their Answers:

Maisters of Arts:

- I. Mr. Stringer: his Answere: I submitt to the authority of
- 2. Mr Homest his Answers: I doe submitt to the authoritie of
 - 3. Mr. Bowden : I submitt, Ve.
 - 4. Mr. Parrell: I submitt, &c.
 - Mr. Ringe: I submitt, &c.
 - Mr. Trederoff: I submitt don
 - A Rdward Wooles I submitte Sec.
 - 8. Richard Gardner: Lamburite A.
 - 8. Mr. Sidnem: * I submitt.
 - 10. Mr. Brase : I submitt.

Batchlory of Art.

- H. Mr. Moureon: I sabmin
 - 12. Thomas Nest: I submitt.
- 13. Lanciett Bromoutin: I submitt
 - M. Thomas Masters I salumin
 - 15. Lawrence Jones I colonies
 - IA. Kilward Rees I colonia
 - To Charles I was a
 - 16. Ther Traver I submitt.

Undergraduatie;

- 19. Jo. Ward: I submitt.
- 20. Hen. Herst: I submitt
- 21. Thomas Browner I submitt.
 - 22, Jo. Geory: I submitte
 - 23. Thomas Pailer : I substitut
 - 26. Jeremy Goldy I submitt
 - 25. Richard Fon ; I submitte

^{*} This is the farmous physical arrival and the was soon afterwards appointed a Fallow of AR Souls. See Wereleas of AR Souls.

26. Edward Hillary: I submitt.

May 4, 1648.

27. Benjamyne Coopers: I submitt.

28. Theophilus Gale a: I submitt.

29. Ezekill Webb: I submitt.

30. William Board: I submitt.

31. Geo. Cooke: I submitt.

32. Robert Mansell: I submitt.

33. Thomas Davis: I submitt.

34. Henry Leigh: I submitt.

35. John Kinman: I submitt.

36. Tho. Yardley: I submitt.

37. Phillip Potter: I submitt.

38. George Weldon: I submitt.

39. Thomas Conant: I submitt.

40. John Greenesmith: I submitt.

41. Edward Short: I submitt.

42. Daniell Hinkes: I submitt.

43. Edward Bury: I submitt.

44. Samuell Nicholas: I submitt.

45. Francis Hathway: I submitt.

46. Steven Richman: I submitt.

47. Jo. Spilsbery: I submitt.

48. Luke Sympson: I submitt.

49. William Milner: I submitt.

The Members of New-Inn-Hall:

Masters of Art:

Thomas Whitehorne: I submitt.
Thomas Stevens: I submitt.

* Theophilus Gale, of Magdalen Hall; Fellow of Magdalen Coll. 1650: chiefly known by his "Court of the Gentiles:" "a person of great reading, an exact philologist and philosopher;" "a good metaphysician and school divine;" "wholly addicted to Nonconformity." "He left all his real and personal estate for the education and benefit of poor Presbyterian and Independent scholars." Ath. Ox. iii. 1149.

(P. 29.)

26. Edward Hillary : I ochmite.

27. Benjamyne Coopers: I submitt

28. Theophilus Gale ': I submitt.

29. Ezekill Webb: I submiss

30. William Board : I salemist

31. Geo. Cooke : I submitt.

32. Robert Manuall . I culum

38. Thomas Davis: I singitt.

34. Henry Leight I submitt.

35. John Kimman : Lephalin

36, Tho. Varilley : 1 submitt.

37. Phillip Potters I educate

88. George Weldon I submitt

19. Thomas Consut : I submitte

40. John Greenesmith: 1 submitt

41. Edward Short: I subsellt.

42. Daniell Hinkest I schooler

43. Edward Bury : I submitt.

44. Samuell Nicholes: I salemite

do Francis Hallman, Lantonia

46. Steven Richman I selbesitt

47. Jo. Spilshory : I salmitu

A T T OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

49. William Milner: Lonbroist

The Members of New-Inn-Hall :

Masters of Art :

Thomas Whitehorne: I submitte

[&]quot;Theophilus Gale, of Mugdalen Hall; Felices of Magdalen Coll, 1830; obisity known by his "Court of the Goulden," "a person of great reading, an exact philo-logist and philosopher; ""a good manaphysical and school divine; " "wholly addicted to Noucoulormity." "He tell all his real and parameter for the electric flow and bradit of scot Presentarian and Indicessing wholers", Ath. On 18, 1149.

May 4, 1648. Richard Hodge: I submitt.

Joshua North: I submitt.
John Prouse: I submitt.

Jo. Ford: I submitt.

Ambrose Upton: I submitt.

Undergraduates:

Geo. Tippings: I submitt.

Walter Skidmore: I submitt.

Thomas Poyntingedow: I submitt.

Miles Cooke: I submitt.

Robert Scudamore: I submitt.

Thomas Franke: I submitt.

John Sawyer: I submitt.

Thomas Cooper: I submitt.

Charles Mourton: I submitt.

Bridgman Calloway: I submitt.

Peter Fiatt: I submitt.

William Crab: I submitt.

Jo. Gildard: I submitt.

John Wilson: I submitt.

Nathaniel Mott: I submitt.

Richard Panier: I submitt.

Robert Lovell: I submitt.

Richard Duckworth: I submitt.

Francis Melson: I submitt.

Jonas Halmes: I submitt.

Tymothy Hart: I submitt.

Abraham Batten: I submitt.

Nathaniel Anderson: I submitt.

Robert Hulley: I submitt.

John Chamberlaine: I submitt.

Steven Geree: I submitt.

John Boyes: I submitt.

Edward Warren: I submitt.

Richard Hodge: Laubmitt. John Proute: Laubmitt. Jo. Ford: Laubmitt. Ambrese Unten: Laubmitt.

Undergraduates:

Tho. Ettwall: I submitt. Jo. Moore: I submitt.

May 4, 1648.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson. Mr. John Wilkinson.

Dr. Wilkinson.
Dr. Rogers.

The Answeres of the Members of Trinity Colledge.

May 5, 1648.

MS.]

Undergraduates.

Jo. Dallender
Richard Russell
William Waddon
Benjamyne Way
John Sweete
William Hatley
Thomas Phillips
Thomas Moores
Daniell Danvers

These all gave an Answere that they did submitt to the Authority of the Parliament in the Visitation:

John Lydall: My Answere is that I am not satisfied how farre I may submitt.

Richard Wirge: I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament, in this Visitation.

Bernard Banger: My Answere is that I am not satisfied how See his Answere farre I may submitt.

[paging of Image of Imag

John Bownoll: I am not satisfied how farre I may submitt.

John Pate: I doe submitt to the Visitation of the Parliament, if they have a Commission from the Kinge to Visite.

Phyneas Jackson: I am not as yet satisfied, nor can I perswade (P. 31.) my conscience to Answere positively to it.

Joseph Jackson: I am not fully satisfied how farre I may submitt.

Tho. Ettwall: I submitted

Present of the Visitors :-

The Vice Chancellor Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Rogers

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.

The Answerse of the Members of Trinity Colledge.

Undergraduates.

Jo. Dallender
Richard Russell
William Vadden
Benjamyne Way
John Sweete
William Hatley
Thomas Phillips
Thomas Moores
Daniell Danvers

Those all gove an Answere that they did subvitt to the Antherity of the Parliament in the Visitation:

John Lydall: My Answers is that I am not satisfied how farre I

Richard Wirge: I doe submitt to the Ambority of Parilament, a this Visitations.

Bornard Bangers ally Answers is that I am not extisfied how see the Acres I have submitted

John Bownoll : I am not satisfied how farre I may submitte.

bey have a Commercian from the City to Title

Phymens Jacksont I am not us yet allished, not one I penswade (P.1) by conscience to Answere positively to it.

Joseph Jackson: I am not fully estisfied how farrs I may

May 5, 1648. Theophilus Jackson: I submitt to the authoritie of the Visitors, if they have Immediate Commission from the Kinge.

Thomas Bryan: I never studied State Policie, and therefore cannot give any Answere to soe hard Questions.

Edmund Yonge: I am not satisfied sufficiently to Answere soe weighty a Question.

Richard Stevens: I cannot submitt to this Visitation without a Commission from the Kinge.

William Bruer: I am not fully satisfied of soe great a Question.

Henry Jackson: I submitt to these Visitors provided they have an Imediate Commission from the Kinge.

William Hodges: I am not satisfied how farre to submitt to this Visitation.

John Adams: I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Edmund Silvester: I doe submitt.

Edward Wood: I submitt to this Visitation.

May 5, 1648. The names and Answeres of severall Members of Pembrooke Colledge.

Samuell Bruen: a I humbly submitt to the power of Parliament restinge in the Visitors, wittnesse my hand.

Geo. Wightwicke: I doe submitt.

Peter Jersey: I doe submitt.

William Brage: I doe submitt.

Paul Darand: I doe submitt.

Batchlors of Art.

Josua Tompkins: I doe submitt.

Peter Pett: a I doe submitt.

Robert Drake: I doe really submitt.

Daniell Harford: I submitt.

Trin: Coll:

I doe submitt to this Parliament and Visitation:

From Dod; Mansciple of Trin. Coll.

^{*} See below, and Introduction.

May 5, 1613. Theophilus Inckson: I submitt to the authoritie of the Visitors

if they have Immediate Commission from the Kinge.

Thomas Bryan : I never studied State Policie, and therefore can-

Edmund Yougur I am not satisfied sufficiently to Answers soc

Richard Stevens: I cannot submitt to this Visitation without a

William Bruer: I am not fully satisfied of soe great a Question

an Intediate Councision from the Kinge

William Hodgers I am not entired how farre to submitt to this

John Adams a I dos subsolts to this Visitation.

Edmund Silverior: I des submitt

Edward Wood: I submitt to this Visitation

May 5, 1646. The names and Answeres of severall Members of Pembrooke

Somoell Brosn: 1 humbly submitt to the power of Parisment restinge in the Visitors, witnesse my hand.

Geo. Wightwicker I doe submitt.

Peter Jerney: I doe submitt.

William Brager I dec submitt

Paul Darand: I doe submits.

Statelilors of Art.

Josephine: I des submitt.

Peter Pett: 1 doc sobmitt.

Robert Draker: I don really submits

Daniell Harlowin I submits.

I doe submittee this Parliament and Visitation:

From Dad; Mensciple of Trin. Coll.

Undergraduates.

May 5, 1648. (P. 32.)

William Collins: I humbly submitt. William Tole: I humbly submitt.

John Hall: I doe submitt.

Roger Kimberley: I doe submitt. Thomas Rosewell: I doe submitt.

Nathaniell Brownesword: I doe submitt.

John Risley: I submitt.

Francis Enewas: I doe submitt. Robert Parr: I doe submitt.

Francis Brickenden, Batchlor of Art: I desire tyme to give in

my Answere to the Question proposed.

This day Sr Brickenden, of Pembrooke Colledge, Batchlor of Art, was suspended from the profitts of his place (for behavinge himselfe contemptuously towards the Vicegerent of the said Colledge) untill he gave satisfaction for his offence.

An Order to Committ Mr. Dale and Mr. Duncombe to the Marshall.

May 5. Mr. Dale and

Whereas Mr. Dale, senior, and Mr. Duncombe, have contrary to severall Orders made by authority of Parliament, collected divers Marshall of Rents due to Magdalene Colledge in Oxon, in an unstatutable way, the Garison and have not as yet paid in the moneyes which they have collected to Dr. Wilkinson, President of the said Colledge, accordinge to the Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, bearinge date the 21 of Aprill, 1648: These are to authorise you and all such as you call to your assistance to apprehend the bodies of the said Mr. Dale, senior, and Mr. Duncombe, and keepe them and each of them in safe custodie untill they give satisfaction to the Visitors of this Universitie.

The Answeres of the Members of All Souls College, May 5th, 1648.

(P. 33.)

Deor Aylworth, Fellow of Allsoules Colledge, cannot upon the sudden give soe certaine an Answere as happily may be expected, CAMD, SOC.

Endergraduates.

William Collins: I humbly submitt.
William Tole: I humbly submitt.

don Hall I don subspire

Hoger Kimberley: I doe submitt

Thomas Mosavasali I doe sammit.

John Bishart Ladenist I don submitte

Bonn Marky A strange

Robert Parrs I due submitte

Francis Brickenders, linichlor of Arts I desire tyme to give in

This day St Brickenden, of Pembrooke Colledge, Batchlor of Art, was suspended from the profits of his place (for behavings himselfe contemptacusty towards the Vicegerant of the said Colledge) until he gave satisfaction for his offence.

An Order to Committ Mr. Dale and Mr. Duncombe to the Marshall.

Whereas Mr. Dale, senior, and Mr. Duncomba, have contrary to severall Orders made by authority of Parliament, collected divers Rents due to Magdalene Colledge in Oxon, in an unstatutable way, and have not as yet paid in the moneyes which they have collected to Dr. Wilkinson, President of the said Colledge, accordings to the Order of the Lords and Consmons assembled in Parliament, bearings date the 21 of Aprill, 1848: These are to authorise you and all such as you call to your assistance in approbend the bodies of the said Mr. Dale, senior, and Mr. Duncombo, and keeps them and cach of them in sale custodie untill they give satisfaction to the Visitors of this Universitie.

The Answeres of the Musbert of All Scule College May 5th, 1648.

Des Aylworth, Fellew of Allsoules Colledge, cannot upon the midden give see certains an Answere as happily may be expected.

May S.

To the Person.
Marshall of the Garlson of Oxon.

(45.45)

May 5, 1648.

and as I could wish, to the Question at this tyme proposed unto mee, but shall doe my best endeavor by advisinge with learned freinds to give such satisfaction as that I will by noe meanes appeare guilty of denyinge obedience, where I shall learne it may be performed salva conscientia.

Henry Barker: I Answere: If by this noe more be ment but whether I submitt to this Visitation 1 referre you as a Master of Arts to the Answere of the Universitie, given in by the Delegates: as Fellow of Alsoules, to the Answere of the Colledge delivered before Christmas: If any thinge more be in the Question, I conceave I am not bound to Answere to it till I have submitted to this Visitation.

John Middleton: My Answere to this Question is, that for what concernes the Universitie I referre to the Answere of the Universitie, and for what concernes the House to the Answere of the House.

Thomas Dayrell: To this Question whether I will submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I give this Answere: That I am not satisfied concerninge the meaninge of the Question. But if the meaninge be to submitt to this Visitation, I doe referre to the Answeres given in the name of the Universitie and the Colledge.

Geo. Stradlinge: To this Question whether I will submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, my Answere is: That as a Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Answere of the Universitie, and as a Member of my Colledge to that formerly put in by the Colledge.

(P. 34.)

Hugh Boham: To this Question whether or noe will you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I cannot in common prudence give an Answere to a Question before I understand the termes wherein it is proposed, as of this I professe I doe not.

John Prestwich: To this Question whether doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation, My Answere is I doe: But with this lymitation, noe further then I may with a saffe conscience: my hart shall not reproch mee soe longe as I live. y 5, 1518, and sal could wish, to the Question at this tyme proposed unto mee, but shall doe my best endeavor by advisinge with learned freinds to give such entisherion as that I will by not meanes appeare guilty of denyinge obedience, where I shall learne it may be performed enter conscience.

Heary Barker: I Answere: If by this non more he ment fact whether I submitt to this Visitation I refere you as a Master of Arts to the dinswere of the Universitie, given in by the Delegators as follow of Alcouses, to the Answere of the Colledge delivered before Christopes: If any things more he in the Question, I concert I am not bound to Answere to it till I have submitted to this Visitation.

John Middleton: My Asswers to this Question is, that for what concernes the Universitie I voters to the Auswers of the Universitie, and for what concernes the House to the Auswers of the House

Thomas Dayrell: In this Question whether I will submitt to the Authoritie of Farliament in this Visitation, I give this Answeres That I am not satisfied concernings the meanings of the Question. But if the meanings be to submitt to this Visitation, I dot referre to the Answerse given in the name of the Universitie and the Colledge.

Goo. Stradlinger To this Question whether I will submitt to the Authoritie of Farlisment in this Visitation, my Answere is: That as a Member of the Universitie, I coferre myselfu to the Answere of the Universities and as a Member of my Colledge to that formerly put in by the Colledge.

Hugh Boham: To this Question whether or non-will you submitt to the authority of Padiament in this Visitation, I cannot in common produce give an Answere to a Question before I understand the termes wherein it is proposed, as of this I professed Josephs.

John Prestwicht To this Question whether dee you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation, My Answers is I doe: But with this ignitation, not further then I may with a saffe conscience: my hart shall not reproch mee see longs as I live.

(28.3)

Thomas Smith: My Answere to this Question is the same with May 5, 1648. those severall Answeres formerly given in, in the names of the Universitie and the Colledge.

L. Smith: I ever thought the high Court of Parliament the supreame Power of England, and shall alwayes submitt to that Power and authoritie soe farre as lawfully I may.

Henry Birkhead: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation.

Wee whose names are under written, beinge desirouse not to be Alsoules misunderstood in a matter wee understand not, shall submitt to the Colledge. authority of Parliament in this Visitation, soe farre forth as our former oathes will permitt.

William Hardinge.
William Griffin: Coquus.
Rich. Gibbs: sub-Coquus.

Davis: sub-Promus. Tho. Griffin: Pagetta.

The Answeres of the Members of Magdalen College, May 5 1648. (P. 35.)

Josias Banger: I desire a little tyme to consider of this soe weighty a Question.

John Carpenter, Undergraduate, Demy: Whereas better judgments have desired tyme to consider of it, I suppose it would be presumption in mee to retourne an extempore Answere.

Richard Zouch, Undergraduate, Demy: It is beyond my capacity to Answere such a difficult Question.

* Josias Banger's case differs from most. He "desired a little time" on May 5th, 1648, which was held equivalent to a refusal to submit. On May 15th his expulsion is ordered. On June 1st he is heard again, and gives another refusal, with a quotation "hoc tantum scio, me nihil scire." On June 14th he is to be expelled by order of the London Committee. On Nov. 9th he is heard again, submitting without reservation; and a special order declares that having been "put out for undue election, he was this day chosen again into Magdalen College." Indeed if the day of his appointment is correctly entered he was already reappointed on Oct. 10th. He must have had some powerful interest. His subsequent career was that of a zealous Nonconformist Minister, as we learn from Bloxham's Register of Magdalen.

Thomas Smith : My Answers to this Question is the same with May a tere those severall Answers fermedly given in the names of the Universitie and the Colledge.

L. Smith: I ever thought the high Court of Parliament the supreame Power of England, and shall alwayes submitt to that Power and authoritie see faire as lawfully I may.

Henry Birkhead: I doe submitt to the authority of Perfirment

n the Visitation.

Wee whose names are under written, being a desirouse not to be atmens misunderstood in a matter wee understand not, thall submitt to the Colledge authority of Patliament in this Visitation, see faire forth as our former oathes will normits.

> William Hardingo. William Grillin: Coquus. Rich, Gibbs: sul-Commo

Davist sub-Primus. The Griffint Pagetta,

The Answers of the Members of Magdalon College, (P. May 5 1848.

Josias Banger: I desire a little type to consider of this conveighty a Question.

John Carpenter, Undergraduate, Demy: Whereas better judge, monts have desired tyme to consider of it, I suppose it would be presumption in mee to retourne an extension of Answere.

Richard Zouch, Undergraduate, Denty: It is beyond my capacity to Answere such a difficult (Suestion.

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May 5, 1648. Mr. Copinger, Demy: I cannot submitt to this Visitation with a saffe conscience.

Batchler of Art: Clerke:

Ed. Phillips: I am not as yet fully resolved whether I may without violation of my conscience submitt to this Visitation, and can give noe positive Answere till I am by some learned Divines and lawyers fully resolved.

Lodovicus Mason, Undergraduate, Demy: I am not of the understandinge (my yeares beinge soe tender) to hold your Thesis which you propose, either affirmative or negative.

Tho. Wybox, Under: Demy: To resolve you in this businesse,
I have not as yet that understandinge in jure, therefore I desire to
be excused.

Jo. Drake: To this Question whether I will submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answere: that if the word Submitt signific that the 2 Houses of Parliament without and against his most excellent Majestie, have a lawfull power to visite this Universitie, either by themselves or others: That then I cannot in conscience and in regard of my oathes made to my Soveraigne and Leige Lord the Kinge, and of the Oathes made to this Universitie, without perjury submitt and acknowledge such a power.

(P. 36.)

William Sydenshaw, Commoner and Undergraduate: The Question beinge soe sublime, it passeth my weake apprehension to give any positive Answere to it.

Robert Johnson, Commoner, and Undergraduate: I beinge under age and in the Governmente of a Tutor, have not the abilitie of myselfe to give in a positive Answere.

Edward Exton, Bacc. Art: I conceave I cannot acknowledge it, havinge taken an oath in the Colledge to the contrary.

William Collis, Bacc. Art: Demy: I cannot be resolved in conscience that I should submitt to this Visitation.

Hugh Holden: The matter required of mee concerninge my livelyhood, I doe desire tyme to consider with myselfe, and to give in a full Answere in a matter soe much concerninge mee.

H. Yerbury, Probationer: Whereas very learned and juditiouse

May 5, 1648.

Batchler of

Mr. Copinger, Demy: I cannot submitte to this Vieltation with a

Fed. Phillips: I am not as yet fully resolved whether I may without violation of my conscience submits to this Visitation, and can give not positive Answers till I am by some learned Divines and lawyers fully resolved.

Lodovicus Mason, Undergraduata, Domyr I am not of the understandings (m) years heings son tender) to hold your Thesis which you propose, either efficantive or negative

The Wyber, Under: Duny: To resolve you in this business, I have not as yet that understandinge in jure, therefore I desire to be excused.

do. Drake: To this Question whether I will submitt to the guihoritie of Parliament in this Vinistion, I Answere: that if the word Submitt signifies that the 2 Houses of Parliament without and against his most excellent Majestie, have a lawfull power to visite this Universitie, either by themselves or others: That then I cannot in conscience and in negard of my eather made to my Soversigns and Leige Lord the Kinge, and of the Oather made to this Universitie, without perfer submitted adaptive selection such a term versitie, without perfer submitted adaptive ledge such a term versitie, without perfer submitted adaptive ledge such a term versitie, without perfer submitted and adaptive ledge such as the

William Sylenshaw, Commoner and Undergraduate: The Cacetion beings see sublime, is peaceth my weaks appreheasion to give any positive Answers to it.

Hobert Johnson, Commonar, and Undergraduates I beinge under age and in the Gavernmente of a Tutor, have not the abilitie of myselfe to give in a positive Answere.

Edward Exton, Baco. Art: I conceave I cannot acknowledge it, havings taken an oath in the Colledge to the contents.

William Collis, Bace, brts Domy: I cannot be resolved in con-

Hugh Holden: The matter required of more concernings my livelyhood, I dee desire types to consider with myselfs, and to give in a fallowing consider with myselfs, and to give

H. Yerbury, I'relationer t Women very learned and pudicious

(F. 36.)

men have desired tyme, I shall thinke it presumption in mee to May 5, 1648. Answere it extempore.

Tho. Hanbury, Commoner, Undergraduate: I cannot with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Da: Caple, Clerke: Undergraduate: This Visitation beinge a thinge exceedinge my weake understandinge I can give noe satisfactory Answere for the present, but upon further deliberation I shall goe as farre as my conscience will give mee leave and permitt mee to yeild obedience to the aforesaid Visitation.

Andrew Searle, Master of Art, Demy: I am not fully resolved in the Question put to me at present, and therefore desire a longer tyme.

William Bayley, Batchlor of Art, Demy: I with a saffe conscience cannot conforme myselfe to this Visitation.

Walter Stonehouse, Bace: Art: Demy: I cannot acknowledge the Visitors' power, beinge I should contradict that I had formerly sworne unto.

John Nourse, Bace: Art:, Demy: Untill the Universitie doubts concerninge this Visitation are either cleared or solved, I beinge a Member hereof cannot without injury to my conscience submitt to it.

Francis Drope, Bacc: Art:, Demy: I cannot submitt for fear of perjury.

Hugh Wilbraham, Commoner, Undergraduate: To these the Visitors of the Parliament, I Answere that my conscience doth soe farre dictate to mee, that I dare not submitt to any Visitors which I am not certaine have the Kinges Commission.

Doddingeton Clerke, Demy, Undergraduate: My conscience will not give me leave to submitt to the said Visitation.

Charles Brune, Commoner: It is beyond my weake apprehention to give you any positive Answere.

Tho: Hussey, Commoner: I desire you would not enforce soe hard a Question on me, beinge not of yeares sufficient to resolve you.

William Browne, Bacc: Art:, Demy: I cannot without violation of my oath submitt to this Visitation.

Miles Parrey, Commoner, Undergraduate: My weake capacity (P. 38.) cannot resolve you of this soe hard a question.

men have desired tyme, I shall thinks it presumption in men to My a lets. Answere it extempore.

The Hanbury, Commoner, Undergraduate: I cannot with a

Da: Caple, Clerker Undergraduater This Visitation beings a thinge exceedings my weak understandings I can give nos satisfactory Answers for the greens, but upon further deliberation I shall goe as fare as my conscience will give mee leave and permitt mee to yelld obedience to the efercial Visitation.

Andrew Searle, Master of Art, Dany: I am not fully resolved in the Question put to me at present, and therefore desire a longer tyme.

William Bayley, Batchlor of Art, Demy: I with a selfe con-

Walter Stonehouse, Banes Arts Demys I cannot acknowledge the Visitors' power, belong I should contradict that I had formerly sworms united.

John Nourse, Bace: Art:, Donny: Untill the Universitio doubts concernings this Visitation are either cleared or solved. I beings a Member hereof ranger without interest to be conveigned when it is

Francis Drope, Bacer Arts, Denny: I cannot submitt for fear of

Hugh Wilbraham, Commoner, Undergraduator To these the Visitors of the Parlament, I Answere that my conscience doth soo faire dictate to mee, that I due not submitt to any Visitors which I am not certains have the linger Commission.

Doddingston Clerke, Demy, Undergraduates My conscience will not give me leave to subtain to the said Visitation.

Charles Brune, Commoners It is beyond my weaks apprehension

The Hessey, Commoners I desire you would not enforce soo hard a Question on me, beinger agt of yeares sufficient to resolve you.

William Browns, Bene: Art: Rouge: Leanned without violation of my oath submitt to this Visitation.

Miles Parrey, Commonur, Hadergraduate: My weaks capacity (P. 26)

May 5, 1648.

John Kendall, Commoner, Undergraduate: The Question is too high for my capacity that I am not able to Answere it.

Richard Bartlett, Clerke: I will submitt to this Visitation as farre as possibly I can in conscience, and will doe all things belonginge to my place.

Present of the Visitors this day:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Rogers.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

This present sixt of May a Orders were sent to the butlers of St. John's Colledge and New Colledge to bringe in to the Visitors a Note of the names of all the Members of the said Colledges, togeather with their Buttery Bookes.

Magdalene Colledge. Mr. Duncomb's Answere, Steward of Magdalene Colledge, May, 16, 1648:

In my conscience, and in my opinion, by lawe, I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

I willingly submitt to the Visitation as conduceinge to the Reformation of the Universitie.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

May 8, 1648.

An Order to the Members of St. John's College to appeare &c.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon authorised hereunto by power of Parliament, to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and every of you, whose names are underwritten, to appeare before us, at the Warden's Lodginge in Merton Colledge on Monday, the eight of this Instant May betweene 8: and 10: of the Clocke in the forenoone: To Answere to such questions as shalbe demanded of you, as you will Answere the Contrary:

Mr. Vice President.

Mr. Inkersell.

1. Dr. Edwards.

2. Mr. Gisby.

[•] On this day Wood reports that the soldiers made a strict search for arms in all he Colleges, and seized many.

John Kendall, Ommoner, Undergreduate: The Questica is too

Metard Hardell, Clerke: I will submitt to this Visitation as force as possibly I can to conscience, and will doe all things belongings to my place.

Present of the Visitors this day: The Vine-Chancellor Dr. Wilbinson.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson. Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

This present that of May * Orders were sunt to the britlers of St. John's Colledge and New Colledge to bringe in to the Visitors a Note of the names of all the Munbers of the said Colledges, regenther with their Buttery Bookes.

Magdalene Colledge.

Mr. Duncomb's Answere, Steward of Magdalene Colledge, May,

in my consecutes, and in my opinion, by lawe, I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

I willingly submit to the Visitation as conducting to the Reformation of the Universitie. William Horsing

May S.

An Order to the Mombers of St. John's College to appeare

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon authorised hereunts by power of Perliament, to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and every of you, whose names are mader-written, to appears before os, at the Wardon's Ledginge in Merica Colledge on Aleaday, the right of this Instant May between 8; and 10; of the Clocke in the forestone: To Austran to such questions as shalbe demanded of you, as you will Answere to such questions

Mr. Vice President.

Mr. Gisby

COMMENT AND Girls

the state and desired resistant the solution made a state scarch for some in all

May 8, 1848.

Mr. Creede.
Mr. Goade.
Mr. Wallwyne.
Mr. Miller.
Mr. Webb.
Mr. Ward.
Mr. Jennings, Sen.

1.	Sr.	Levene.
	Sr.	Hitchins.
	Sr.	Winward.

4.	or. Dell.
3.	Sr. Speede.
4.	Sr. Blackman.
5.	Mr. Vilett.

0 C. D.11

Obsonator.
Promus.
Subpromus.

Mr. Tillesley.

Mr. Osbaston. Mr. Connyers.

Mr. Buckeridge. Mr. Lownds.

6. Mr. Jennyngs, Jun. Organista.

Mr. Smith. 6. Mr. Cooke.

7. Mr. Warner.

8. Mr. Blagrove. Mr. Handidey. Mr. Pemble.

Coquus.
Subcoquus.
Tonsor.

Commensales:

Ballard.	Frewyn
Davies.	Dighton
Hirst.	Wright.
Slater.	Randell.
Morse.	

An Order to the Members of New Colledge to appear, &c. May 8, 1648.

Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, authorised thereunto by power of Parliament, to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and everie of you, whose names are underwritten, to appeare before us at the President's Lodginge in Magdalen Colledge on Monday the eight of this Instant May, betweene two (P. 40.)

written, to appeare before us at the President's Ludginge in Mandalon

Flac Anoweres of

May 8, 1648. and foure of the Clocke, in the afternoone: To Answere to such Questions as shall be demanded of you, As you will Answere the Contrary:

Mr. Lucas, Vice Custos. Dr. Vivian.

Bac: Theol:

Gardner. Barker.

Hungerford.

Art: Mri:

Grove. Coles, Sen.

Maylard. Bew. Goulstone. Hobbs. Beesley. Price.

Lamphire.

Leg: Bac:

Twisse. Geeres. Tichburne, Ju. Liddiatt. Blencowe. Alworth.

Art: Bac:

Rivers. Robinson.
Rowlandson. Foulkes.
Complen. Marshall.
Alexander. Brickenden.
Gillingeham.

Dummer.

Capellani:

Grebby. Williamson. Warriner. Oakeley.

Shirlocke.

Organista:

Coleman.

Civilistæ:

Hallaway. Withers. Coles, Jun. Grent, Jun.

May 8, 1648. and fourd of the Clocke, in the afternoone: To Answere to such Questions as shall be demanded of you, As you will Answere the Contrary:

Mr. Lucas, Vice Costos. Dr. Vivian.

Bas : Theol :

Gardner. Barken. Hungarlord,

Art: Med

Grove. Coles, Sen. Maylard. Bow.

Goulatone. Hobbs.

Lamphire

Leg: Bac:

Twisse. George.
Tichburne, Ju. Liddiatt.
Bloucowe. Alworth.

Art: Bac:

Hivers. Robinson.
Rowlandson. Foulkes.
Complen. Marshall.

Buexander. Brickenden.

and the same

Capellani:

Grobby. Williamson Warringr. Oakoley.

Shirtocke.

Organista:

Coleman

Christians:

Hallaway Withors. Coles, Jun. Great, Ju Soc. Non: Grad:

May 8, 1648.

Turpin.

Barton.

Blake.

Stanley, Jun.

Wither, Jun.

Scolares :

Hutton. Higham. Trimnell.
Osgood.
Mathew.

Bould. Crake.

Rines, Jun.

Beeston.

Clerici:

Coless.

Knowles.

An Order to the buttlers of Oriell Colledge to bringe in the names May 8, 1648.

of the Members of the said Colledge.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon require you, or any of you, upon sight hereof to appeare personally before us, and to bringe with you a Roll or Note of the names of all the Members of Oriell Colledge. And hereof faile not as you will Answere the contrary at your perill.

The like unto the butlers of Corpus Christi, Martin [Merton] Colledge, Lincolne Colledge, Jesus Colledge, Exeter Colledge, and

Baily [Balliol] Colledge.

The Answeres of the Vice-President and Fellowes of St. John's Colledge in Oxon, May 8, 1648.

St. John's Colledge.

Nathaniell Croocher, Vice President: I shall referre my selfe to the former Answere given in by the Colledge.

John Edwards: I give the same Answere.

Geor. Gisby: I referre my selfe to our Colledge Answere formerly given.

Soc. Non: Grad:

Turpin. Burton.

Bowman Simley, Jun.

Wither, Jun.

Seolarns

Hutton. Trimcell.
Higham. Osgood.
Bould. Mathew.

Beeston.

Clerici :

Coless. Knowles

An Order to the buttlers of Oriell Colledge to brings in the names May 8, 1818, of the Members of the said Colledge.

Weetho Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon require you, or any of you, upon sight hereof to appeare personally before us, and to bringe with you a Roll or Note of the names of all the Members of Oriell Colledge. And hereof faile not as you will Answere the contrary at your perill.

The like unto the builers of Corpus Christi, blattin [Merton] Colledge, Lincolne Colledge, Jesus Colledge, Exeter Colledge, and

The Answeres of the Vice-President and Fellowss of St. John's St. John's St. John's Collector

Nathaniell Croocher, Vice-Presidents Lahall referre my selfs to the former Answere given in by the Celiedge,

John Edwards: I give the same Answers,

Geor. Gisby: I referre my selfe to air Uciledge Answere fornerly given.

May 8, 1648.

William Creede: I referre my selfe to the Answere given in formerly by the Colledge.

Jo: Goade: If you understand any authority of Parliament excludinge the King's personall assent I cannot in conscience (regulated as I conceive by the undoubted lawes of the land) submitt to the authority of Parliament as concerninge this Visitation.

William Walwyn: I doe referre myselfe to our former Answere given in.

Tho: Warde: I submitt in all Cases not exempted by Oath.

Jo: Jennyngs: I referre to our former Answere given in by our President.

Hen: Osbaston: I have beene urged with divers reasons and Statutes, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, and oathes (which I have [been] enjoyned by Acts of Parliament to take) by the refusinge, or denyinge partie, and for my owne part as yet I have seene nothinge satisfactory in defence of the opposite judgement, and therefore till better satisfaction I referre my selfe for the present to the Answere given in by the Colledge.

William Conyers: As the Colledge have Answered soe doe I.

Francis Lownds: I doe acknowledge the authority whereby you are our Visitors, and therefore doe most willingely submitt. For many good reasons this I propose, as very considerable, and therefore engaginge mee to my opinion, that otherwise I should rather hinder and obstruct the worke of Restoration, which by solemne Covenant I am bound to maintayne and promote, should I deny the power of the Visitors imployed for this end and purpose.

Robert Jenings: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in all things salva conscientia. And for those oathes with which I am bound to observe by Statute you have my Answere included in that of the Colledge.

William Lavene: I am not at libertie to submitt to the power of Parliament in this perticuler, beinge restrayned by my oath mentioned in the Colledge Answere, to which I referre.

May 8, 1848.

William Creede: I referre my selfe to the Answere given in formerly by the Calledon

Jos Goales II you understand any authority of Parliament excludings the King's personall assent I cannot in conscience (regulated as I conceive by the undoubted lawes of the land) submitt to the authority of Parliament as concerninge this Visionation.

William Walnyn: I dea referre myselfe to our former Answere given in.

Tho: Warde: I submitt in all Cases not exempted by Oath.
Jo: Jennyugar 1 referes to our former Answere given in by our resident.

Henr Oshaston I have beene urged with divers reasons and Statutes, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, and oathes (which I have [been] enjoyned by Acts of Parliament to take) by the refusinge, or denyinge partie, and for my owne part as yet I have seene nothinge satisfactory in defence of the apposite judgement, and therefore till better satisfaction I referre my selfe for the present to the Answere given in by the Collectice.

William Conyons: As the Colledge have Auswered son doe'l

Francis Lownizz I des acknowledge the authority aboreby you are our Visitors, and therefore due most willingoly submitt. For many good reasons this I propose, as very considerable, and therefore engagings mee to my opinion, that otherwise I should cather hinder and obstruct the works of Hestoration, which by solemns Covenant I am bound to maintayne and promote, should I deny the power of the Visitors imployed for this end and burross.

Robert Jeninger i submitt to the authority of Parliament in all things salve considered. And for those onthes with which I am bound to observe by Staints you have my Amoure included in

William Lavoner I am not at libertie to submitt to the power of Parliament in this perticular, beings perturying by my cath mentioned in the Colledge Austrice, to which I referre.

David Hitchins: Havinge desired the expression and meaninge May 8, 1648. of the tearmes of this Question, and not beinge satisfied in the matter, I referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the President, and the Colledge, untill further Answere.

Arthur Buckridge: The Oathes I have formerly taken will not permitt me to submitt to this Visitation, and I referre myselfe to the Answere given in by the Colledge.

Tho: Winnard: I referre myselfe to the Answere delivered in formerly by our President and other Fellowes.

John Speede: Soe farre as the oathes I have taken will give me leave; and how farre that is, the Answere formerly given in by the Colledge doth declare.

Jo: Blackman: Till further satisfaction I referre my selfe to the (P. 43.)
Colledge Answere.

Nich: Vilett: I referre my selfe to the Answere formerly delivered in by the Colledge.

Jo: Smith: This question as I conceive is pretended by an Ordinance of Parliament, to which I am bound by an oath not to submitt, and therefore I referre myselfe wholy to the Answere given in by the Colledge.

Ed: Cooke: Beinge demanded whether I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation I Answere as farre as I may without incurringe the sin of perjury, I doe. But for a further Answere I referre my selfe to the Answere formerly given in by the Colledge.

Tho. Warner: I cannot doe it with a saffe conscience, because I am otherwise bound by oath.

Jo: Blagrove: Beinge demaunded whether I submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answere I submitt as farre as my oath giveth me leave, and furthermore referre myselfe to the Colledge former Answere.

Francis Webb: I willingely submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

David Hitchins: Havinge desired the expression and meaninge May \$1,1618 of the tearnies of this Outstion, and not beinge entished in the matter, I referre my selfs to the America given in by the President, and the Colledge, until further America.

Arthur Buckridge: The Oatnes I have formerly taken will not permitt me to submitt to this Visitation, and I referre myselfe to the Answere riven in by the Colledge.

The Winnard: I referre myselfe to the Answers delivered in

rinerly by bur tresident and other rellowes

John Speede: See farre as the eather I have taken will give me leave; and how farre that is, the Answere formerly given in by the Colledge doth dealers.

Jo: Blackman: Till further satisfaction I referre my solfe to the (P. 43)

Nich: Vilett: I referre my selfe to the Answere formerly

Jo: Smith: This question as I conceive is pretended by an Ordinance of Parliament, to which I am bound by an oath not to submitt, and therefore I referre myselfs wholy to the Answere given in by the Golledge.

Ed: Cooker Beings demanded whether I doe submit to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation I Auswere as farre as I may without incurringe the six of perjusy, I doe. But for a further Answere I referre my selfs to the Answere formerly given in by the Colledge.

The Warner: I cannot due it with a saffe conscience, because I

Jor Blagrover Beinge domunded whether I submitt to the power of Purliament in this Visientien, I Answers I submitt as fare as my oath giveth my leave, and firefur more referre myselfs to the College former Answers.

Francis Webbt I willingely submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation. May 8, 1648. John Smith: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Handidey: I submitt to the authority of Parliament.

Stephen Pemble: Whereas you require mee to declare whether I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I cannot submitt without the incurringe of the sin of perjury: And for further Answere referre my selfe to the Answere delivered in by the Colledge.

William Bell: I beinge a Fellow of that House conceave myselfe equally obliged to mentayne the same oathes I have joyntly entred into with them: And shall referre my selfe to their Answere to this Question, to which I assent.

James Davies: I doe referre myselfe to the Answere given in by the President and Fellowes of this Colledge.

Martin Hirst: I doe conceive myselfe bound by my oath at severall tymes taken for the mayntaining the priviledges and observation of the Statutes of this Universitie, also to observe in my demeanor the Statutes of the said Colledge: And therefore in Answere to the Question proposed, till further satisfaction therein, doe referre my selfe to the Answeres given in, in the name of the President and Fellowes of the said Colledge.

Ed: Slater: To this question proposed I thus Answere, I cannot in conscience submitt, beinge obliged to the contrary by severall oathes taken by mee, both as a member of this Universitie, and also of this Colledge.

William Morse: I submitt to the power of Parliament in those things in which I am not exempted by Oathes.

Tho: Frewen: I Answere: I referre my selfe to the Answere formerly given in by the Colledge.

Hen: Dighton: As the Colledge have Answered soe doe I.

William Wright: To this Question whether I acknowledge the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answere, I referre my selfe to the former Answere given in by the House.

(P. 44.)

ters. John Smith: I submitt to the authority of Parliamont in this Visitation.

The Handidey: I submitt to the authority of Parliament.

Stephen Pemble: Whereas you require mee to declare whether I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I cannot submitt without the incurringe of the sin of perjury: And for further Answere referre my selfs to the Answere delivered in by the Collector.

William Bell: I beinge a Fellow of that House conceave myselfs equally obliged to mentayee the same onther I have joyntly entred into with them; And shall referre my selfe to their Answere to this

Anosan I don'd of moresony

dames theries: I doe referre myselfe to the Answere given in by

Martin Hirst: I doe conceive myrelfe bound by my oath at severall tymes taken for the mayntaining the priviledges and observation of the Statutes of this Universitäe, also to observe in my demeaner the Statutes of the said Colledge: And therefore in Answers to the Quention proposed, till further satisfaction therein, doe referre my saife to the Answers given in, in the name of the President and Pollower of the said Colledge.

Ed: Sister: To this question proposed I thus Answere, I cannot in conscience submitt, beings obliged to the contrary by reverall cathes taken by mes, both as a member of this Universitie, and

William Morae: I submitt to the power of Parliament in those things in which I am not exempted by Osther

Tho: Frewen: I Answere: I referre my selfa to the Answere formerly given in by the Colledge,

Hen: Dighton: As the Celledge have Answered soc dee I

William Wright: To this Question whether I acknowledge the authority of Parliament in this Vintation, I Answere, I referre my selfe to the former Answere given in by the House.

Matthew Randell: To this Question I Answere, that I referre May 8, 1648. my selfe to the Answere delivered by the President and Fellowes of the House, which I cannot conceive to be any contempt, until I have a reasonable satisfaction therein.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Chennell [Cheynell].

Mr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Rogers.

The Answeres of the Members of New Colledge, May, 9, 1648.ª

(P. 45.)

Mr Lucas, Sub-Warden: For the Visitation of the Universitie I referre to the Answere given in by the Delegates. As for my Colledge, I am bound by expresse Statute of my Colledge, to which I am sworne, to acknowledge noe man my Visitor that is an actuall Member of the Universitie.^b

Dr. Vivian: I submitt to the Visitation of the Universitie made by the authoritie of Parliament.

Mr. Gardiner: It is directly contrary to my Colledge oath to submit to your Visitation.

William Barker: Wee are expresly required by the Statute of the Colledge (whereunto I am perticularly sworne), not to acknowledge any men for our Visitors that are actuall Members of the Universitie, and therefore I humbly conceave if this our obligation were represented to the honorable Houses of Parliament, they would not require our submission to your Visitation.

Robert Groves: I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to this Visitation, at least untill our Colledge Statutes shalbe repealed, which exact the contrary. The same Colledge oath renders me

• Wood remarks of the following list, that out of 52 who appeared "but one [Dr. Vivian] did positively submit, yet some that did not continued in their places by friends and cringing to the Committee." (Annals.)

b This objection is made by nearly the whole College. The Parliamentary answer was, no doubt, that the prohibition in the Statutes referred to the Commissaries employed by the Statutable Visitor, but could not be said to meet the case of Visitors who were themselves appointed by the Government.

Matthew Handell: To this Question I Answers, that I referre May a rest my selfe to the Answers delivered by the President and Fellowes of the House, which I cannot conceive to be any contempt, until d have a reasonable satisfaction therein.

Present of the Visitore:

Mr. Chennell (Cheynell). Mr. Wilkinson.

The Vice-Chancellor Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Rogers,

The Answeres of the Members of New Colledge, May, 9, 1648.9 (P. (6.)

Mr Lucas, Sub-Warden: For the Visitation of the Universitie I referre to the Answers given in by the Delegates. As for my Colledge, I am bound by expresse Statute of my Colledge, to which I am sworms, to acknowledge nor man my Visitor that is an actuall Member of the Universitie.

Dr. Vivian: I submitt to the Visitation of the Universitie made by the authoritie of Parliament.

Mr. Gardiner; It is directly contrary to my Colledge oath to

William Barker: Wee are expresly required by the Statuta of the Colledge (whereants I am perticularly average), not to acknowledge any men for our Viritors that are actuall Members of the Universitie, and therefore I hundrly conceave if this our oldigation were represented to the honorable House of Parliament, they would not require our submission to your Visitation.

Robert Groves: I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to this Visitation, at least untill our Colledge Statutes shallse reproduct, which exact the contrary. The stree Colledge cath markets me

Wood remarks of the following list the posted to who appeared "but one [Ifter Virlan] did positively submit, yet same that did not northwest in their places by triends and eringing to the Committee." [Advala].

This objection is made by marry, the white College, The Parliamentary answer was, no doubt, that the production of the control returned to the Commissation employed by the Scientistic Visitate, but could not be said to move the commissation who were themselves appointed by the Conventionary.

May 8, 1648. incapable of yeildinge submission to the same Visitation, as I am a Member of the Universitie.

Jo: Beesley: I doe conceive my selfe bound by my Colledge Statutes, and perticuler oathes to acknowledge noe Visitor that is an actual member of this Universitie.

John Lamphire: Sirs, I humbly conceive, beinge obliged by my Oathes in my Founder's Statutes not to acknowledge any other Visitation then which is conteyned there, as yet in conscience I cannot conforme to this present Visitation.

Gilbert Coles: I am expresly by the Statutes and oathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to addmitt of any Visitors hereof who are actuall Members of the Universitie, and therefore humbly conceave if this Obligation which lyes upon mee were represented to the honorable Houses of Parliament they would not require my submission to your Visitation.

William Beawe: A I have ever (as I shall produce sufficient testimony), reverently acknowledged the power of Parliament. I have neither subscribed nor consented to any publique Acts of this Universitie Derogatory to the Covenant, or power of Parliament, as lawfull Visitors: I shall therefore humbly request a favorable connivance to the most indispensable oathes and solemnest engagements of my private Foundation: To all the rest, and without prejudice to your power in the Universitie in generall, I submitt.

Hen: Hobbs: Whereas I am stricktly engaged by the Statutes of New Colledge in Oxon: (which Statutes I am sworne to mentaine) not to submitt to any Visitor or Visitors which is or are actually student, or students, within the Universitie of Oxon: I humbly conceive that I cannot without incurringe that foule sin of perjury submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Price: I cannot without perjury submitt to you as Visitors, at least untill our Colledge Statutes be repealed which exact the contrary.

James Tichborne: I doe conceive that I am bound by the
Afterwards Bishop of Llandaff (1679).

(P. 46.)

May 8, 1618. incapable of yeildings submission to the same Visitation, as I am

Jor Bresley: I doe conceive my selfe bound by my Colledge Statutes, and particular cathes to acknowledge non Visitor that is an actual member of this Universitie.

John Lamphire: Sire, I humbly conceive, beinge obliged by my Oather in my Founder's Statutes not to acknowledge any other Visitation thee which is conteyned there, as yet in conscience I cannot conforms to this present Visitation.

Gilbert Celest I am expressly by the Statues and oathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Momber, in noe wise to addult of any Visitors honor who are some! Members of the Universitie, and therefore humbly conceave if this Obligation which lyes upon mea were represented to the honorable Houses of Farliament they would not require my submission to your Visitation.

William Boxwe: I have over (or I shall produce sufficient testimony), reverently solonowledged the power of Parliament. I have noither subscribed nor consented to any publique Acts of this Universitic Derognery to the Covenaut, or power of Parliament, as lawfull Visiters: I shall therefore humbly request a favorable considerance to the most indispensible onlines and solemnest engagements of my private Formástion: To all the rest, and without prejudice to your power in the Universitie in general I submitt

Hen: Hobber Wherens I am stricktly engaged by the Statutes of New Colledge in Oxon; (which Statutes I am sworm to mentains) not to submitt to any Visitor or Visitors which is or are actually student, or students, within the Universitie of Oxon: I humbly conceive that I cannot without incurringe that foule sin of pergury submitt to this Visitation.

Jos Pries: I cannot without parjury submits to you as Visitors, at least untill our Colledge Statutes be repealed which exact the contrary.

James Tichhornon I doe conceive that I am bound by the

Statutes and Oathes of my Colledge, not to acknowledge any men May 8, 1648. that are Members actually in the University to be Visitors thereof:

In relation to the Universitie, to the King's and Parliament's authority, I submitt.

Jo: Geeres: Beinge expresly forbidden by the statutes of our Colledge to submitt to or acknowledge any as Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie; I am not as yet satisfied how I can in conscience Answere affirmatively to the Question proposed.

Richard Lydiatt: I am bound by the Statutes of our Colledge not to acknowledge any Visitors who are Members of this Universitie.

Henry Allworth: Whereas the Statutes of my Colledge (whereto I have beene solemne sworne) doe expresly enjoyne me not to acknowledge any persons as Visitors that are actually Members of the Universitie, I dare not soe submitt to you in this Visitation lest I should voluntarily incurre (a sin I will never be guilty of) a gross and palpable perjury.

Thomas Rivers: I cannot submitt to this present Visitation with-

out perjury.

R. Rowlandson: I am expresly required by the Statutes of New Colledge (whereunto I am perticularly sworne) not to acknowledge any men for our Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie, and therefore conceive I cannot (unlesse I should render my selfe perjured) submitt to this Visitation.

Tho: Alexander: It is directly contrary to my Colledge oaths to

submitt to your Visitation.

Ro: Bowman: The Colledge Statutes (whereunto I am perticularly sworne) doe expresly require me not to acknowledge any for Visitors that are actually Members of the Universitie: And therefore I cannot submitt to this Visitation without perjury.

Jo: Barton: I cannot submitt to this Visitation without perjury, because our Colledge Statutes expresly commaund the contrary.

George Crake: By the vertue of my Colledge Statutes, to which

(P. 47.)

Statutes and Oathes of my Colledge, not to acknowledge any men May 9, 1614, that are Members notually in the University to be Visitors thereof; In relation to the Universitie, to the King's and Parismont's authority, I submit.

Jos Goerea: Beitiga expresiy ferbidden by the statutes of our Colledge to submits to as admendedge any as Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie; I am not as yet satisfied how I can in conscience Answers affirmatively to the Orestien respected.

Richard Lydiate: I am bound by the Statutes of our Colledge not to soknowledge any Visitors who are Members of this Uni-

Henry Allworth: Whereas the Statutes of my Colledge (whereto (P. 47.)
I have beene solemne awarne) doe expresty enjoyne me not to
seknowledge any persons as Visitors that are actually Members of
the Universitie, I dere not see submits to you in this Visitation
lest I should voluntarily incurre (a sin I will never be guilty of) a
gross and palpable perjusy.

Thomas Rivers: I cannot submitt to this present Visitation withut periory.

R. Rowlandson: I am expresty required by the Statutes of New Colledge (whereunto I am porticularly swome) not to achoeviedge any men for our Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie, and therefore conceive I cannot (universal should render my selfe perjured) submitt to this Visitation.

The Alexander: It is directly contrary to my Colledge ouths to

Ho: Bowman: The Collodge Statutes (whereunto I am perticularly sworns) doe expressly require me not to acknowledge any for Visitors that are actually Members of the Universities And therefore I cannot submitt to this Visitosien without perjury.

Jo: Barton: I cannot submitt to this Visitation without perjury, because our Golledge Statutes expressly coronaund the contrary.

George Crake: By the verme of my Colledge Statutes, to which

May 8, 1648. I am sworne, I am directly bound not to acknowledge you to be my Visitors, beinge actuall Members of this Universitie.

Henry Beeston: I conceive myselfe guilty of manifest perjury should I obey the power in any thinge dissentaneouse either to the oath of Allegeance and Supremacy, or my perticuler Colledge oath, humbly conceivinge that if this were remonstrated to the honorable and just Houses of Parliament they would looke upon it as a conscientiouse and satisfactory Answere.

Ro: Baynam: I am confirmed in conscience that I may not admitt of you as Visitors without beinge guilty of perjury, it beinge repugnant to my Colledge Statutes, and my oath taken to mentaine the same.

(P. 48.) Jo: Dummer: Sir, I humbly conceive myself obliged by an indispensable oath to my perticular Collegiate Statutes to acknowledge noe Visitors of the same Colledge who are actual Members of the same Universitie.

Anthony Robinson: Gentlemen: If the Question be concerninge the power of Parliament in the Visitation of the Universitie in generall I Answere then thus: That I am then of the same opinion with the Delegates, and that their Answere is myne. Next concerninge the power of Parliament in the Visitation of my perticuler Colledge, I answere, That for the authority of Parliament I question it not, but honor it: But I must humbly conceive that I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to it, as authorisinge you to be our Visitors, at least untill that power shall have repealed such Statutes of our Colledge which exact the contrary of mee.

Jo: Marshall: The Colledge Statutes (which I have sworne to observe) expresly forbid mee to acknowledge any as Visitors which are actually Members of this Universitie; you beinge such I conceive I cannot (without perjury) acknowledge your power of Visiting.

Tho: Fowkes: I conceive I may not Submitt to this Visitation without the guilt of perjury by reason of private oathes and engagements taken by me and others admitted into our Society.

May 8, 1648. I am sworne, I am directly bound not to acknowledge you to be

Heary Bueston: I conceive myselfa guilty of manifest perjury should I obey the power in any thinge dissentaneouse either to the path of Allegeance and Supremacy, or my perticuler Colledge oath humbly conceiving that if this were remonstrated to the honorable and just Houses of Parliament they would looke upon it as a conscientiouse and satisfactory Answers.

Hor Baynam : I am confirmed in conscience that I may not admitt of you as Visitors without beingo gullty of perjury, it beinge repugnant to my Colledge Sectutes, and my oath taken to remain

o same

dot Dummer: Six I humbly conceive myself obliged by an Indisi pensable eath to my porticular Collegiate Statutes to scknowledge noe Visitors of the same Galledge who are actuall Members of the same Universitie.

Anthony Hobinson: Gaudemen: If the Question be concerninged the power of Parliament in the Visitation of the Universitie in general I Answere then thus: That I am then of the same opinion with the Delegater, and that their Answere is myne. Next concerninged the power of Parliament in the Visitation of my particular Colledge, I answere, That for the authority of Parliament I question is not, but honor it; But I must humbly conceive that I question is not manifest perjury submitt to it, as authorisings you to be our Wisitors, at least until that power shall have repealed such Statutes of our Colledge which exact the contrarts.

Jo: Marshall: The Colledge Statutes (which I have sworne to observe) expresty furbid men to acknowledge any as Visitors which are notuelly Members of this Universitie; you beings such I conceive I cane ceive I came to care to came the convert of the conceive of the convert of

ther powices: I conceive I may not Submitt to this Visitation without the guilt of perjury by reason of private onthes and engagements taken by me and others admitted into our Society.

Tho: Brickenden: I doe humbly conceive that I am not able to May 8, 1648. determyne the power of Parliament, but desire that you would be pleased to consider that I am bound by oath to the observation of the Statutes of my Colledge wherein I am bound not to submitt to any Visitors who are actually Members of this Universitie, which I conceive you to be, and I desire that you would consider that I give this Answere meerely out of conscience.

Tho: Gillingeham: I humbly conceive myselfe to be bound by those oathes which I have formerly taken concerninge the observation of my Colledge Statutes, that I may not admitt of any as Visitors (unlesse I should render myselfe guilty of that heynouse sin of perjury) that are actuall Members of this Universitie. As for the poynt in Visitation of the Universitie, I cannot as yet give any positive Answere.

Robert Graby: I cannot for the present submitt by reason of my oath taken to the Colledge, and as a Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Delegates' Answere.

Jo: Warriner: As a Member of the Universitie, I, Jo: Warriner, referre myselfe to the Delegates' Answere of the Universitie: As a Member of New-Colledge I conceive I am bound by Statutes and Oathes not to acknowledge any to be my Visitors who are actuall Members or Students in the Universitie.

Richard Halloway: Should I acknowledge your power in this Visitation I cannot but conceive myselfe guilty of perjury: therefore I cannot give an affirmative Answere to this your Question.

Nicholas Hanley: My Colledge Statutes whereto I am perticulerly sworne doe expresly forbid mee to acknowledge any Visitors of the same, therefore without perjury and forcinge my conscience I cannot yeild my obedience: for which cause I humbly conceive that if this my Answere were presented to the honorable Howses of Parliament they would not require my submission to the Visitation. And soe I rest your Servant.

Amb: Blanke: I beinge bound by my oath and Statutes not to CAMD. SOC.

Tho: Brickenden: I doe hambly conserve that I am not able to May 8, 1885, determyne the power of Parkament, but desire that you would be pleased to consider that I am bound by eath to the observation of the Statutes of my Colledge wherein I am bound not to submite to any Visitors who are actually Members of this Universitie, which I conceive you to be, and I desire that you would consider that I Grant give this Answere memory out of commission.

Tho: Gillingoham: I handly conceive myselfe to be bound by those oathes which I have formerly taken concernings the observation of my Colledge Statutes, that I may not admitt of any as Visitors (unlesse I should reader myselfe guilty of that heynouse sin of perjury) that are actuall Members of this Universitie. As for the poynt in Visitation of the Universitie, I cannot as yet give any nositive Answere.

Robert Graby: I connot for the present submitt by reason of my oath taken to the Colledge, and as a Member of the Universitie

referre myselfe to the Delegates' Answere,

Jo: Warringer: As a Member of the Universitie, 1, Jo: Warringer, referre myselfe to the Delegans' Answers of the Universitie: As a Member of New-Colledge I conserve I am bound by Statutes and Oathes not to acknowledge any so be my Visites who are actuall Members or Students in the Universitie.

Richard Halloway: Should I acknowledge your power in this Visitation I cannot but conceive myselfe guilty of perjury: therefore I cannot give an affirmative Answers to this your Ouestion.

Nicholas Hanley: My Collodge Statistics whereto I am perticulerly sworne doe expresly forbid mee to acknowledge any Visitors of the same, therefore without perjory and forcinge my containing I cannot yeild my obedience: for which cross I humbly conceive that if this my Answers were presented to the honorable Howess of Parliament they would not require any submission to the Visitation. And see I rest your Servant.

Amb: Blanker I beinge bound by my corn and Statutes not to

acknowledge any Visitor or Visitors who are now actually or have May 8, 1648. beene within this yeare Members of this Universitie, cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation.

(P. 50.) Robert Whither: The Colledge Statutes, which I have solemnely sworne to observe, doe expresly forbid me to acknowledge any as Visitors which are actually Members of the Universitie, so that I conceive I cannot in conscience (without perjury), till that clause in our Statutes is repealed, acknowledge your power of Visitinge: This I hope you will conceive the humble, modest, and honest ROBERT WITHER. Answere of

> John Coles: I cannot in conscience submitt to this present Visitation, it beinge expresse perjury by the Statutes of our Colledge soe to doe.

Gilbert Wither: The authority of Parliament I doe not question, but I humbly desire them to consider that I cannot submitt unto this Visitation unlesse our Statutes were repealed, which binde mee to the contrary.

Jo: Hutton: Our Colledge Statutes (all which I have perticularly sworne to observe) doe expresly forbidd mee to acknowledge any as Visitors which are actuall Members or Students of this Universitie: soe that I conceive I cannot (without manifest perjury) acknowledge your power in the Visitinge of mee.

Tho: Grent: Because you are hasty I'll reply breifely: I am absolutly obliged by New Colledge Statutes (to which I am sworne) not to acknowledge any Visitors thereof who are actuall students in the Universitie: Ergo I conceive, if this were represented to the honorable Houses they would not compell mee to violence my conscience. Sic stat sententia:

THO: GRENT.

Robert Mathew: Upon your summoninge I have perused the Statutes of our Colledge, and thereby I am convicted (as I conceive) of flatt perjury if I should submitt to you or any other which are actually Members of this Universitie as Visitors: and I believe if this

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beens within this years Mambers of this Universitie, cannot without parjury submitt to this Visitation.

burden of our conscience were represented to the honorable Houses May 8, 1648. of Parliament they would not be urgent in such a complyance.

Henry Bould: Beinge sworne to the Statutes of New Colledge, I cannot safely acknowledge, or, guiltlesse of perjury, submitt to any as Visitors which are present Members of the Universitie.

William Coles: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, it beinge against the expresse Statutes of our College soe to doe:

Nicholas Knowles: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, it beings expresly forbidden by our Statutes soe to doe.

Roger Heigham: I conceive myselfe expresly bound by our Colledge Statutes, and Oathes, not to admitt of any Visitors hereof, who are actuall Members of the Universitie: And therefore cannot, I conceive without perjury submitt to your Visitation.

Charles Blunt: I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to this Visitation, it beinge repugnant to New Colledge Statutes to which I am sworne.

Edmund Rynes: Whereas the Statutes of New College (whereunto I am sworne) doe stricktly require that wee submitt to noe Visitors which are Students in this Universitie, or have Office in it, I conceive that I cannot without perjury submitt unto you as Visitors.

Chris: Turpin: Whereas the Statutes of New Colledge (which I am by an indispensible oath sworne to maintayne) will not admitt of any Visitors actually students in this Universitie, I am clearly of opinion that without the incurringe the sin of perjury I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Charles Tremnell: Whereas I am sworne to mentayne the statutes of New Colledge, I cannot without manifest perjury admitt of any Visitors who are actually students of this Universitie: whereunto I subscribed.

Richard Osgood: I conceive by our Colledge Statutes to which I am sworne, that I cannot acknowledge you my Visitors, nor any besides who are actuall Members of the Universitie, without perjury.

Henry Complen: I doe not conceive that I can submitt to this Visitation without perjury.

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May 8, 1648. Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.
Mr. Chennell [Cheynell].

Dr. Wilkinson.
Dr. Rogers.

[About August 1648.]

William Finch head Cooke of New Colledge: I William Finch doe submitt unto the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon: this is the Answere of William Finch, given about August last: 1648.

Mr. Flexney: Barbor: submitts.

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The Answere of the Fellowes and Members of Exeter Colledge.

Henry Tozer: Concerninge this Visitation, I referre myselfe to the Answeres of the Universitie, and of Exeter Colledge in October.

John Mertin: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in the present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Francis Howell: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation of this Universitie:

Anthony Clifford: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Hancocke: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Jo: Bidgood: Concerninge this Visitation, I referre to the Answere given in by the Colledge in October last.

Thomas Ince: I dee submitt to the Authority of Parliament:

William Standard: I referre my selfe to the Answere delivered in by Exeter Colledge, in October last.

W: Standard: a I doe acknowledge the authority of Parliament as much as any man livinge.

Richard Guntion: I doe acknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation.

Jo: Hitchins: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

^a As there is only one W. Standard on the rolls of Exeter College, this second answer is probably a part of that given above. See Boase's Register of Exeter College, 1879.

Robert Hancouse I salemitt to the authority of Parliament in

Jo: Barbon: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

May 8, 1648

(P. 54.)

Francis Chichester: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Thomas Clifford: a I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Richard Langworthie: I havinge noe Interest in this Universitie cannot tell whether I may acknowledge or noe:

Thomas Browne: I cannot submitt in conscience till an Answere be given to the Answere of the Delegates.

Jo: Cuttcliffe: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Francis: I doe humbly submitt unto the Parliament in this Visitation.

Charles Sambe: I doe willingely submitt to the authority of Parliament concerninge the reformation of the University of Oxon: and doe humbly acknowledge my selfe subject to those whom they have appoynted the Visitors thereof.

Tho: Voysey: I humbly submitt to the authority of Parliament

in the present Visitation of this Universitie. William Norice: I cannot acknowledge this to be a lawfull

Visitation.

Jo: Prack: I cannot submitt to the Visitation.

Thomas Caren: I will not submitt to this Visitation.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Wilkinson. Dr. Rogers. Mr. Hen. Wilkinson. Mr. Chennell. [Cheynell]

John Maudit: Fellow of Exeter Colledge: I most willingly submitt unto the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

The Answeres of Corpus Christi Colledge, May 9th, 1648. (P. 55.)

George Stratford: To the Question, whether I doe submitt to the May 9, 1648. Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answere: I referre my selfe to the Answeres which the Delegates for the Universitie [have] given in Answere to this Quere.

Afterwards the famous Lord Clifford of the Cabal Ministry.

Jo: Barbon: I cannot submitt to this Visitation, Map 8, 1618

Princis Colenester: 1 cannot submit to this Visitatio

Thomas Olifford: " I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Higherd Langworthmer I invinge noe Interest in this Universitie

Thomas Browner: I cannot submitt in consolence till an Answere be given to the Answere of the Delogates.

Jo: Curreliffe: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

do: Francis: I doe humbly submith unto the Parliament in this Visitation.

Charles Samber I doe willingely submitt to the authority of Parliament concernings the reformation of the University of Oxon: and doe humbly asknowledge my selfe subject to those whom they have appeared the Visitors thereof.

The: Voysey; I humbly mismist to the authority of Parliament (P. St.)
in the present Visitation of this Universitie.

William Norice: I cannot acknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation.

Jo: Prack: I cannot submit to the Visitation.

Present of the Visitors

The Vice-Chancellon, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Hen, Wilkinson,

Mr. Chennell. [Cheynell]

John Maudit: Fellow of Exoter Colledge: I most willingly cubmitt unto the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

The Answeres of Corpus Christi Colledge, May 9th, 1643, (C. 65)

George Strational: To the Question, whather I doe submitt to the May a tells. Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I Ausword: I referred my selfe to the Auswords which the Delegates for the Universitie [have] given in Ausword to this Quere.

Afterwards the famous Lord (E) food of the Caled Manager

May 9, 1648.

Tho: Drury: As I am a Member of the Universitie, doe referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the Delegates: As I am a member of Corpus Christi Colledge doe referre my selfe to the Answere given in by our President, as relatinge to this question concerninge Visitation.

Geo. Halsted: As concerninge the Question of the power of Parliament in this Visitation and my submission thereunto, I referre my selfe unto the Answere given by the Delegates of this Universitie, chosen for that purpose.

James Jackson: I doe referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the Delegates concerninge the Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Henry Dutton: I Henry Dutton as a Member of this Universitie (concerninge the Question of Visitinge the Universitie), I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates. And concerninge the Visitation of our private Colledge, I referre my selfe to the Answere of our President, formerly given in to this Question.

William Chidley: I William Chidley concerninge this Visitation, doe referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the Delegates of the Universitie, and by our Colledge of Corpus Christi.

Edward Eales: As concerninge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, I referre my selfe to the Answere formerly given in by the Delegates of the Universitie.

(P. 56.)

Tho: Jennyngs: Whereas it clearly appeares by the Priviledges of this Universitie, that the Visitation of it is soly in the Kinges power, or in the power of those who imediately dirive their authority from him soe to do, this beinge considered, I cannot submitt to these Visitors appoynted by the Parliament: As I am a Member of C: C: Colledge I cannot without perjury acknowledge any Visitors but the Bishop of Winchester. This is my Answere to which I subscribe. Tho: Jennyngs.

Zachary Bogan: When I shal be satisfied in conscience that I may lawfully doe it, I will readily submitt.

William Lydall: I give in the same Answere as our President has already given in to the same Question, and to that I subscribe.

Henry Glover: As I have noe voyce in the Convocation I con-

May 9, 1848. The: Drury: As I am a Member of the Universitie, des referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the Delegators As I am a member of Cerpus Christi Colledge des referre my selfa to the Answere given in by our President, as relatinge to this question concernings Visitation.

Geo. Halsted: As concernings the Question of the power of Parliament in this Visitation and my submission discremes. I referry my relie unto the Answers given by the Delegates of this

Universities chosen for that purpose,

demondactions I doe referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the Delegates consernings the Visitation of the Universitie of Over-

Henry Patton: I Henry Dutton as a Member of this Universitie (concernings the Onestion of Visitings the Universitie), I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates. And concernings the Visitation of our private Colledge, I referre my selfe to the Answere of our President, formerly given in to this Opention

William Chidley: I William Chidley concernings this Visitation, doe refere my solle to the Answere given in by the Delogates of the Haycondian will be the Chimenon of the Haycondian and the Chinese of the Chinese o

of the Universitie, and by our Colledge of Corpus Christia

neward hates: As concerninge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, I referre my selfs to the Answers formerly given in by the Delegator of the Telegator of the Te

of the recognition and the properties

The: Jennyage: Whereas it clearly appeares by the Priviledges of this Universitie, that the Visitation of it is soly in the Kinges power, or in the power of those who imediately dirive their authority from him son to the, this beinge considered, I cannot submitt to these Visitors appayanted by the Parliament: As I am a Member of C: C: Colledge I exampt without perjury acknowledge any Visitors but the Bishop of Hinchester. This is my Answere to which I subscribe. Two: Jennyages.

Zachary Bogan: When I shal be satisfied in conscience that I

William Lydall: I give in the same Answere as our Posident has already given in to the same Question, and to that I subscribe. Heavy Glovert As I liste not your in the Convention na gr

ceive myselfe not obliged to Answere to this Question: As I am a May 9, 1648. Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Answere of the Delegates: As a Member of Corpus Christi Colledge to the Answere of our owne President.

Timothy Parker: I doe referre myselfe solely to the Answere which was given in by our President.

Tim: Shute: I referre my selfe to the Answere given in by our President.

William Coldham: I referre myselfe to the Answere formerly given in by our President.

Rich: Ward: As touchinge the Visitation of the Universitie in generall I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates: As for the perticuler Visitation of our Colledges I referre myselfe to the Answere of our President.

Hen: Stapleton: I Henry Stapleton doe hereby referre myselfe to the Answere of the Delegates.

James Metford: Havinge Questions propounded to mee I give in this by way of Answere: That forasmuch as I am a Member of this Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates: and as beinge a scholler of Corpus Christi I referre my selfe to the Answere of Dr. Robert Newlin, President thereof. And soe much I Answere.

Tho: Johnson: In generall for the Visitation of the Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Delegates: In perticuler for the Visitation of our Colledge I referre my selfe to the Answere of our President.

Jo: Betts: My Answere as I am a Universitie man is the same with the Delegates: As I am of Corpus Christi Colledge it's that of the President.

Will Stampe: I William Stampe for submission to your authoritie in Visitinge the Universitie doe referre myselfe to the Answere given by the Delegates: And in perticuler in Visitinge our Colledge doe referre my selfe to the Answere of our President.

Jo: Fountaine: This is my Answere: I cannot submitt.

Gamaliell Clarson: I beinge a member of this Universite, and of

(P. 57.)

ceive myselfe not obliged to Amwere to this Question: As I am a May 9, rate Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Answere of the Delegates: As a Member of Corpus Christi Colledge to the Answere of our owne President.

Timothy Parker: I doe referre myselfe solely to the Answere which was given in by our President.

Tim: Shute: I referre my selfe to the Auswere given in by our President.

William Coldham: I referre myselfe to the Answere formerly given in by our President.

Rich: Ward: As touchings the Visitation of the Universitie in general! I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates: As for the perticular Visitation of our Colledges I referre saysolis to the Answere of our President.

Herr Stapleton: I Henry Stapleton dee hereby referre myselfor the Answers of the Delegators

James Metford: Havinge Questions propounded to mee I give in this by way of Answere: That foresmuch as I am a Member of this Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates: and as beinge a scholler of Corpus Christi I referre my selfe to the Answere of Dr. Robert Newlin, President thereof. And son much I Answere.

The Johnson: In generall for the Visitation of the Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Delogates: In particular for the Visitation of our Colledge I referre my selfe to the Answere of our President

Jo: Betts: My Answere as I am a Universitie man is the same with the Delegates: As I am of Gorpus Christi Colledge it's that of the President.

Will Stampe: I William Stampe for submission to your authoritie in Visitinge the Universitie des polyme myschle to the Answers given by the Delegates: And in perturbler in Visitings our Calledge dee referre my selfe to the Answers of our President.

Jos Fountaines This is my Answeres I cannot submitte

samaliell Clarson: I beinge a member of this University, and of

May 9, 1648. the aforesaid Colledge, doe referre myselfe to the Answere of the Delegates and the Answere of Dr. Newlin in behalfe of the Colledge.

Will: Tonstall: I referre my selfe to the Answere given in by

the President.

Samuell Ladiman, Ba: Arts: Submitts.

Thomas Sanderson: Concerninge the poynt of Visitation, my Answere is breifely this: First that as I am a publique Member of the Universitie I am not satisfied how I can without manifest perjury submitt to this present Visitation, or any other whatsoever, whereunto the Kinge hath either given a denyall, or at least, not given his consent. And this is the sence of the Delegates Answere

(P. 58.) formerly presented to you.

Secondly, that as I am a private Member of Corpus Christi Colledge, I know not how I shall acquitt my selfe of the same horride cryme of perjury if I submitt to any other person as my lawfull Visitor then whom the Founder hath expresly appoynted in his Statutes, which everie Member of the Foundation is bound by oath to observe and mentayne. And this I take to be the sence of the President's Answere formerly delivered to you in the name of the Colledge. To both which Answeres beinge more full and satisfactory I referre and subscribe.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.
Dr. Wilkinson. Dr. Rogers.
Mr. Wilkinson.
Mr. Chennell. [Cheynell.]

May 11. An Order prohibitinge sale of Wood belonginge to St. John's Colledge.

Whereas doctor Baily, late President of St. John's Colledge, in the Universitie of Oxon. is ejected by authoritie of both Houses of Parliament, and divers senior Fellowes and officers of the Colledge

aforsaid, have refused to submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament May 11, 1648. in this present Visitation of the Universitie aforesaid: These are to require you strictly to prohibit and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryinge away of any wood, or underwoods, belonginge to the Colledge aforesaid, upon any pretence of authority from Dr. Baily, or any of the Bursers or Officers of St. John's Colledge aforesaid, and to retourne the Names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods (or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any that is already cutt) unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid, and hereof you are not to faile, as you will Answere the Contrary at your perill.

(P. 59.)

To the Woodward, and such others as are entrusted with the Woods belonginge to St. John's Colledge.

The Answeres of Oriell Colledge, May 9, 1648.

(P. 60.) May 9, 1648.

Robert Say, Decan: I am not yet satisfied how I can performe what is required of mee without violation of my conscience.

Jo: Rouse: I doe not refuse absolutely to submitt to the Ordinance of Lords and Commons; but, beinge not as yet satisfied in some perticulers which I may peradventure hereafter, I humbly crave to deferre it untill I be more fully informed.

Nicholas Brookes: I humbly conceive that as yet I cannot, without violation to such othes as I have taken to and in the Universitie. submitt unto your proposalls.

William Washourne: Were I sufficiently perswaded that I might submitt to this Visitation salva conscientia, I should readily obay it; but, not beinge satisfied herein, I cannot at present give any fuller Answere.

Henry Chamberlaine: I referre my selfe to the Answere given in by the Universitie, And to that other given in by Oriell College.

a Of the following ten members of Oriel, Wood says: "Though they did not directly submit, yet the greater part of them kept their places by the same means that others did." (Annals.)

May 9, 1648. Sharingeton Sheldon: I cannot submitt to the Visitors appoynted by the honorable Houses of Parliament, it beinge contrary to the oathes I have taken, and in that prejuditiall to my conscience.

Arthur Acland: I shall humbly submitt to this Visitacion when it shall be made cleare to me that I may doe it without violation of my oathes formerly taken.

Philipp Bowch: I cannot in my conscience performe these things required of mee, havinge taken (as it seemes to mee) contrary oathes both to my Colledge and the Universitie.

(P. 61.) Richard Sanders: I am as yet unsatisfied concerning the meaninge of severall perticulers in this Question proposed: And therefore am not able to give a determinate Answere thereunto untill I shall better understand it.

Jo: Duncombe: Sirs, I doe desire a further tyme to Answere the proposed Question, but that beinge not obtayned, I must have recourse to the Answere of the Delegates of the Universitie, who I doubt not have given noe unsatisfyinge Answere, And to that I subscribe; but hopinge withall that if hereafter, upon further examination of the poynt, my judgement shalbe otherwise informed, you will then accept of a more full and satisfyinge Answere.

(P. 62.) May 10, 1648. The Answeres of the Fellowes, Members, &c. of Brasenose Colledge, May 10th, 1648.

Tho: Sixesmith: I doe submitt to Kinge and Parliament in this Visitation, as farre as lawfully I may.

Jo: Newton: I dare not submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

Byrom Eaton: With all humble reverence I submitt to any authority not derogatory to the knowne lawes of the land, the Statutes and priviledges of the Universitie and my Colledge, and my severall legall oathes and obligations.

Randolphus Rawson: I freely submitt to any power, and acknowledge any Visitation which the lawes of the land, the Statutes of the May 9, 1648. Sharingeton Shelden: I cannot submitt to the Visitors appropried by the honorable Houses of Parliament, it beinge contrary to the outlies I have taken, and in that projectifully to my contains.

Arthur Acland: I shall humbly submits to this Visitacion when it shall be rande ciesto to me that I may doe it without violation of my oather formerly taken.

Philipp Howels: I cannot in my conscience performs these things required of mee, havings taken (as it seemes to mee) contrary cathes both to my Colledge and the Universitie.

Richard Sanders: I am as yet unsatisfied concerning the meanings of severall portioniers in this Question proposed: And therefore am not able to give a decoratinate Answere theronate until I shall better undersund in

Jos Dimeourbe: Sirs, I doe desire a further tyme to Answere the proposed Question, but that beinge not obtayined, I must have recourse to the Answere of the Delegates of the Universitie, who I doubt not have given noe unsatisfyinge Answere, And to that I subscribe; but hopinge withall that if hereafter, upon further expeniention of the poynt, my judgement shallo otherwise informed, you will then accept of a more full and satisfyinge Answere.

(F. 62.) May 10, 1648.

The Answeres of the Fellowes, Members, &c. of Brusenese Colledge, May 10th, 1548;

The: Sixesmith: I doe submitt to Kinge and Parliament in this Visitation, as farre as lawfally I may.

this Visitation:

Byrom Enton: With all himble reverence I submitt to any authority not decognery to the knowne lawer of the land, the Statutes and priviledges of the Universitie and my Colledge, and my severall legall eather and obligations.

Handolphus Busyan; I facely submitt to any power, and arknowledge any Vistation which the lawes of the land, the Statutes of the Universitie and of our Colledge, have by severall oathes and sub- May 10, 1648.

scriptions respectively engaged mee unto.

Robert Jones: I shall readily submitt to the power of the honorable Parliament, with this provisoe that nothinge be pressed upon my yet unsatisfied conscience by them or their Commissioners contrary to the revealed will of God, the knowne lawes of the land, or any oath heretofore lawfully taken by mee.

Richard Furnivall: I will submitt to this Visitation as farre as it stands with the law of the kingedome and to the oath of our

Universitie and Colledge.

Ra: Hulton: I am sworne to observe the Statutes of our Colledge: I cannot therefore submitt to any Visitation without violation of my oath, but such as the Statutes doe require.

Richard Adams: I doe most willingely and readily submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Kinge: To the knowne lawes of the land, the Statutes of the Universitie, and my private Colledge, I doe with all humble reverence submitt, and am ready either to cleare my innocency, if accused, or to undergoe the penalty they impose when I am called before the proper and competent judges either of the one or other.

Richard Cande: I acknowledge any power and submitt to any Visitation which shall not impose any thinge upon mee contrary to the Oathes I have formerly taken.

William Burges: I shall willingely submitt soe farre as the knowne lawes of the land, the Statutes both of the Universitie and Colledge, with the oathes by me legally taken, shall permitt.

Jo: Broster: I doe and will submitt to this present Visitation soe farre as my former oathes to the University and Colledge, which I am bound to obay, will permitt.

James Oateley: Beinge summoned in to retourne my Answere, whether I submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament, I doe not: beinge as I conceive against my oath.

Richard Chamberlaine: It appeares by the Charter of this Uni-

(P. 63.)

Universitie and of our Colledge, have by severall outber and sub- May 10, 1818.

Robert Jones: I shall readily exhmits to the power of the henorable Parliament, with this province that nothinge be pressed upon my yet unsatisfied conscience by them or their Commissioners contrary to the revealed will of God, the knowne lawes of the land; or any outh heretofore lawfully taken by mee.

Richard Furnivally I will submits to this Visitation as farre as it stands with the law of the kingedome and to the oath of our Universitie and Colleges

Har Hulton: I am sworms to observe the Statutes of our Collodge: I cannot therefore submitt to any Vicitation without violation of my oath, but such as the Statutes doe require.

Richard Adams: I doe most willinguly and readily submitt to the

Robert Kinge: To the knowns lawes of the land, the Statutes of the Universitie, and my private Colledge, I doe with all hamble reverence submitt, and am ready either to cleare my innocemey, if accused, or to undergoe the penalty they impose when I am called before the proper and competent jedges either of the one or other.

Richard Cande: I acknowledge any power and submitt to any Visitation which shall not impose any things upon mee contrary to the Oathes I have formerly taken.

William Burges: I shall willingely submitt see fare as the knowne lawes of the land, the Statut, a both of the Universitie and Colledge, with the outlies by me legally taken, shall permitt.

Jo: Broster: I doe and will submit to this present Visitation soc farre as my former outlies to the University and Colledge, which I sm bound to obay, will permitt.

James Oateley: Beinge sonne sed in to retourne my Answere, whether I rabmitt to the Ordinance of Parliament, I doe not: boinge as I conceive against my onlin.

Richard Chamberlaine: It appeared by the Chartes of this Uni-

(D5 23)

May 10, 1648. versitie that it cannot be visited by this Parliament. Therefore I, beinge a Member of it, because of my oathes, cannot submitt.

Bras Nose Colledge: (P. 64.) I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation:

RICHARD HILL.

Tho: Ashton: I am willinge to submitt to any superior authority soe farre as I may lawfully without the violation of God's lawe or breach of any oath which I have made, or breach of any lawfull Statute of the Founder, or without burdeninge my conscience.

Tho: Gourney: I doe willingely submitt to any power of Parliament, and acknowledge any Visitation which may agree with the Statutes of the Universitie, and of our perticuler Colledge, to which I am by severall oathes respectively obliged, and thereto I subscribe.

Walter Whitney: I submitt my self to any lawfull Visitation as farre as it be not any way prejuditiall to my conscience: I have taken an oath to observe and keepe the Statutes of the House as neere as ever I can possibly.

(P. 65.) The Answeres of the Students of Christ Church College in Oxford, given in the 10th of May, 1648.

William Finmore: I am not yet satisfied how I may with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Stanynoughe: I am not able to give a positive Answere, by reason I doe not understand to whom the power of Visitation belongs.

Richard [Robert] Whitehall: As I am summoned as a Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Delegates of the Universitie: As I am summoned a Student of Christ-Church my name it selfe speakes for mee that I can acknowledge noe Visitation but K: Charles.^a

a "Robert Whitehall, a time-serving and pot-poet of that House." He is said to have answered:—

"My name's Whitehall, God bless the poet; If I submit the King shall know it."

Robt.

May 10, 1613. versitic that it cannot be visited by this Parliament. Therefore I;
beinge a Member of it, because of my outlos, cannot submitt.

Bres Nose

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Velentium.

Bres Moss Colledge:

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation:

Bromann Hutta

Their Ashten: I am willings to submit to any superior authority see farre as I may lawfully without the violation of God's lawe or breach of any outh which I have made, or breach of any lawfull Statute of the Foundar, or without burdenings my conscience.

The Gourseys I doe willingely submits to any power of Parlinment, and arknowledge any Visitation which may agree with the Seautes of the Universitie, and of our perticular Colledge, to which I am by severall unites respectively obliged, and thereto I subscribe

Walter Whitney: I submitt my self to any lawfull Visitation as farm as it he not any way prejuditiall to my conscience: I have taken an oath to observe and keeps the Statutes of the House as note as ever I can possibly.

(P. 65.)

The Answeres of the Students of Christ Church College in Oxford, given in the 10th of May, 1648.

William Finnese: I am not yet satisfied how I may with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Stanymoogher I am not able to give a positive Answere, by reason I doe not understand to whom the power of Visitation belongs.

JdoJE.

Richard [Robert] Whitehall: As I am summoned as a Monther of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Delegates of the Universitie: As I am summoned a Student of Christ-Church my nance is selfe speakers for mee that I can acknowledge noe Visitation but It:

Charles.

[&]quot; "Robert Whitehall, a fluor-mains and polyport of that House." He is valid to

[&]quot;My number Witteriell, Cod bless the pact
If I believe the Many shall dearn the

(P. 66.)

Tho: Hill: I cannot satisfie your demands without manifest May 10, 1648. perjury.

Richard Washbourne: Without manifest perjury I cannot submitt unto the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Terrent, Student of Christ Church: I conceive I cannot satisfie this demaund without incurringe the danger of perjury.

Ralph Tounston: I cannot submitt without perjury.

Jo: Berkeley: I cannot submitt without multiplicitie of perjury to Kinge Charles.

Ed: Fettiplace: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Jo: Smith: I cannot satisfie your demands (as farre as I yet understand them) without perjury.

Jo: Edwards: If the Question be proposed to me as Student of Christ Church, I can acknowledge noe Visitors of Christ Church but the Kinge: If as Member of the Universitie my Answere is involved in the Answere of the Delegates.

Samuell Jackson: If the Question be proposed to me as a student of Christ Church, my Answere is I can acknowledge the Kinge only to be Visitor of Christ Church: If, as I am, a Member of the Universitie, my Answere is included in that of the Delegates.

Heylyn: I am not as yet fully resolved whether that yee are right Visitors, soe that I cannot give you a satisfactory Answere.

Blase Caryll: Before the doubtfulnesse of this terme Submitt be explaned, I cannot give a positive Answere.

Ge: Hinde: I have already taken oathes injoyned me by the Colledge, by which I am bound to submitt, first to the Kinge, and then to those Governors imediately instituted by him, and in this respect I conceive I am not in a capacity of subscribinge to any other authority, lest I should make my selfe a perjured man.

"which person was soon after ejected; but by cringing and flatteries made to Richard Ingoldsby, the regicide, the Committee for the Reformation of the University put him into the Society of Merton College, an. 1650, where he yet remains (and so he will to his dying day)." (Annals.)

The: Hill: I cannot estisle your demands without manifest May 10, 1818.

Richard Washbourner Without manifest perjury I cannot submitt unto the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

The Terrent, Stadent of Christ Church: I conceive I connet satisfie this demand without incurringe the danger of perjury.

Ralph Tourston: I connot submitt without porjury

Jo: Berkeley: I cannot submitt without multiplicitie of perjury:
to Kinge Charles.

Ed: Fettiplace: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this (P. 66)

Jos Smiths I cannot satisfia your demands (as faire as I you

Jo: Edwards: If the Question he proposed to me as Student of Christ Church, I can acknowledge nos Visitors of Christ Church but the Kinger. If as Member of the Universitie my Answere is involved in the Answere of the Delegates.

Sampell Jackson: If the Question be proposed to me as attident of Christ Church, my Answere is I can acknowledge the Kinge only to be Visitor of Christ Church: if, as I am, a Member of the Universitie, my Answere is included in that of the Delegates.

Hoylyn: I am not as yet fully resolved whether that yet are right Visitors, see that I cannot give you a satisfactory Answers.

Blue Caryli: Before the doubtlumess of this fermic Submit he explaned, I cannot give a positive Asswere.

Ge: Hinder I have already taken oathes injoyated me by the Golledge, by which I am bound to submitt, first to the Kinge, and then to those Governors intediately instituted by him, and in this respect I conceive I am not in a capacity of subscribings to any other authority, lest I should make my selfe a perjured man.

"which person was seen affer ejected; but by rejugice and flatteries made to Richard langelishy, the registed, the Committee for the Releasantine of the University put him into the Sectety of Merim College, on 1600, where he yet remains (and so he will to his dying day)." (Annals)

May 10, 1648. Francis Dixon: I Francis Dixon shall not submitt to any Visitors but the Kinge and doe acknowledge noe Visitor but the Kinge.

Jo. Carricke: I John Carrike will not submitt to this Visitation: I will not.

Geo: Annesley: I Geo: Annesley doe not well understand this terme of Submission, and when I shall be satisfied of that poynt, I shall soone give a satisfactory Answere.

(P. 67.) C: Lowther: for the first Question I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates.

Giles Waringe: By reason of the ambiguity of the termes I cannot give any positive answere hereunto.

T: Whiteford: I humbly desire to hold my Student's place at Christ Church, submittinge to the Visitation of the Universitie according to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford.

William Master: I am not yet satisfied whether I may submitt to this Visitation.

Geo: Master: I cannot submitt.

Lewis Palmer: I am not yet satisfied whether these men be lawfull Visitors or noe, and therefore cannot submitt.

Robert Loyde: fforasmuch as that relation I have to the house obligeth mee noe further then to be here now and gonne to-morrow I thinke I am not concerned in this Visitation.

Hen: Gregory: I Henry Gregory acknowledge that none but the Kinge, or whom the Kinge shall imediately commaund, can Visite this Universitie: Therefore unlesse you have a warrant from the Kinges owne hand, I cannot acknowledge you to be right Visitors.

Jo: Gardiner: I am bound by conscience to submitt to noe Visitation unlesse it be appoynted by the Kinge: I conceive this Visitation is not appoynted by the Kinge, therefore I may not submitt.

Robert Hampton: Whereas the power of the Visitation of this Colledge is only in the power of Kinge Charles, by the grace of

May 10, 1648. Francis Dixon: I Francis Dixon shall not submits to any Visitors but the Kinge and dos seknowledge noe Visitor but the Kinge.

Jo. Carrieles: I John Carrike will not submitt to this Visintion:

Geo: Anneslay: I Geo: Anneslay doe not well understand this terms of Submission, and when I shall be satisfied of that poynt, I shall soone give a satisficatory Answers.

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T: Whiteford: I hambly desire to hold my Student's place at Christ Church, submittings to the Vicitation of the Universitie accordings to the Articles of the Surronder of Oxford.

William Master: I am not yet satisfied whether I may submitte to this Visitation.

Sect Masters I commot submitte

Lowis Palmers I am not yet satisfied whether these men be lawfull Visitors or nos, and therefore cannot submitt.

Hobert Loyde: disconnect as that relation I have to the house obligeth mee not flutilist dues to be here now and gonne to-mortow I thinks I am not conversed in this Visitation.

Hen: Gregory: I Heary Gregory acknowledge that none but the Kinge, or whom the Kinge shall imediately command, can Visite this Universitie: Therefore unlesse you have a warrant from the Kingus owne hand, I cannot acknowledge you to be right

Jo: Gardinert I am bound by consciouce to submitt to noe Visitation unlesse it be appeared by the Kinge: I conceive this Visitation is not appeared by the Kinge, therefore I may not submitt.

Robert Hampton: Whereas the power of the Visitation of this Colledge is only in the power of Kinge Charles, by the grace of

God Kinge of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, I dare not May 10, 1648. submitt to any Visitation unlesse by his appointment.

Paul Egott: Although my submission to the power of Parliament in this Visitation were denegable without perjury: yet beinge a Member of this Universitie, and havinge therein satisfactory reasons as formerly alledged by the same Universitie for to confirme my denyall, I cannot therefore, as I yet conceive, [acknowledge] any but the Kinge as Visitor.

Henry Hene: I doe not conceive that this Visitation doth at all concerne me.

(P. 68.)

Francis Duncombe: I doe not conceive the Parliament's authority in this Visitation.

Francis Farnaby: Gentlemen; If you aske me the Question as a Member of Christ Church I doe acknowledge my selfe to Answere to noe Visitation but in which the Kinge hath power: If you aske me the Question as a Member of the Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Universitie. I have noe place to loose.

Mathew Kellett: I am noe Member of the House, nor can I submitt but by the Kinges authoritie.

Jo: Washbourne: I beinge a Commoner havinge noe allowance from this or any other Colledge, but beinge at my owne dispose, thinke myselfe not any way to be concerned in this Visitation.

Richard Godfrey, Student of Christ Church: I judge the authoritie of Parliament to be sufficient to commaund my submission, and the Solemne League and Covenant which I have taken doth oblige mee thereunto: therefore I willingely submitt to this Visitation.

James Whaley: As I am a Member of this House I can acknowledge only the Kinge Visitor: As I am a Member of the Universitie I referre you to the Answere given by our Delegates.

Jo: Hilman: To the Question propounded I Answere: That I cannot without drawinge the guilt of manifold perjurys upon my soule, submitt to this Visitation.

Ed: Westfeild: My conscience tells me that I am not bound

God Kinge of England, Scotland, Pragues, and Ireland, I dare not May 10, 161A. submitt to any Visitation unlose by his appropriatemt.

Paul Egott: Although my submission to the power of Parliament in this Viritation were designable without parjury: yet beinge a Member of this Universitie, and havinge therein satisfactory reasons as formerly alledged by the same Universitie for to confirme my denyall, I cannot therefore, as I yet conceive, [acknowledge] any but the Kinge as \ isitor.

Henry Hene: I doe not conceive that this Visitation deth at all (r. es)

Francis Duncomber I doe not conselve the Parliament's authority in this Visitation.

Financia Farmaby: Gentlement, If you aske me the Question as a Member of Christ Church I doe asknowledge my selfe to Answere to noe Visitation but in which the Kinge linth power: If you aske me the Question as a Member of the Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Universitie. I have not place to loose.

Mathew Kellett: I am nos Mamber of the House, nor can admitt but by the Kinges authoritie.

Jos Washbournes I beinge a Commoner havings noe allowance from this or any other Colledge, but beinge at my owne dispose, thinks myselfe not any way to be concerned in this Visitation.

Richard Godfroy, Student of Christ Chardler I judge the authoritie of Parliament to be rufficient to commenced my submission, and the Solemne League and Coremant which I have taken doth oblige mee thereunto: therefore I willingely submitt to this Visitation.

James Whaley: As I am a Memior of this House I can acknowledge only the Kinge Visitor: As I am a Member of the Universitio I referre you to the Answers given by our Delegates.

Jos Hilman: To the Question propounded I Answerer That I cannot without drawings the guilt of seamfold perjurys upon my some, submitt to this Visitation.

Eds Westfolds My contenant rice up that I am not bound

May 10, 1648. either for the house or Universitie to obey any other Visitor then the Kinge, or those which are sent by a power imediately derived from him.

James Heath: I cannot satisfie my conscience concerninge my submission to this Visitation untill I shall know a true and genuine sence of these words.

(P. 69.) Phillipp Henry: I doe willingely submitt to any thinge that I may, with a saffe conscience, and without perjury.

Adam Littleton: Forasmuch as I understand not in what meaninge this Question proposed by you is to be taken, I cannot give a direct Answere to it till it be explained to mee.

R: Bryan: I know not in whom lyes the power of Visitinge, and therefore cannot give any Positive Answere.

Phillipp Gerard: If you that are sent downe as Visitors to the Universitie of Oxon by both Houses, shall propose any Question to mee concerninge myself alone, I shalbe ready to give an Answere.

Christopher Bennell: I doe not conceive that I can submitt to this Visitation without breach of oath.

Jo: Auberey: If I did conceive your Visitation were not disagreeable to the oathes by me formerly taken, I should submitt.

Walter Dayrell: I conceive this question is not demaunded to be Answered.

Richard Howe: Master of Arts, and Student of Christ Church: I have desired to know whether I am summoned as Fellow, Scholler, or Member of Christ-Church: knowinge that I am not Fellow, and knowinge that Scholler in the Universitie phrase speakes not Master:

* This answer is of the exact form which, by agreement between the Visitors and the London Committee, was to carry expulsion, and Philip Henry's name is accordingly found amongst those of persons ordered to be expelled; but nothing of the sort happened to him. The Earl of Pembroke, the Chancellor, was his godfather, and "by his favour he was continued in his Student's place" (Life by his son, reprinted in Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog. vi. 138). This eminent Nonconformist, whom we have already quoted in the Introduction, was the father of the still more celebrated Matthew Henry, the commentator. Richard Bryan, his intimate friend, also kept his place in spite of his negative answer; and there were, no doubt, many similar cases.

Mer 10, 1618, either for the house or Universitie to obey any other Visitor them
the Kinge, or those which are sont by a power imediately derived
from him.

James Heath: I cannot satisfic my conscience concerning my submission to this Visitation untill I shall know a true and genuine sense of siego words

F. 60.) Phillipp Henry: I doe willingely submits to any things that I

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R: Bryan: I know not in whom lyes the power of Visitinge, and

therefore cannot give any Positive Auguere.

Phillipp Gerard: If you that are sent downe as Visitors to the Universitie of Oxon by both Houses, shall propose any Question to mee concernings myeelf alone, I shallos ready to give an Answers.

Christopher Bennell: I doe not conceive that I can submitt to

Jos Auberey: If I did conceive your Visitation were not dis-

Walter Dayrell: I conceive this question is not domaunded to

Richard Hower Master of Arts, and Student of Christ Church: I have desired to know whether I am summoned as Follow, Scholler, or Member of Christ Church: knowinge that I am not Fellow, and knowinge that Schoiler in the Universitic phrase speakes not Master.

This assect is of the exact form which, by agreement between the Visibus and the London Committee, was to carry expulsion, and Philip Heary's manual assecretlingly found accordingly found accordingly found accordingly found accordingly found accordingly found accordingly found according to the expellent, was his good father, and "by his farour he was continued in his Endon's place" (Life he his country, by home we have already explicit in the lettershellen, was the father of the still more celebrated Merches in the lettershellen, was the father of the still more celebrated Merches in the communities. Richard Hymn, his interest fillence friend, also her place in agily of his acquaint manual three and there were, no doubt many similar cases.

And Member of this House hath beene alwayes used to distinguish May 10, 1648. the Students from others of that House: And therefore beinge ready to appeare when I shalbe legally and distinctly called, I shall hope that I am not concerned (consideringe that in all former summons and transactions betweene the Students, and any which have summoned us, wee have beene expressed Students) in givinge any other Answere then that I am Master of Arts and Student of Christ-Church.^a

Edw: Terry: Whereas I have noe engagement to this Foundation, I doe not conceive that this Visitation doth concerne mee.

Lewis Atterbury: I will submitt to this Visitation authorised by Ordinance of Parliament.

Humfrey Butler: Whereas I beinge a Commoner here doe receave noe benifitt from the House, but livinge at great expences, and doe expect daily to be taken from hence by my frends, I thinke this Visitation doth not concerne me.

Gilbert Pigeon: I doe not conceive the Question proposed properly to appertaine unto me, beinge not of the Foundation of this House.

Joseph Bewley: I desire to acknowledge the power of Visitation to be just, and humbly submitt.

Robert Lowe: Forasmuch as ambiguity does disguise the sence of the word Submitt; till I doe more plainley understand it, I can give noe satisfactory Answere.

Isaiah Ward: I desire humbly to submitt to this Visitation and Visitors appoynted by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

Nathaniell Foster, Poore Scholler of the House: I humbly submitt to this Visitation authorised by the Parliament.

A Wood tells us something further as to Richard Howe's answer:—"Mr. Cheynell thereupon asked him, 'Are not you a Scholar?' Howe answered, 'Yes, and so are all freshmen,' adding this, 'Would not you Dr. Wilkinson, and you Dr. Rogers, take it ill to be called Scholars?' There was no more said; only some smiled, and the rather let him so pass, because the University never took those Doctors to be any scholars, only persons of beard and reverence." (Annals.)

b (See p. 74.)

(P. 70.)

And Member of this House hath beene alwayes used to distinguish Mey 10, 1618, the Students from others of that Houses And therefore beinge ready to appeare when I shallo legally and distinctly called, I shall hope that I am not concerned (considerings that in all former summons and transactions betweene the Students, and any which have summoned as, wee have beene expressed Students) in givinge any other Answere then that I am Master of Arts and Student of Christ-Church.

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^{*} Wood tells us something further as to Richard Ronc's answers—" Mr. Chopeell thereupon saked him, "Are see you a Schoha?" How mistered, "Too, and so my all freshmen, adding this, "Would not you its Wildigmen, addy on Dr. Regers, take it it to be called Scholars? There was no never soid; conly some walled, and the rather let him so pass, because the University never thek these Roctors to be any scholars, only persons of besid and reversee." (Anarth)

May 10, 1648.

of Parliament in this Visitation, though I was unwilling at first to publish my submission, because I had no engagement to the Foundation of Christ-churche.

Edward Terry upon second thoughts submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, though I was unwilling at first to publish my submission, because I had no engagement to the Foundation of Christ-churche.

[July 17, 1648.]

Edward Bere, Student of Christ Church: June 17, 1648: I cannot without manifest breach of severall former oathes submitt to this Visitation.

[July 31st, 1650.] Just as the Visitours came downe I fell sicke of an ague about March 20, which held me in a very dangerous condicion above a Quarter of a yeare: So that when I came up againe the Visitours had ended all their Visitacion as farre as concerned the requiring of Answers: But my actions since have showed that I did sub-

(P. 71.)

mitte. July 31, 1650: EDWARD BAGSHAWE.

May 11, 1648.

The Answers of Queenes Colledge, May 11, 1648.

Robert Strange: Sirs: whereas you desire an Answere whether I intend to submitt to the Visitation, I am not of capacity to understand what it is, but will assure you in noe wise to oppose the power of Parliament.

Geo: Longe: The Authority of Parliament I shall not oppose, but unto this Visitation with a saffe conscience I cannot submitt until I am better satisfied.

Tho: Barlow: I am not yet satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Tho: Smith: What the power of the honorable Houses of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, I professe unfainedly I doe not understand: And I hope my ignorance in a businesse of this nature

^a Edward Terry's repentance was so acceptable to his superiors that in Jan. 1649-50, he was elected Student "ex communi consensu," a rare distinction, Students being appointed by the nomination of the Dean and Canons in rotation. It will be seen that the Visitors insist on his having his full rights.

b This seems to have been a sort of unofficial entry, interpolated at a much later date by favour of the "Register."

c For Thomas Barlow see Introduction.

May 10, 1648. I Edward Terry upon second thoughts submitt to the Authority
of Parliament in this Visitation, though I was rewilling at first to
publish my submission, because I had no engagement to the Foundation of Christ-churche.

Enward Trauer.

[July 17, Edward Born, Staden 1648.] cannot without manifest

Just as the Visitours came downe I fell sicke of an ague about March 20, which held me in a very dangarous condicion above a Quarter of a years: So that when I came up agains the Visitours had ended all their Visitacion as farre as concerned the requiring of America: But my actions since have showed that I did submitte.

July 31, 1650: Edward Bacshawa.

May 11, 1048.

The Answers of Queenes Colledge, May 11, 1648.

Robort Strange: Sirs: whereas you desire an Answere whether I intend to submitt to the Visitation, I am not of capacity to understand what it is, but will assure you in noe wise to oppose the power of Fastisment.

Geo: Longer The Authority of Parliament I shall not oppose, but note this Visitation with a sails consciouce I cannot submitt until I am better satisfied.

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the by favour of the "Bolings" of anoriginal value, interpolated at a cause safer

" For Thomas Ractor are full official

^{*} Edward Tarry sequences was an acquable in his superioration to Jan 1016-20, he was elected Student for a recommandation of a recommendation of a recommendation of the start and Comment in relation. It will be seen that the Visions insist on accuracy to the relation.

wilbe excused, it beinge (as I conceive) one of the highest poynts May 11, 1648. of the law: As for this Visitation I shall not either oppose or declyne it, but shalbe ready when required to render an accompt (P. 72.) of my actions, and to Answere anythinge that shalbe laid to my charge.

Thomas Tully: I shall with all readinesse and humility give the best accompt of actions I can, or any other satisfaction I lawfully may unto the Visitors of this Universitie appoynted by the honorable Houses of Parliament.

Tho: Turne: I doe willingly acknowledge your power of the Visitation soe farre as this my acknowledgement may be lawfully consistent with those oathes I have formerly taken.

Jo: Fisher: For the power of Parliament in its extent I doe conceive it a thinge of higher concernment then my capacity or judgement: For the Visitation it selfe I doe not declyne it, but shall willingly be accomptable for my actions beinge examined.

James Fayre: The Question as I humbly conceive is very abstruse, ambiguous and difficult: for my part therefore I acknowledge that I am not able at present to satisfie my selfe how farre the authority of the honourable Houses of Parliament may extend, but as concerninge this Visitation I shall submitt soe farre to the same that I shall be ready to give accompt of my actions, or to Answere to any objections, or crymes exhibited against mee, when soever you shall be pleased to call upon mee.

Mathew Hunter: The Question hath too much law in it for mee to understand it: And therefore I doubt not of soe much moderate equity from those who propose it, but that they will forbeare to urge an Answere there, where I am not wise enough to give one.

James Buchanan: I am not convinced that this is a lawfull Visitation, and cannot therefore submitt untill I be better informed.

Jo. Dobson: I am not now convinced in my conscience that you are lawfull Visitors.

Francis Gibson: I know not how farre the power of Parliament

wilbe excused, it beinge (as I conceive) one of the highest poynts May 11, 1018, of the law: As for this Visitation I shall not either oppose or declyne it, but shalbe ready when required to render an accompt (P. 12.) of my actions, and to Answere anythings that shalbe laid to my charge.

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James Buchanan: I am not convinced that this is a lawfull Visitation, and cannot therefore submits until I be better informed. Jo. Dobson: I am not now convinced in my consciouce that you

are lawfull Visitors.

May 11, 1648. extends, and therefore for the present cannot submitt to this Visi-(P. 73.) tation.

> Richard Fletcher: Truth it is I have never beene active against the Parliament, in all these sad and military tymes, yet I cannot for the present submitt to your Visitation, salva conscientia.

> William Preston: If it please you, Gentlemen, I cannot actively submitt to the Visitation salva conscientia: unlesse you will convince my slender judgement.

Thomas Collinson: In all humilitie I reverence the authoritie of the two Howses of Parliament, and to whomsoever shalbe advancers of religion, and God's glory, I submit.

Jo. Beebey: I shall very willingly submitt to this Visitation soe farre as lawfully I may.

Tho. Nanson: I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and submitt thereunto.

Henry Walker: I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and submitt thereto.

Jo. Pierson: I am not sufficiently informed what your power of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, and hope that my ignorance (in a businesse of soe high a nature) may be my excuse: For this Visitation, I shall willingly submitt unto it, when it is made evident to my understandinge that such submission is noe violation of any oathes by mee formerly taken.

Fran. Yonge: I may not safly submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, without further conviction.

John Bell: I will submitt to the Order of Parliament as farre as lawfully I may: and when I am informed in my judgment.

John Benne: As soone as I am informed in my judgment I (P. 74.) will submitt to all Ordinances of Parliament.

Andrew Whelpdall: My judgement at present beinge unconvinced of the lawfulnesse of this Visitation, I hope it wilbe candidely interpreted if I declyne a peremptory submission till cleare and satisfactory convictions, which when I shall once have, none shalbe more ready to submitt then Andrew Whelpdall.

May 11, 1618, extends, and therefore for the present cannot submitt to this Visi(F. 73.) tation.

Richard Eletchor: Truth it is I have hover beene active against the Parliament, in all these sad and military tymes, yet I cannot for the present submitt to your Visitation, sales conscients.

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Androw Whelpdalls My judgement at present beings unconvinced of the lawfulnesse of this Visitation, I hope it withe candidely interpreted if I declare a generaptory submission till cleare and satisfactory convictions, which when I shall once have, none shalbe more randy to reduct then Androw Wheledall Jacob Spencer: Sirs, to acknowledge the authoritie of Parliament May 11, 1648. in this Visitation, were to acknowledge you lawfull Visitors, and to acknowledge you lawfull Visitors were to say more then I know: and also to acknowledge many Visitors, whereas I can but acknowledge one.

Samuell Heskines: I Samuell Heskines of Queenes Colledge doe acknowledge, and submitt unto the Ordinance of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho. Thorneton: Accordinge to that light which God hath given mee, I can see noe reason why I may not lawfully submitt to the authority of Parliament and this Visitation, And therefore my Prayers shalbe to prosper in your hands this worke:

Avery Thompson: In all humility I reverence the authority of the 2 Houses of Parliament, or whomever shalbe the advancers of the glory of God.

Christo: Harrison: What authority you have from the Parliament, or what authority they can give you for the Visitation of this Universitie, exceeds my capacity: soe that I cannot submitt thereto till I be further informed therein:

Chr. Wakefield: I cannot in conscience submitt unto this power. Hen. Lowcay: I cannot submitt to this Visitation, untill my (P. 75.) judgement be better informed.

William Archard: Sirs, what authoritie the Parliament hath given you, or what authority they themselves have for the Visitinge of the Universitie, I am ignorant of: And for the present Visitation I cannot submitt, till my judgement is better informed.

C. Higgs: I cannot submitt to the authoritie of this Visitation, because it is not throughly entred into my mynde whether it is a lawfull power.

Rich. Lowe: I doe not rightly understand the businesse betweene

^a This cordial acceptance prepares us for the subsequent recommendation of Mr. Thornton by the Visitors for a Corpus Scholarship.

Jacob Spencer: Sire, to acknowledge the authoritic of Parliament May 11, 1818, in this Visitation, were to acknowledge you lawfull Visitors, were to say more then Lknow; and also to acknowledge many Visitors, whereas I can but acknowledge one.

Samuell Heskines: I Samuell Heskines of Queenes Colledge doe acknowledge, and submitt state the Ordinance of Parliament in this

The Thornston: Accordings to that light which God hath given mee, I can see not resen why I may not lawfully submitt to the authority of Parliament and this Visitation, And therefore my Prayers shallo to prosper in your lands this works:

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William Archard: Size, what authoritie the Parliament halls given you, or what authority they themselves have for the Visitingo of the Universitie, I am ignorant of: And for the present Visitation I cannot submitt, till my judgement is better informed.

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Bieli. Lowe: I doe not rightly understand the businesse betweene

This coulds acceptance prepares as few the indesquert recommendation of Mr.
 Thornton by the Visitors for a Coopus Schoolechin.

May 11, 1648. the Universitie and your selves, therefore I humbly desire [you] not to presse mee further, for I cannot give a positive Answere.

Nathaniell Noyse: I willingly submitt, and with great joy acknowledge the power and authority of this Visitation, the vindication of which hath to noe small malignity and opposition of those of the Colledge, whereof I am a member, rendred mee lyable.

Hugh Meredith: Soe farre as I understand, there is a difference betweene you and the Universitie, which I am not capable of; and I doe not intend to engage my selfe in such businesse untill I am better informed.

Christopher Musgreave: Till I am further satisfied I cannot with saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Baker: Sirs, I am not of ability to judge whether or noe this be a lawfull visitation; therefore I thinke it not convenient for mee to submitt with a saffe conscience to this Visitation untill I am further informed.

Tho: Coleman: I doe humbly acknowledge the authoritie of the right honorable Houses of Parliament, and of you right Worshipfull as proceedinge from them in poynt of Visitation, and doe submitt unto it unfaynedly, and will further it as God shall enable me.

Geo: Smith: Sirs, I cannot without further satisfaction submitt to the power of the Parliament in this present Visitation.

Henry Huntly: As for the authority of Parliament I doe not understand, but I shall be willinge to give the best satisfaction, as lawfully I may to this Visitation.

Geo: Farmer: I am ignorant both of the authority of Parliament. and the difference betweene the Universitie and your selves; Therefore, as soone as I am otherwise informed in my understanding, as farre as lawfully I may, I will submitt, but before I cannot.

Nicholas Pitt: To the pretended Visitors of this Universitie my Answere is negative, that I will not, neither can without abusinge the Kinge, and therein my owne conscience, submitt to you as Visitors, whom his Majestie doth professe his enemies: Thus stands the conscience of Nicholas Pitt.

(P. 76)

May 11, 1648. the Universitie and your selves, therefore I humbly desire [you]

not to present men flirther, for I cannot give a positive Answere.

Nathaniell Novee: I willingly submitt, and with great joy schoowledge the gown and authority of this Visitation, the vindication of which itsels to non-small malignity and opposition of those of the Colledge, whence I am a member, rendred men trable.

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Christopher Musereaver Till I am further satisfied I cannot with

Jot Baker: Sire, I am not of ability to judge-whether or nos this be a lawfull visitation; dierefore I thinks it not convenient for mee to submitt with a salle conscience to this Visitation untill I am further informed.

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John Fisher, his Answere, July 4:

May 11, 1648 [July 4.]

This is the Answere of mee, Jo: Fisher (Master of Arts and Chaplaine of Queenes Colledge), and which I shall acknowledge is myne: That I cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation, and therefore I will not submitt.

Ita est:

Jo: FISHER.

Interrogatories to be propounded to Mr. Chibnall, Burser of Magdalen Colledge.

May 12, 1648. (P. 78.)

- 1. Whether hee submitt to this Visitation?
- 2. Whether hee submitt to the present Government of the Universitie?
- 3. Whether hee submitt to Dr. Wilkinson as President of Mag-dalen Colledge?
- 4. Whether hee will deliver those things to Dr. Wilkinson which were required by the warrant of the 17 of Aprill?

To the First hee Answers that he cannot submitt to the present Visitors because they are Clergie men, which is contrary to a Statute of this present Parliament.

To the 2d hee desires tyme to Answere.

To the 3^d hee Answers: That hee cannot submitt to Dr. Wilkinson as President of Magd: Colledge because hee was not elected, admitted, nor sworne according to the Statutes of the said Colledge.

To the 4th hee saith hee cannot deliver those things mentioned in the Order, because hee is prohibited by the Statutes of the Colledge.

An Order for restraynt of Mr. Chibnall, Batchlor in Divinity. May 12th, 1648.

Whereas Anthony Chibnall, Batchlor in Divinity, beinge suspended from his Fellowship and Bursershipp in Magdalen Colledge by an Order of the Chancellor and Visitors of this Universitie, bearinge date April 13, doth refuse to deliver up the Keyes and Bookes, beinge required by us the Visitors of this Universitie

John Fisher, his Answere, July 4: May 11, 160

This is the Answere of mee, Jo: Fisher (Master of Arts and (Joly 4) Chaplaine of Queenes Colledge), and which I shall acknowledge is myne: That I cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation, and therefore I will not submitt.

Its est:

JOS DIBHER.

Interrogatories to be propounded to Mr. Chibnell, Burser

(P. 72.)

of Magdelen Colledge.

1. Whether hee submitt to this Visitation?

2. Whether he sabmitt to the present Government of the Uni-

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4. Whether hee will deliver those things to Dr. Wilkinson which

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To the 2d hee desires tyroe to Answere.

To the 3thes Auswers: That her example submitt to Dr. Wilkinson as President of Slagd: Colledge because her was not elected, admitted, nor swome according to the Statutes of the said Colledge.

To the 4th hee suith hee cannot deliver those things mentioned in the Order, because hee is prohibited by the Statutes of the Colledge.

An Order for restrayed of Mr. Chibasill, Batchler in Divinity. 31st 120, 1418.

Whereas Anthony Chibrall, Barchlor in Divinity, beinge surpended from his Fellowship and Barcarskipp in Magdalon Colledge by an Order of the Chancellor and Visitors of this Universitie, bearinge date April 13, doth rollors to deliver up the Koyes and Bookes, beinge required by on the Visitors of this University May 12, 1648. accordinge to our Commission that such as are appoynted to receave the rents due to Magdalen Colledge may effectually receave them, accordinge to the Order of both Houses dated Ap. 21, 1648; and doth further refuse to submitt to the present Government, and Visitation of this Universitie: These are therefore to authorise you to take into your custody the said Mr. Chibnall, and to detayne him in your hands untill hee give satisfaction to the Visitors, or the Visitors give further Order.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garison of Oxon.^a

May 12. An Order for Mr. Unite, of Trinity Colledge.

Whereas there is found in Trinity Colledge a Box of Plate (as is supposed) belonginge to the Colledge: These are from us (the Visitors of this Universitie) to authorise Mr. Unite, Fellow of Trinity Colledge, to take into his custody the said Box of Plate, and safely to keepe it in his hands till further Order given by the Visitors.^b

(P. 80.) May 12, 1648. The Answeres of the Fellowes, Schollers, &c., of Merton Colledge.

Bartholomew Grave: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

William Coxe: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

^a Chibnall "remained a prisoner till Oct. 10th following, and then, upon a bond of £200, he was released conditionally he make his appearance when he should be summoned by the Visitors." (Annals.)

b It is curious that Wood (Annals) does not refer to this Order, in connection with the story he tells against Dr. Harris and his seizure of two bags of money found about the same time next year on pulling down some "old boards and shelves" at Trinity. Is it possible that the two accounts relate to the same treasure-trove? There is no greater discrepancy between a "box" and "two bags covered with dust," than usually attends the "improvement" of a scandalous story.

see accordings to our Commission that such as are appoynted to receave the rents due to Magdalen Colledge may effectually recease them, accordings to the Order of both Houses dated Ap. 21, 1648; and doth further refuse to submitt to the present Government, and Vieltation of this Universities There are therefore to authorise you to take into your council the said Mr. Chibnall, and to detayne him in your bands until hee give estimaction to the Vieltors, or the Visitors give farther Order.

To the Provon Marshall of the

May 12.

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May 12, 1618.

The Answeres of the Fellower, Schollers, des, of Merton Collectes

Bartholomew Grave: I submits to the authoritie of Pasliament in

William Coxe: I submitt to the authoritie of Farliament in this Visitation.

"Chibned" commind a prisonar CO Oct. 10th following, and then, spen a bead of \$200, be was released conditionally be make but appearance when he abunta be equationed by the Vallecce." (Annuals.)

The factions that Weed a American his Thorne and which the story of the Order, an entered with the story he tells a paint life Thorne and his mirror of two buys of money found about the same time next year or publisher down some "all boards and statives" at Twistey. In it possible that the five accounts relate to the same treatmenter of the five boards of the time of the treatment of the treatm

Bassill Brent: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this May 12, 1648. Visitation.

William Rider: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

George Lortt: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Chaplaines: Henry Tonge: I have already (I suppose) submitted in beinge obedient to the Commaund of our Warden.

Hen: Tonge: I doe acknowledge the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

William Hill: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Andrew Woodley: I doe not understand the businesse, and therefore am not able to give a direct Answere.

Jo: French: I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, as I conceive I am concluded to doe by the Articles of Oxford.^a

Ralph Button: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.^b

William Owen: I doe humbly conceive that I am not bound to submitt to the Visitation of the Visitors here present, beinge all men in holy Orders.

Francis Brode: I cannot submitt.

Ed: Copley: I doe submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

^a This is the ex-Register; but he gradually relapses, for in Nov. 1649, he is one of the four Fellows of Merton, who, "according to the manner, with a Tertiavit, drank the King's health, standing bare" (see below, and the Annals). And on Jan. 22, 1650, he is discovered to be guilty of drinking, swearing, and a "malignant spirit against the honest partie," so that he is at last expelled. He had evidently not been conciliated by the loss of his place.

b Ralph Button having already taken such a prominent part in the Visitation, it must only have been by way of example to the others that he went through the form of submission.

Bassill Brent: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this May 12, 1616 Visitation.

William Rider: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Goorge Lorder I submitt to the authoritie of

Chaplaines

Henry Tonger I have already (Lauppose) submitted in beinge obedient to the Commanud of our Warden.

Hen: Tonge: I dos acknowledge the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

William Hill: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Andrew Woodley: I doe not understand the businesse, and thereore am not able to give a direct Auswers.

Jo: French: I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, as I conceive I am concluded to doe by the Articles of Oxford.*

Ralph Button: I dos submitt to the authority of Parliament in his Visitation.

William Owen: I doe humbly conceive that I am not bound to submitt to the Visitation of the Visitors here present, beinge all men in hely Orders.

Francis Brode: I cannot submitte.

Ed: Copley: I doe submits to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

 Raiph Halton having already taken much a promounce part in the Vislantion, is must only have been by may of visuagile to the others that he went through the decidence of substitution.

This is the ex-Register; but he gradually relaped, for in Nore 1619, he is one of the four Pollows of Merton, who; "according to the manner, with a Tertiast, drank the King's health, standing have" (see betas, not the Anade). And on Jan, 22, 1650, he is discovered to be grifty at drividing swanting, and a "realignant spirit against the house partie," to that is, is us had sequilable. He had orderedly not been conciliated by the less of his place.

May 12, 1648. William Martin: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

(P.81.) Richard Lydall: I suppose I have sufficiently submitted to the Visitation in acknowledginge Sir Nath: Brent as Warden of Merton Colledge, and in conforminge to the Directory accordinge to the commaund of the Parliament: And in what also shall concerne my particular, I shall further submitt.

Jo. Leke: I cannot submitt to this Visitation (as I conceive) without manifest perjury.

Rob. Bostocke: I cannot give a possitive Answere to this Question.

Silvester Sweetsir: As it is from the Kinge and Parliament I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Bryan Ambler: I cannot give a positive Answere to such a Question.

(v. P. 86.) Richard Phillips: Because of my none insight into the nature of a Visitation, I am not able to give any positive Answere.^a

Jo. Blancks: I can give noe Answere to it.

Richard Hodgekin: I Answere that I doe not throwly understand the Question, and therefore can give noe positive Answere.

William Kemble: I doe submitt my selfe to this Visitation as farre as my conscience will give me leave.

Samuell Jones: As farre forth as you have power from the Kinge, I doe submitt.

Jo. Wright: That I am altograther ignorant in matters of such high concernement: and am not able to Answere.

Jo. Smart: I doe submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament for this Visitation.

Tho. James: I submitt soe farre as I have power from the Kinge.

Richard Phillips recanted on the same day (p. 86), but was deprived of his Postmastership notwithstanding.

May 12, 1548. William Martin: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

(P. 51.) Richard Lydall: I suppose I have sufficiently submitted to the Visitation in acknowledgings Sir Nath: Brent as Warden of Morton Colledge, and in conformings to the Directory accordings to the communication the Farliament: And in what also shall concerns my particular, I shall further submitt.

Jo. Leke: I cannot submitt to this Visitation (as I conceive)

Rob. Bustocker I cannot give a possitive Answere to this Duestion.

Silvester Sweetsig: As it is from the Kinge and Parliament I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Brynn Ambier: I cannot give a positive Answere to meh a

(v.F. 86.) Richard Phillips: Hosman of my none insight into the nature of a Visitation, I am not able to give any positive Answere.

do. Blancker I can give not Answers to it.

Richard Hodgekin: I Answere that I doe not throwly understand the Question, and therefore can give nos positive Answere.

William Remble: I due submitt my selfe to this Visitation as

Samuell Jones: As farre forth as you have power from the

Jo. Wright: That I am altegrather ignorant in matters of such high concernement: and am not able to Answers.

Jo. Smart: 1 the submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament for this Visitation.

This James: I submitt see there as I have power from the Kinge.

^{*} Hishard Phillips researed on the same day (p. 26), but was descived of his Portmantening notwitishandles.

Nicholas Howson: I am not as yet informed how it can stand May 12, 1648. with my former oathes, soe often repeated to the Kinge, the Universitie, and my particular Colledge how I can submit to this Visitation.

Robert Sayer: I have as I conceive submitted sufficiently to the power of Parliament in this Visitation in obedience to Sir Nathaniell Brent, and conforminge to the Directory. And as I have, soe I shall in all things lawfull that shall concerne my perticular.

Daniel Whistler: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Jo. MARTIN.

Mert: Coll: [Aug. 6, 1649.]

Forasmuch as Mr. Thomas Jones, Fellow of Merton Colledge, hath lately returned from travell, hath given in this his submission this 6th of Aug. 1649: which is accordingly approved of:—

I Thomas Jones Master of Arts and fellow of Merton Colledge doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this present Visitation.

An Order for Dr. Pellam, and Mr. Williamson to receave the Rents of Magdalen Colledge.

Whereas Dr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior: havinge submitted to this Visitation, and given satisfaction to the Visitors, are freed from the sentence of suspention given by the Lord Chancellor and Visitors against the Fellowes, and others of Magdalen Colledge: Dr. Wilkinson, President of Magdalen Colledge, with the consent of the Visitors, doth hereby appoynt Dr. Pellham and Mr. Williamson to receave all moneyes from Tenants, and others due to Magdallen Colledge by vertue of an Order of both Houses of Parliament, of Aprill 21: 1648. Hereupon Mr. Chibnall, beinge suspended Aprill 13: is required to deliver such Registers and

Nicholas Howson: I am not us yet informed how it can stand blay 12,1918, with my former cathos, see often repeated to the Kinge, the Uni- (7.82) versitie, and my particular Colledge how I can submitt to this Visitation.

Robert Sayer: I have as I conceive submitted sufficiently to the power of Parliament in this Visitation in obsdience to Sir Nathuniell Brent, and conformings to the Directory. And as I have, see I shall in all things lawfull that shall concerns my perticular.

Daniel Whittlers L doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in

this Visitation.

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Jo. Marray, [Aug. 6, 1615]

Foresmuch as Mr. Thomas Jones, Fellow of Merton Colledge, hath lately returned from travell, hath given in this his submission this 6th of Aug. 1549; which is accordingly approved of:—

I Thomas Jones Moster of Arra and fellow of Merica Colladge doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this present Visitation.

An Order for Dr. Pellang and Mr. Williamson to receive the Rente of Magdalan Collodge.

Whereas Dr. Peliam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Juniare havinge robmitted to this Visitation, and given estishetion to the Visitars, are freed from the souteness of suspention given by the Lord Chancellor and Visitars against the Fellower, and others of Magdalen Colledge, Dr. Williamson, President of Magdalen Colledge, with the consent of the Visitars, doth bereby appayed Dr. Pellium and Mr. Williamson to ruceave all manayes from Tennate, and others due to Magdalien Colledge by vertage of an Order of both Houses of Parliament, of Aprill 21: 1048. Heavigen Mr. Chibardh boluge suspended Aprill 13: is required to deliver such Registers and suspended Aprill 13: is required to deliver such Registers and

May 12, 1648. Bookes as may enable the said Dr. Pellam and Mr. Williamson to receave the said moneyes unto them.

By Order of the Visitors

Ra: Austen: dep: reg: Com: a

(P. 83) To this Mr. Chibnall Answeres: That beinge bound by the Statute of the Colledge, which hee is in conscience to conforme unto, hee cannot deliver the said Bookes, Registers, and other things unto the said Dr. Pellham, or Mr. Williamson.

May 12th. An Order that Mr. Wilkinson shall make a report of severall transactions concerninge the Visitation.

Ordered that Mr. Wilkinson, one of our Fellow Commissioners, be hereby desired to make a Report of our severall transactions, from the 21: of Aprill, untill this 12: of May: unto the honorable Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford,

May 12: 1648. and to declare to them the whole state of our affaires, and represent our humble desires for the reformation and preservation of Oxford.

Ordered that Mr. Wilkinson desire the Committee to resolve him in all doubtfull cases, whether the persons (whose severall conditionall and uncertaine Answeres are by us referred to severall and particular heads) are guilty of nonsubmission to the power of Parliament, and make his report accordingly.

(P. 84.) The Answeres of Lincolne Colledge: May 11th, 1648.

Jo. Webberley: As fellow of Lincolne Colledge, inconsulto Rectore, et majore parte sociorum, I cannot Answere this Question.

Jo. Kelham: I (not condemninge any of a different perswation)

^a This is Ralph Austen's first signature as Deputy Register to Newhouse, who was absent in London, "attending upon his master." Austen was of Magdalen College, and had been Proctor in 1630 (Annals).

b For the answer of the Committee see p. 88.

May 12, 1848. Boolees as may couble the said Dr. Pellum and Mr. Williameon to receave the said moneyes anso them.

By Order of the Vinters

Rat Austen: depr rege Come

Statute of the Colledge, which hee is in conscience to conforme unto, her cannot deliver the said Booless, Registers, and other things unto the said Dr. Palham, or Mr. Williamson.

May 12th.

An Order that Mr. Wilkinson shall make a report of severall transactions concernings the Visitation.

Ordered that Mr. Wilkinson, one of our fellow Commissioners, be bereby desired to make a Report of our several transactions, from the 21; of April, until this 12; of May; unto the honorable Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Hefermation of Oxford, May 12: 16:2, and to declare to them the whole state of our affeires, and represent our humble desires for the reformation and preservation of Oxford.

Ordered that Mr. Wilkinson desire the Committee to resolve him in all doubtfull cases, whether the persons (whose severall conditionall and ensertaine Answers are by as referred to severall and ditionall and ensertaine Answers are by as referred to severall and particular heads) one guilty of nonsubmission to the power of Parliament, and make his report accordingly.

(18.41)

The Answeres of Lincolne Colledge: May 11th, 1618

do. Webberley: As Aliow of Lincolne Colledge, inconsulta Rectors, et majors parte recionum, I cannot Answere this Question. do. Kelham: I (not condenvinge uny of a different perswation)

[&]quot;This is Holp? Anstra's first agreemes as Deputy Begister to Newbones, who was absent in Loudon, "attending upon his mistra." Armen was of Magdalon College, and had been Product it 1040 (Apacia).

To the source of the Countines was a Sc.

Doe solemnely protest that I am not convinced in my judgement May 12, 1648. how I can safely submitt to this Visitation.

Tha. Owen: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in (1) this Visitation.a

Robert Steede: I doe submitt to this Visitation as agreeable to the lawes of the Kingedome.

Drinkewater: I doe solemnely submitt to this present Visitation. (2)

Jo. Quicke: I doe submitt.

Lewis Roberts: I shall submitt to it.

Samuell Dix: I Samuell Dix of Lincolne Colledge doe willingly submitt to and imbrase the Visitation performed by the Visitors authorised by the present Parliament.

Sam. Edwards: I am firmely persuaded in conscience, that you the Commissioners in Parliament are lawfull Visitors of this Universitie: To whose just authority I submitt: and am willinge to vield all lawfull obedience.

Jo. Throughton: I thinke in my conscience I may submitt to this Visitation concerninge my selfe livinge in the Universitie, as well as elswhere:

Josiah Ballard: I acknowledge, and submitt to this present Visitation, in testimony whereof I subscribe my name

Jo. BALLARD.

(P. 85.) -Roger Hurrett: I should willingely submitt, had I power of myselfe.

Tho: Whitecombe: I doe acknowledge that the Parliament hath power to visite this Universitie.

William Lewyn: I am not satisfied concerninge this Visitation, and in that respect I cannot submitt.

Tho: Hanstead: I cannot submitt as I am a Member of Lincolne Colledge.

Robert Jenckins: I willingely submitt to any Ordinance of Parliament, and of those authorised by them.

* Thankful Owen, one of the Delegates to the Visitors (p. 3); President of St. John's, 1650.

(3)

Doe solemnely protest that I am not convinced in my judgement may 12, 1646, how I can safely submitt to this Visitation.

The, Owen: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.*

Robert Steedes I doe submits to this Visitation as agreeable to the lawes of the Kingedome.

Drinkowater: I dee selemosly arbinius to this procent Visitation.

Jo. Quicker I documents.

Lewis Roberts: I shall submitt to it.

Samuelt Dix: I Samuelt Dix of Lincolne Colledge doe willingly submitt to and imbrase the Visitation performed by the Visitara authorized by the present Parliament.

Sam. Edwards: I om firmely persuaded in conscience, that you the Commissioners in Parliament are lawfull Visitors of this Universitie: To whose just authority I submitt: and am willings to yield all lawfull obedience.

Jo. Throughton: I thinke in my conscience I may submit to this Visitation concernings my selfe livings in the Universitie, as well as elswhere:

Josiah Ballard: I seknowledge, and submitt to this, present Visitation, in testimony whereof I subscribe my name

JO. BADLARD.

Roger Hurrett: I should willingely submitt, had I power of (F.85)
myselfe.

The: Whitecomber I doe reknowledge that the Parliament hath power to visite this Universities

William Lewyn: I am not satisfied concernings this Visitation, and in that respect I cannot submit.

The: Hanstend: I caunes submitt as I am a Member of Lincolne Colledge.

Robert Jenekins: I willingely submitt to any Ordinance of Parliament, and of those authorised by them.

^{*} Thankful Owen, one of the Polageter in the Visitan (p. 2); Provident of 41, John's, 1920.

May 12, 1648. Thomas Cracroft, Artium Magist: I doe conceive the Parliaments authority to be lawfull, and consequently doe acknowledge yours, and submitt to you as lawfull Visitors of this Universitie.

Jo: Gilbert: I doe submitt to this Visitation, to extend soe farre as to purge my private manners, beinge a private Member of the Universitie.

William Gough: I doe submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament for this Visitation.

Huges: I not fully understandinge what this word Visitation meaneth, can in noe wise thereunto Submitt.

Robert Betton: I will submitt to your Visitation soe farre as my conscience gives me leave.

Charles Allman: Submission is yeilded unto this present (and as I suppose) lawfull Visitation, by me Ch: Allman.

William Austen: I doe willingely submitt my selfe to this present Visitation, as it is agreeable to the lawes of this Kingedome.

(P. 86.) Henry Brady: I doe submitt to your authority in this Visitation.
William Ettwall: I doe willingely submitt to this Visitation,
graunted by the Lords and Commons of Parliament.

Lincoln Coll. I Nicholas Hartwell, Member of Lincolne Colledge, doe most willingely submitt unto the honorable Visitors: and to this their present Visitation, as beinge authorised and instituted by Ordinance of Parliament for the Visitinge of the Universitie, hopinge for the prosperity and happie successe thereof.

Merton Coll. Alexander Fisher: Fellow of Merton Colledge, I conceive the Parliament of England hath power to visite the Universitie of Oxford, and therefore I submitt to their Visitation.

I William Thomas, doe willingly and freely submitt unto this present Visitation, and authoritie of Parliament therein.

Merton Coll. I Ri: Phillipps doe submitt unto the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

The Answeres of the Members of Waddam Colledge.

Lyonell Pine: Art: Mag: medic. Licenc: I hope noe man, since

day 18, 1618. Thomas Gracooft, Artium Magist: I doe conceive the Parliaments authority to be lawfull, and consequently doe noknowledge yours, and submitt to you as inwiell Visitors of this Universitie.

do: Gilbert: I dos submitt to this Visitation, to extend see farre as to purgo my private manners, beinge a private Member of the Universitie.

William Gough: I doe submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament or this Vicintion.

Huges: I not fully understandings what this word Visitation meaneth, can in not wise thereunto Submitt.

Robert Bettour. I will submitt to your Visitation see faire as my

Charles Allman: Submission is yeilded unto this present (and as I suppose) lawfull Visionion, by me Chr. Allman.

William Austen: I doe willingely submitt my selfe to this pre-

Henry Bradye I doe submitt to your authority in this Visitation.
William Ettwall: I doe willingely submitt to this Visitation,
graunted by the Lords and Commons of Parliament.

I Nicholas Herbrell, Member of Lincolne Colledge, doe most willingely submittante the honorable Visitors: and to this their present Visitation, as beinge authorised and instituted by Ordinance of Parliament for the Visitinge of the Universitie, hopings for the prosperity and happie successe thereof.

Mercon Coll. Alexander Fisher: Fellow of Mercon Colledge, I conceive the Parliament of England hath power to visite the Universitie of Oxford and therefore I submitt to their Visitation.

I William Thomes, and willingly and freely submitt unto this present Visitation, and authoritie of Parliament therein.

Merica Coll. I Ri: Pinilippe dee submits note the authoritie of Parliament

The Answeres of the Members of Waddam Collectica.

Lyonell Page Art: May raphe, Licence I hope non man, since

hee cannot finde in my life past whence to censure me, greedy to May 12, 1648. finde faults that hee will rake my owne brest to confesse that which noe man accuse me of, neither doe I myselfe yet know, viz: what I possibly shall doe hereafter this when I shall be commaunded that which I yet never heard of.

Thomas Coward: If after more consideration I shall soe understand the meaninge of these words,—The authoritie of Parliament, as thereby to cleare my unsatisfied conscience of some scruple: I shall then willingely subscribe to this Visitation.

Tho: Leir: I acknowledge myselfe bound both by the lawes of God and man to be obedient to all just and lawfull authoritie.

I acknowledge the Parliament power in this their present Re-Wadham Coll. formation of Oxon: and submitt to it. JONATHAN VAUGHAN.

Gilbert Stookes: I doe submitt to the authoritie of the high Court (P. 87.) of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Potter: I not able to judge of the authoritie of Parliament, doe yet refuse to submitt to this Visitation.

Hamlet Puleston: I have little knowledge in such affaires, yet (as I have heard) may submitt to noe Visitor, but the Bishopp of Bath and Wells: without the danger of incurringe perjury.

Richard Crosheld: I neither may nor can submitt to this Visitation in respect of my conscience and oath of allegeance.

Edward Davenant: Since that your power is graunted you only by vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament I cannot therefore with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

George Davenant: If the authoritie of Parliament be grounded with the consent of the Kinge I will humbly submitt, if it be not, in conscience I cannot.

George Chester: I will not submitt unto this Visitation unlesse it be derived from the power of the Kinge.

Tho: Strade: If the authoritie of the Kinge be conjoyned with this authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I will willingely submitt unto it; if otherwise, I will in noe wise submitt.

Joseph Sayer: I shall most willingely submitt to this Visitation,

hee cannot finde in my life past whence to centure me, greedy to May In 1818. finde faults that hoe will rake my owns brest to confess that which noe man accuse me of, seither dee I myselfe yes know, viz; what I possibly shall doe hereafter this when I shall be commaunded that which I yet never heart of.

Thomas Coward: If after more consideration I shall see understand the meanings of these words.—The authoritie of Earlianum, as thereby to cleare my unsatisfied conscience of some scruple: I shall then williagely subscribe to this Visitation.

The: Leint I admostledge myselfe bound both by the lawes of God and man to be obediess; so all loss and lawfull authoritie.

I solmowledge the Parliament power in this their present Re- Wallam Coll.

Gilbert Stockes: I doe salmitt to the authoritie of the high Court (P. 87.) of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Potter: I not able to judge of the authoritie of Parliament, doe yet refuse to submitt to this Visitation.

Hamlet Pulcatons I have little knowledge in such affaires, yet (as I have heard) may submitt to noe Visitor, but the Bishopp of Bath and Wells; without the danger of incurrings perjury.

Richard Gresheld: I neither may not can submitt to this Visits

Edward Davenant: Since that your power is graunted you only by vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament I cannot therefore with a selfe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

George Davenant: If the authoritie of Parliament be grounded with the consent of the Kinge I will hambly submitt, if it he not, in conscience I cannot.

George Chester: I will not submitt unto this Visitation unlesse it be derived from the newer of the Kings.

The Studer If the authoritie of the Kings be conjoyed with this authoritie of Parliment in this Visitation, I will willingely submitt onto it; if otherwise, I will be not wise submitt.

Joseph Sayor: I shall most willingely submitt to this Vilitaries,

May 12, 1648. ordayned by Order of Parliament if it be joyned with that of the Kinge, otherwise I cannot with a saffe conscience.

(P. 88.) At a meeting of the Visitors the 12th of May, 1648.

Whereas Mr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, Fellowes of Magdalen Colledge, have submitted to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation:

It is ordered that the said Doctor Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, be released from that Submission in which they were involved by the Order of the Chancellor and Visitors, bearinge date the 13 of Aprill 1648, And therefore the said Dr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, may be admitted unto any Office in the Colledge aforesaid, whereof they are not uncapable by the Statutes of the said Colledge.

May 12, 1648.

Ordered that Mr. Chibnold be detayned in Custody till hee give satisfaction to the Visitors: 1: Hee hath not submitted: 2: Not delivered the Keyes: 3: The Order of Aprill 21 cannot be observed.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford. May 15th, 1648.^a

(P. 120.) Resolves. Iay 15, 1648

mission.

May 15, 1648. Res Non-Sub-

Resolved:

- 1: That profession of ignorance is not a Submission to the Power of Parliament.
- 2: That referringe to the Answere of the severall Houses is not a Submission.
- * The Orders from the London Committee which here begin to appear from time to time will be placed according to their date among the Orders by Visitors. They could not of course have arrived on the day of their issue, but their connection with events will be far more easily understood when so placed than when entered with every possible irregularity as they are in the original, often weeks after they have been already dealt with by the Visitors.

May 12, 1618, ordayned by Order of Parliament if it he joyned with that of the Minge, otherwise I cannot with a suffe conscience.

(E8 .T)

At a meeting of the Visitors the 12th of May, 1648.

Whereas Mr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, Fellowes of Magdalen Colledge, have submitted to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation:

It is ordered that the said Doctor Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, he released from that Submission in which they were involved by the Order of the Chancellor and Visitors, bearings date the 13 of Aprill 1648, And therefore the said Dr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, may be admitted unto any Office in the Colledge alorestid, whereof they are not unespable by the Statutes of the said Colledge.

May 12, 1648.

Ordered that Mr. Chibnold be detayned in Custody till hee give satisfaction to the Visitors: 1: Hee hath not submitted: 2: Not delivered the Keyes: 3: The Order of Aprill 21 cannot be observed.

(E. 120.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformat the Universitie of Oxford. May 15th, 1618.

May 15, 1848.

1: That profession of ignorance is not a Submission to the Power

2: That referringe to the Asswere of the severall Houses is not a Submission.

The Orders from the London Committee which have bugin to appear from time to fine will be placed according to their date among the Orders by Visitors. They could not of commit between when any of time hand, but made connection with corests will be for name until nederated when we placed than a ben referred with every possible integraling as they are in the original often weeks after they have been about about deals with by the Visitors.

3: That they that say they cannot, they dare not, or doe not sub- May 15, 1648.

mitt, without givinge a Reason, is not a Submission.

4: That submittinge to the authoritie of the kinge, and two Houses of Parliament, and soe farre as they have power from the kinge, and acknowledginge noe power but the kinge, and none without the kinge, is not a Submission.

5: That Submittinge under a Generall Condition, or soe farre as lawfully they may, or their consciences permitt, or when they shalbe

satisfied, or their oathes permitt, is not a Submission.

6. That they that refuse to Submitt to the Visitation, because the Visitors are Divines, is not a Submission.

7. That they that deferre Submission upon generall reasons doe not Submitt.

That Mr. How, of Christ Church, Mr. Owen, of Merton Colledge, Jo: Blanke, of Merton Colledge, Robert Kinge, of Brasen Nose, Lyonell Pine, of Wadham Colledge, Tho: Lees, George Bird, did not Submitt.

May 15th, 1648.

(P. 122.)

The names of such Persons as have not submitted to the Authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation, and are expelled the University by the Committee of Lords and Non-Sub-Commons for regulating the University of Oxford:

May 15th, 1648.

mission. Expulsion.

Linc: Coll: Wm: Lewin. Qu: Coll: Andrew Whelpdale. Henry Lowcay. Trin: Coll: Jo: Lydall. Bernard Banger. Ch: Musgrave. Geo: Smith. Jo: Pownall. Phineas Jackson. Mag: Coll: William Hobbs. Joseph Jackson. Oriel: Coll: Jo: Rouse. Edmund Yonge. John Duncombe. Mag: Coll: Ed: Rogers. William Biner. Wm. Hodges. Lanclett Lawe. Wm. Thomas. Wm: Coxe. Qu: Coll: Tho: Barlow. Hen: Clerke. Fran Yonge. Tho: Peirce.

N

CAMD. SOC.

S: That they that say they counce, they dare not, or doe not sab- 314 15, 3618. mitt, without givinge a Reason, is not a Sobmission.

4: That submittings to the authoritis of the kinge, and two Houses of Parliament, and ane faire as they have power from the kinge, and acknowledgings noe power but the kinge, and none without the kinge, is not a Submission.

5: That Submittings under a Generall Condition, or see farm as lawfully they may, or their consciences permitt, or when they shalbe satisfied, or their nathes permitt, is not a Submission.

6. That they that refuse to Submitt to the Visitation, because the Visitors are Divines, is not a Submission.

7. That they that deferre Submission upon generall reasons don not Submitt.

That Mr. How, of Christ Church, Mr. Owen, of Morton Colledge, Jor. Blanke, of Morton Colledge, Robert Kinge, of Brawn Nose, Lyonell Pine, of Wadham Colledge, The: Lees, George Bird, did not Submitt.

May 15th, 1648.

(B. 135)

The names of such Persons as have not submitted to the May Ind.
Authoritie of Farliament in the Visitation, and are expelled the University by the Committee of Lords and May Ind.
Commons for regulating the University of Oxford:

Commons for regulating the University of Oxford:

Line: Coll: Wm: Lewin.

Trin: Coll: Jo: Lydall.

Bernard Banger.

Jo: Formult.

Line: Coll: William Hobbs.

Disconnell.

Line: Jackson.

Joseph Jackson.

Oriel: Coll: William Hobbs.

Edmund Tonge.

Wag: Coll: Ed: Roger.

William Biner.

Wag: Coll: Ed: Roger.

Wm. Thomas.

Wm. Coxe.

Wm. Coxe.

That Tonge.

There Clerke.

There Tenge.

90 THE VISITORS' REGISTER. May 15, 1648. Mag: Coll: Tho: Clutterbooke. Alsouls Coll: Geo: Stradlinge. N: Chyles. Tho: Smith. Ch: Ch: Mr. Howe of Ch: Ch: Josias Banger. Jo: Carpender. Jo: Stanninough. Hugh Holden. Fran: Duncomb. H: Yerbury. R: Bryan. D: Capell. Merton Coll: R: Phillepps. ,, Andrew Searle. Jo: Wright. Magd: Coll: Richard Zouch: a Allsoul: Dr Martin Aleworth. Wadh: Coll: Tho. Coward. youth. Linc: Coll: Dr Gilbert Watts. Lud: Mason: yonge. Jo: Wilcox. Pembr: Coll: Fran: Brickenden. Wm. Sydenham. Corpus Christi Coll: Rob: Johnson. C. C. C. Tho: Drury. Charles Brune, Hen: Dutton. yonge. Wm. Gedley. Thomas Hussy, Wm. Lydall. yonge. Hen: Glover. Jo: Kendall. ,, Tim: Parker. Tho: Whikham. Wm: Coldham. Wadh: Coll: Rich: Potter. Mag: Coll: Ed: Drope. Rich: Warre. Jo: Betts. Linc: Coll: Ed: Hughes. Tho: Teakle. Trin: Coll: Tho: Bryan. ,, William Fulman. Alsouls: Tho: Smith. James Metford. Linc: Jo: Fisher. ,, Tho: Johnson. Queens Coll: James Fayrer. Tho: Sanderson. Math: Hunter. Gamal: Clacson. Fran: Gibson. Wm: Tonstall. Jo: Pierson. Tim: Shute. Jacob Spenser.

Chr: Harrison.

Will: Archard.

C: Higgs:

,,

Alsouls Coll: Henry Barker.

Jo: Middleton.

Tho: Benell.

(P. 123.)

	Wm: Coldham.
	Richt Warre.
the Chr. Harrison.	
Will: Archard.	

THE VISITORS' REGISTER.

Queens Coll: Rich: Love.		St. Jo: Math: Randall.	May 15, 1648.
" Hugh Meredeth	1.	" Jo: Blackman.	8
Merton Coll: Jo: Blanke.		,, Hen: Osbaston.	
Linc: Coll: Jo: Webberley.		Ch: Ch: Geo: Master.	avricen.
Brasenose Coll: Ro: Kinge.		" Lewys Palmer.	
Wadh: C: Lionell Pine.		Merton Coll: Franc: Broad.	
" Tho: Peirce.		C. C. C. Jo: Fountaine.	
Exet: Coll: Geo: Berd.		Brasen Nose: Jo: Newton.	
Wadh: Coll: Geo: Ashwell.		Exet: Coll: Jo: Vicars.	(P. 124.)
" Jo: Dengley.		Exet: Coll: Geo: Bull.	inglam.
Exeter C: Henry Tozer.		,, Jo: Hickins.	arrer.
" Jo: Berry.		" Jo: Barbone.	
" Ro: Teigh.		,, Tho: Clifford.	OTT/TOTAL
St. Johan: Coll:		" Jo: Cutliffe.	
St. Jo: Nathan: Crowcher.		" Tho: Carewe.	
" Edwards, Dr Medic:	1	,, William Morris.	
" G: Gisby.	2	Linc: Coll: Tho: Hansted.	
" Wm: Creed.		Qu: Coll: James Buchanan.	modif.
" Wm: Walwyn.		N: Coll: Jo: Lucas.	rend.
" Geo: Myller.	3	,, Anth: Robynson.	
" Jo: Jemings.	4	" Mr Grabby.	
" Wm: Coniars.		" Jo: Warner.	
,, Wm. Levens.	5	Ch: Ch: R: Whitehall.	
" Arth: Buckridge.		" Sam: Jackson.	
" Dav: Hitchins.		,, Chris: Lowther.	
,, Tho: Winward.		" Fr. Farnaby.	
" Nich: Violett.	6	Bostock, Willi	
" Steven Pemple.		C. C. C. Geo: Stratford.	
" Wm: Bell.	7	" Geo: Halsted.	aring.
James Davis.		" James Jackson.	
,, Mart: Hirst.		,, Ed: Eales.	atleton.
" Tho: Frewyn.		", Hen: Glover.	
" Hen: Deighton.		" Rich: Warryn.	
" Will: Wright.		" Jo: Stapleton, com	•

May 15, 1648.	C. C. C. Jo: Betts: [or] Bettes. " William Stampe. " Jo: Jackson. " Tho: Sanderson. Oriel Coll: Hen: Chamberlaine. " John Duncombe. " John Gardiner. New Coll: William Barker. " Robt. Groves. " John Beeseley. " John Lamphire. " Gil: Coles: " H: Hobbes. " Jo: Price. " Ja: Tichburne. " James Galey. " Rich: Chamberlaine. " Hen: Beiston. Merton Coll: Nich: Howson. Mag: Coll: J: Drake. " Rich: Croshall. St. Johns: Ed. Slater. Ch: Ch: Jo: Fell. " Rich: Allestree. " John Dolben. " Blase Caryll. Mert: Coll: Robert Bostock. All Souls Coll: Hugh Boham.	" R. Rowlandson. " Thom: Alexander. " Ralph Baynham. " Anthony Robinson. " Jo: Dummier. " Jo: Marshall. " Th: Fooke. " Th: Brickenden. " Th: Gillingham. " John Warner. " Nic: Stanley. " Robt: Bowman. " John Barton. " George Crack. " Hen: Beiston. " Christoph: Turpin. " Ch: Trimnell. " Rich: Osgood. " Wm: Coles. " Nich: Knowles. Ch: Ch: Jo: Lee. Oriell Coll: Sherington Sheldon. Mag: Coll: Walter Stonhouse. " Franc: Drope. " William Browne. Ch: Ch: Geo: Annesley. " Giles Waring.
	"Rich: Lydiat.	,, Adam Litleton.

[•] John Dolben, D.D.: Bishop of Rochester, 1666; Archbishop of York, 1683; a distinguished Royalist soldier; associated with Fell and Allestree in keeping up the Church Services in Oxford during the Visitation.

n H: Hobbes.	

John Dolben, D.B. Hisbop of Reductor, 1689; Architectop of York, 1682; a distinguished Bryalist soldier; associated with Poll and Alberton in berping up the Church Services in Defect during the Veitstan

Mert: Coll: Bryan Ambler.
Oriel Coll: Richard Sanders.
Exet: Coll: John Bidgood.
Ch: Ch: Fr: Chichester.
N: Coll: Robert Wither.

John Coles.

" R. Heigham.

" Charles Blunt.

, Edd Rivers.

,, Th: Grant.

,, Rob: Mathewes.

" Hen: Bould.

" Gilberth Wither.

" John Hutton.

" Amb: Blake. C. C. C. George Kind.

The Imminer

Th: Immings.

Brasen: Coll: Ra: Houlton. Oriel: Coll: Nich: Brookes.

" Philip Bouch.

Mag: Coll: Abrah^m Forman.
Edw: Exton.

Wadh: Coll: Hamlet Pulixton.

N: Coll: Th: Rivers.

" Rich. Holloway.

" Hen: Complin.

Ch: Ch: Th: Hill.

, Rich: Washburne.

.. Th: Terrent.

" Ralph Townson.

" Jo: Berclay.

" George Smith.

" John Hilman.

,, Ch: Bennell.

Ch: Ch: Rob: Loe.

" Rich: Hodgskin.

Mag: Coll: Miles Parry.

" Knowles.

" John Baker.

Ch: Ch: P: Henry.

" Ric: Geale.

" Wm: Kemble.

Brasen: Coll: Rich: Eude.

,, Walter Whitney.

Magd: Coll: Hugh Wilbrame.

Trin: Coll: Ric: Stevens.

Oriel Coll: Wm: Washburne.

Allsoules: Jo: Prestwich.

Johan: Tho: Ward.

Jo: Speede.

" Jo: Bell.

Mag: Coll: Anth: Chibnall.

Oriel: Col: Rob: Say.

Mag: Coll: William Collis

" Jo: Nurse.

Linc. Coll: Jo: Kelham.

" Wm: Preston.

Ch: Ch: Walter Dayrell.

, Rich, Hill.

Mert: Coll: Silvester Switsir.

Wadh: Coll: Jo: Tregmor.

,, Geo: Davenant.

Ch: Ch: Fran: Dixon.

,, Robert Hampton.

,, Nath: Kellett.

Mert: Coll: Sam: Jones.

Qu: Coll: Hen: Huntley.

C. C. C.: Zach: Bogan.

May 15, 1648.

(P. 126.)

May 15, 1648. Brasen: Coll: Byrom Eaton. Ch: Ch: Rob: Jones. Rad: Rawson. Brasen, Coll: Ric: Furnifall. Ric: Adams. Jo: Broster. Peter Adams. Jo: Ashton. Trin: Coll: Jo: Pate. Jo: Smith. Joh: Jo: Goad. Tho: Jackson. Oriel Coll: Arth: Ackland. Mag: C: Ralph Deane. All Soules: L. Smith Ric: Bartlett. Johan: Coll: William Morsse. Linc: Coll: Robert Betton. Joh: Coll: Jo: Blagrave. Johan: Rob: Jennyngs. Queens: Tho: Turne. Jo: Bent. Mert: Coll: Wm: Owen. Wm: Brawe. Mag: Coll: — Copinger. Ch: Ch: Wm: Finmore. Tho: Hanbury. Mag: Coll: Ed: Phillips. Doddingeton Clerk. Wm: Bayly. Qu: Coll: Jo: Dobson. Wm: Webber. [Chr.] Wakefeild. Ric: Fletcher. Nic: Pitt. Ch: Ch: Jo: Caricke. Ch: Ch: Wm Richardson. N. Coll: Ja: Tichburne. Mert: Coll: Tho: James. Brasen, Coll: Th: Sixmith. Wadh: C: Ed: Davenant. Trin: Coll: Hen: Jackson. Ch: Ch: Robert Whitehall. Sam: Jackson. Ch: Ch: Jo: Gardiner. Hen: Gregory.

May 15, 1648. (P. 127.)

Maij 15th 1648.

"

Franc: Farnaby.

Jam: Whaley.

Edward Bere.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Resolved-

Paul Skyott.

Ed: Westfeild.

Geo: Farmar.

1. That these persons certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation shalbe

D, IGES.

Mad 15" 1648

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oran

Hesnived-

1. That these persons certified by the Viritors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Unchander in the Viritation shallremoved, and deprived from their places in their respective Col-May 15, 1648. ledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie of Oxford.

2. That it be referred to the Visitors to cause this Order to be put in execution, and to desire the souldiery in Oxford to assist them therein if there shalbe occation.

FRANCIS ROUS.
Concordat cum originali:
RA: AUSTEN.

Interrogatories put to John Duncombe, Esqr. by the Commissioners of Parliament for the Regulatinge of the Universitie of Oxford.

May 16, 1648.

May 16, 1648.

- 1. Doe you submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation?
- 2. When were you first chosen to be Clericus Computi for Magdalen Colledge?
- 3. Did you not keepe a Court at Sambourne in the name of Dr. Jo. Oliver, as President of Magdalen Colledge upon the 18 of Aprill, 1648: and at Seale the 24th of the same month?
- 4. Did you not assist Mr. Dale in keepinge of Courts, lettinge Coppyholds, and Collectinge of Rents, and what Copyholds were lett, or Indentures made this progresse?
- 5. Was the President or Vice-President of Magdalen Colledge, present with you when you assisted Mr. Dale in Sussex?
- 6. Did you not assist Mr. Dale at Sheete and Petersfield in Hamp-shire, after the Order of the Chancellor and Visitors, bearinge date Aprill 13 last past, was made knowne unto you?
- 7. Have you executed your Office in a way subordinate to the authoritie of Parliament in your late progresse?
- 8. Have you in your Custodie the key of the Cheqr of this Colledge?

removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Och-16x 16 1848. ledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie of Oxford.

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- 4. Did you not assist Mr. Dala in keepings of Courts, letsinge Coppyholds, and Collectings of Reats, and what Copyholds were lett, or Indentures made this progresso?
- 5. Was the President or Vice-President of Magdalen Colledge, present with you when you assisted Mr. Dale in Sussex?
- 6. Did you not assist Mr. Dale at filtered and Petershold in Hampshire, after the Order of the Chancellar and Visitors, bearings date Aprill 13 last past, was made knowne unto you?
- 2. Have you executed your Office in a way subordinate to the authoritie of Parliament in your late progresse?
- 8. Have you in your Controlie the key of the Chequel of this

- May 16, 1648. 9. Doe you not know of the disposall of the moneyes receaved for Magdalen Colledge in this progresse?
 - (P. 90.) The Answere of John Duncomb, Esqr to the for esaid Interrogatories, May 16, 1648.
 - 1. To the 1, hee saith: That in his conscience and in his opinion by lawe, hee cannot submitt to this Visitation.
 - 2. To the 2, hee saith: That hee was chosen Steward, or Clericus Computi, to Magdalen Colledge, about 2 years since, and that the direct tyme will appeare in the Colledge Register, and beinge further asked how longe it was after the surrender of Oxford, hee saith that hee was chosen and sworne before the said surrender.
 - 3. To the 3^d, he Answers affirmatively, and that hee did not then know that Dr. Oliver was ejected, or Dr. Wilkinson established by authority of Parliament, in the place of President of Magdalen Colledge.
 - 4. To the 4th, he saith: That hee did keepe Courts as Steward, but did not receave Rents, nor assist Mr. Dale in receivinge of them. That there were noe Indentures made, but that some Coppiholds were lett, which what they were hee referres himselfe unto the Papers now out of his hands, and taken from him.
 - 5. To the 5, he saith: That neither President nor Vice-President were present when hee assisted Mr. Dale in Sussex: but that Mr. President was gonne away before at Samborne in Hamptshire.
 - 6. To the 6, hee saith: That after the said order was made knowne unto him at Findon in Sussex, on the 25 of Aprill, hee was with Mr. Dale at Petersfield, but that hee saw noe money paid, nor receaved, neither did assist him.
 - 7. To the 7th, hee doth answere affirmatively: and it beinge objected that hee did act contrary to the Order of Aprill 13, hee said, that he did act nothinge as steward after that Order was

May 16, 1618. O. Doe you not know of the disposall of the moneyes receaved for Magdalen Colledge in this progresse?

(P. so.) The Answere of John Doncomb, Esq. to the for essid Interrogetories May 16, 1648.

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Colledge

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5. To the 5, he saith: That neither President nor Vice-President were present when hee assisted Mr. Dale in Sussex: but that Mr. President was gonne away before at Samborne in Hampt-

alrire.

6. To the 6, hee with: Chat after the raid order was made knowne unto him at Finden in Sueex, on the 26 of Aprill, hea was with Mr. Date at Perendeld, but that hee saw noc money paid, nor receaved, neither did asilet him.

7. To the 7th, hee doth emergers affirmatively: and it beings objected that hee did not contrary to the Order of Aprill'13, hee said, that he did not nothings as steward after that Order was

shew'd him at Findon in Sussex, and made all the hast hee could to May 16, 1648. Oxford.

- 8. To the 8, hee saith: That hee hath not, nor ever hath had, the custody of that key, but when ever hee had occation to use it hee did after retourne it to Mr. President.
 - 9. To the 9th, hee saith: That hee doth not know any thinge of it.

 JOHN DUNCOMB.

The Answeres of some Members of Magdalen Colledge, who May 17, 1648. appeared not upon former Summons.

Henry Jones: I cannot submitt with a saffe conscience to this Visitation.

James Browne: As for the Visitation in generall as touchinge the Universitie, what the Convocation agreed to in the Reasons is my Answere: in perticular concerninge the Colledge, I can acknowledge noe Visitor but the Bishop of Winchester without perjury.

William White: The Question concerninge submittinge to the present Visitation I dare not directly Answere without further advisement.

William Gardener: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Hugh Phillips: Chorister and but a Schooleboy 14 yeare old: I confesse that I am not scholler sufficient to give an Answere to this Question propounded.^a

John Tayleur: There beinge, as I conceive, many difficult questions, not as yet resolved, which I might necessarily affirme or deny, with this one now put: Therefore until I can be satisfied in those, I cannot Answere to this without great danger of ensnaringe my conscience.

(P. 92.)

Anthony Stephens: I doe submitt unto authority of Parliament, and to the present visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

William Dureton, Clericus: Bacc: Art: By non-submission to this method of Visitation I shall, I feare, nawfragrate the present

Nevertheless he is one of those ordered to be expelled (p 144).

show'd him at Finden in Sussex, and made all the hast bee could to may 10, 1613. Oxford.

8. To the 8, hee saith: That hee listh not, nor ever hath lad, the constody of that key, but when ever hee had occation to use it hee did after retourne it to Mr. President.

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[&]quot; Mererrheims he is one of those ordered to be expelled (a 114).

May 17, 1648. subsistance I now enjoy, which is all I have in the world: But if I doe submitt, it beinge both repugnant to my practicall judgement and contradictory to the many oathes I have taken in the Universitie, I shall, I feare, beinge not yet absolv'd, incurre that damnable sin of perjury, a sad dilemma, but yet I resolve to observe that Aphoristicall Edict, Ex duobus malis minimum eligendum.

Ralphe Deane, A: Bacc: Demy: I cannot submitt to this Visitation, because the Statutes of the House otherwise oblige me.

Tho. Horne, Chorister: I am ignorant how farre the power of the Parliament extended in the Visitation, therefore for the present desire to be excused: I acknowledge the Visitation as it cometh from the Kinge and Parliament, otherwise I cannot conscionably submitt to it.

Humfrey Simpson: Chorister: Your Question is too obscure for me to answere, but howsoever I cannot submitt to the Visitation.

Magd: Coll:

Tho: Hawton: Usher of the Free Schoole: I doe submitt.

Daniell Jones, Chiefe Buttler: I must and doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Christ: Taylor: Second Buttler: These are Matters beyond my capacitie to Answere, and not able to resolve.

William Hearne; Second Cooke: My conscience will not allow mee to conforme myselfe to this Visitation.

Jo: Tutchin: Junior Butler: I Jo: Tutchin to this Question am not able to resolve.

(P. 93.) Richard Prickett, Barbor in Magdalen Colledge: I submitt to the power of Kinge and Parliament: And am willinge to please Doctor Wilkinson in what I may.

(P. 94). The Answeres of the Members of Jesus Colledge:
May 18: 1648.

Thomas Wilkines: In civilitie, and with all faire respects as unto private Gentlemen, I returne you myne Answere: I cannot submitt

May 17, 1618. subsistance I now onjoy, which is all I have in the world: But if I doe submitt, it beings both repugnant to my practicall judgement and contradictory to the many cathes I have taken in the Universitie, I shall, I feare, beinge not yet absolv'd, incurre that damnable sin of perjuty, a sad dilerams, but yet I resolve to observe that Aphoristicall Edict, Ex ductus malis minimum eligendum.

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(P. 94). The Answers of the Members of Jesus Colledge; May 18: 1648.

Thomas Wilkiness In clyffide, and with all faire respects as unto

May 18, 1648.

(P. 95.)

to your Visitation, without betrayinge the

Just { Prerogative | of my | Pater Patriæ, the Kinge: Priviledge | of my | Alma Mater, the Universitie:

The which I neither ought nor will doe.

John Hughes: Seeinge I have not soe large a conscience as to entertaine everie cruditie of Doctrine: Bee it knowne unto you, that I will not (were it to save my life) nor can as a member of this Universitie, or as a Student of Jesus Colledge, acknowledge this present Parliament, much lesse submitt thereto, nor to your pretended authoritie, as derived from them.

William Price: Whereas this Visitation is not authorised by his Majestie, I ought not to acknowledge the same, therefore as I cannot without prejudice to my conscience, soe I will not submitt thereto.

Andrew Savage: I doe not submitt to this Visitation:

Tho: Morgan: I doe not submitt to this Visitation.

Whitegift Gibbons: I doe not submitt to this Visitation:

Phillipp Flower: I dare not condemne my selfe to receive a portion with hypocritte in yeldinge upp (as I cannot obtaine sufficient reasons yet to judge otherwise) my conscience and rightfull liberties, to the present demanders of my submission.

Whitegifte Gibbons: I doe not submitt to this Visitation.

William Wilkines: To this Visitation I will not submitt:

Humfrey Boulton: I doe beleeve, and in conscience am perswaded, that I neither ought, nor can, neither as Member of the Universitie, or of Jesus Colledge, submitt to this present pretended power of Visitation, not beinge derived from the Kinge.

Tho: Ellis: After a seriouse and diligent consultation had with my owne Conscience, I have at length pitched upon this resolution: That I cannot submitt to this your Visitation, without the hazard of shipwrackinge of my soule: how pretiouse a thinge that is to everie man, I neede not insist to tell you: I beseech God the Father of Mercies to strengthen mee with his grace for the mentayninge of a good conscience while I am

Tho. Ellis.

May 13, 1648.

to your Visitation, without betrayinge the

Just Prerogative of my Alma Zhuer, the University

Look Hiw you share ought nor will doo.

Jobn Hughes: Seeinge I have not see large a conscience as to entertaine everie cruditie of Dectrine: See it knowne unto you, that I will not (were it to save my tite) nor can as a member of this Universitie, or as a Student of Jenus Colledge, acknowledge this present Parliament, much lesse submitt thereto, nor to your pretended authoritie, as derived from them.

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Whitegifte Gibbens: I doe not submitt to this Visitation.

William Willerger To this Visitation I will not submitte

Humfrey Boulton: I doe beleeve, and in conscience am persuaded, that I neither ought, nor can, neither as Member of the Universitie, or of Jesus Colledge, submitt to this present protended power of Visitation, not beinge derived from the Kinge.

Tho: Ellis: After a serious and diligent consultation had with my owne Conscience, I have at length pitched upon this resolution: That I cannot submitt to this year Visitation, without the bazard of shipwinckings of my scale: how preference a things that is to everie man, I needs not insize to tell your I beyond God the Father of Mercies to strengthen man with his greet for the mentaynings of a good conscience while I am

May 18, 1648. Lewis Williams: I doe not submitt:

James Penry: I say I cannot, nor with a saffe conscience will submitt to your Visitation, were it to save my life.

William Parry: As I am a member of this Universitie, I cannot nor will submitt to this Visitation, denying their power without the Kinge. I say:

J. W. PARRY.

Theodorett Bassett: I am resolved, and in conscience fully satisfied, that I neither can, nor ought, either as Member of the Universitie, or of Jesus Colledge submitt to this your pretended power of Visitation: not beinge derived from the Kinge.

Geo: Evans: I am perswaded that I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation: the Visitors not deriving their power from the Kinge.

James Quarrell: I who am a Member of this Universitie and of Jesus Colledge, doe believe that I ought not, neither can I with a saffe conscience, submitt to this Visitation.

Peter Meyricke: I cannot with a saffe conscience, neither will I upon any condition, submitt to this Visitation, beinge the authoritie thereof is not derived from his Majestie.

(P. 96.) Jesus Coll: Oct: ye 11th, 1648. I James Vaughan, Fellow of Jesus Colledge, am not otherwise convinced in judgement then to conceive this Visitation legall, and therefore doe submitt to the present Visitors.

At a meetinge of the Visitors this 18: of May: 1648:

(P. 93.) These are to authorise you to take into your custody the body of John Hughes, and him safely to keepe until hee be delivered by Order of Law, And for soe doinge this shalbe your sufficient warrant.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garison of Oxon.

a Perhaps for some special vehemence of demeanour; for, outspoken and defiant as his answer is, it is scarcely more so than those given at this time by the rest of the College. See Introduction. There were other fellows and scholars who refused to submit, besides those entered in this place; but more seem to have submitted than Sir Leoline Jenkins supposed. (See Life of Mansell).

the College. See Introduction, There were other follows and scholars who returned be authorize braid of come entered by this place, but more seen to have submitted

The Answeres of the members of Baylioll Colledge, May 18: 1648.

May 18, 1648, (P. 96.)

Robert Feildinge: Havinge seene the Reasons of the Universitie, to which I have had noe satisfactorie Answere, I cannot submitt.

Richard Herbert: I dare not submitt to this present Visitation.

James Pitt: Till I am further satisfied I cannot submitt.

Hopton Throckmorton: My answere is that the Visitation of this Universitie, is a prerogative of the Kinge's, and therefore I cannot submitt unto any but him, or others approved of and authorised by him.

Tho: Clement: I cannot with a saffe Conscience submitt to this Visitation, beinge it is not imediately derived from the authority of the Kinge and Parliament.

Robert Hawkines: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, untill the Reasons proposed by the Delegates of the Universitie be fully Answered.

Jo. Fifeild: The Reasons given by some of the Universitie beinge as yet unsatisfied, I cannott submitt to this Visitation, without prejudice to my conscience.

Timothy Clarke: I cannot till I be better satisfied with the

legalitie of your power submitt.

Tho. Carelesse: I cannot in conscience submitt to the authoritie of the Lords and Commons (assembled in Parliament) in this Visitation.

M. Herbert: I cannot in conscience submitt to this present Visitation.

Fran: Fitherbert: I conceive I ought not in conscience to submitt to this Visitation.

Jo. Evans: Havinge seene the Reasons of the Universitic I cannot, without further satisfaction, with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

(P. 97.)

The Answeres of the members of Baylioli Colledge, May 18: 1648.

rt Felidingo: Havings seens the Ressons of the Uni-

Bichard Herbert: I dare not submitt to this present Visitation,

Hopton Throckmorton: My answere is that the Visitation of this Universitie, is a prorogative of the Kinge's, and therefore I cannot submitt unto any but idm, or others approved of and authorised by him.

Tho: Clement: I cannot with a saffa Consolence submitt to this Visitation, beinge it is not imediately derived from the authority of the Kings and Pavliament.

Robert Hawkinesr I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitetion, untill the Reasons proposed by the Fielegates of the Universitie be fully Answered.

Jo. Fifeild: The Reasons given by some of the Universitie beinge as yet unsatisfied, I comout submits to this Visingtion, without prejudice to my conscience.

Timothy Clarke: I cannot till I be better satisfied with the (E.27.) legalitic of your power submitt.

The Cardesse: I cannot in conscience submitt to the authoritie of the Lords and Commons (assembled in Parliament) in this Visitation.

M. Herbort: I cannot in sonscience submitt to this present Visitation.

Fran: Fitherbert; I conceive I ought not in consolence to submitte this Visitation.

Jo. Evans: Havinge scene the Reasons of the Universitie I cannot, without further estimation, with a self- conscious submitted this Visitation.

where I then lived.b

May 18, 1648. Jo. Petty: I referre my selfe to the Answere presented unto you by the Delegates in the name of the Universitie.

Rich. Bennett: I acknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation, unto which I submitt.

T. Walker: I subscribe to the Ordinance of Parliament concerninge the Visitation now at Oxon:

Richard Smith, Cooke of Balioll Colledge: I humbly submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this present Visitation.^a

(P. 98). The Answeres of the Members of Universitie Colledge: May 18: 1648.

Richard Washingeton: I doe freely and conscientiousely submitt my selfe to this Visitation, authorised by Parliament, as I thinke I ought to doe, and as I have downe formerly in another kingedome to a like Visitation sent from the Parliament there, to the Colledge

William Woodward: I doe submitt to the power of Parliament in poynt of Visitation.

^a Wood, we see, is inaccurate here in asserting of Balliol that "not one except the cook submitted." (Annals).

b The "kingdom" here referred to is Ireland. Washington, having been a Fellow of University, had become Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he retired when the Irish rebellion broke out, and was re-admitted to his fellowship at University College. "He was the only man of the old stock left therein" at this period (Fasti, i. 469). He was one of the twenty Delegates now appointed, May 19, by the Proctors, quorum vel major pars vel ad minimum ex iis decem deliberent et statuant et in nomine Universitatis respondeant in universum de omnibus quæ ad rem Academiæ publicam pertinent. They are not printed by Wood; but, as they may be considered the leading men of the University at this time, their names are worth extracting from Reg. Convoc. T. They are as follows:—Doctors: Harris, Corbett, Pelham, Vivian, and Palmer. Masters: Williamson, Washington, Mills, Pocock, Greenwood, Wilkinson, Cheynell, Sparkes, Cornish, Langley, Wilkins, Copley, Owen, Clifford, Martin, together with the Vice Chancellor and Proctors. Washington died in 1651. See below.

May 18, 1848. Jo. Petty: I referre my selfe to the Answere presented unto you by the Delegates in the name of the Universities.

Rich. Bennett: I coknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation,

T. Walker: I subscribe to the Ordinance of Parliament concorninge the Visitation now at Oxon:

Richard Smith, Cooke of Baholl Colledge: I humbly submitt to

(E. 98)

The Answeres of the Members of Universitie Colledge: May 18: 1648.

Hichard Washingeton: I doe freely and conscientioneely submitt my selfe to this Visitation, authorised by Parliament, as I thinke I ought to doe, and as I have donne formerly in another kingedoms to a like Visitation sent from the Parliament there, to the Colledge where I then lived.

William Woodward: I also submitt to the power of Parliament a poynt of Visitation.

Wood, we see, is innecessate here in asserting of Balltol that " not one except the
cot submitted." (Annals).

of Indiversity, hard become Frances of Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he retired when the Irish behelden broke one, and was re-admitted to his tellowable at University College. "He reaches only man of the old stock her therein" at the University College. "He reaches only man of the old stock her therein" at the period (Yesti, L. 169). He was one of the twenty Delegates now appointed May 10, by the Process, guerness at sugar red ad estatement if the American Stary 10, in the transportant of estatement is entirered at senting at its distributed in whitever at represent in entirered de mention grad at her respected in entirered de mention but, as they are at the first from the leading man of the University at this time, but, as they are as following the following the Course of the Colorest Williams at the Washington, Mills, Percent Green Course, Washington, Mills, Percent Green Markington, Mills, Percent Owner Claims Markington, Mills, Percent Washington, Mills of the Claim that the Course of the Course of the Course of Course of the Course of the

(P. 104.)

Ralph Kyner: I doe submitt to the power of the Parliament May 18, 1648. in poynt of Visitation.

Obadia Walker: I am not yet satisfied that I may submitt to this Visitation.a

Henry Watkines: I cannot satisfie my selfe in regard of my former oathes, how I can safely make Answere to the Question proposed.

Walter James: I cannot for my conscience sake submitt to this Visitation.

Tho. Silvester: I beinge not satisfied with the lawfulnesse of this Visitation, cannot submitt thereunto.

John Hill: I doe freely and conscientiousely submitt my selfe to this Visitation authorised by Parliament as I thinke I ought to doe, and as I have alwayes donne.

I doe hereby acknowledge and submitt to the authoritie of Universitie Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon. Coll: Aug. 1: 1648. JO. WALKER.

1: These submitt to K: and Parliament. Thomas Horne, Mag: Coll: Humphrey Boulton, Je: Coll: William Parres, Thodorett Bassett. Geo: Evans, Peter Meyrick, " William Price, Hopton Throckmorton, Bat: Tho: Clement, Bat: Coll:

May 19, 1648. These deferre their submission upon severall reasons, and desire tyme as beinge yet unsatisfied: Jo: Taylor, Magd: Coll: William White, Ludimagist. Obadiah Walker, University Coll: Hen: Watkines, ,, Tymothy Clarke, Bat: Coll: James Pitt,

a The Master of his College at a later date, when it was sung in the streets - "Old Obadiah sings Ave-maria." He had no scruples about the "Visitation" of James II.

Ralph Kyner: I doe submitt to the power of the Perliament May 14, 1618; in poynt of Visitation,

Obadin Walker: I am not yet maislied that I may submix to this

"mortistrat A

Henry Watkines: I cannot satisfie my selfe in regard of my former outlies how I can safely reake Answere to the Question proposed.

Walter James: I cannot for my conscience sake submitt to this Visitation.

The Silvester: I beinge not entitled with the lawfulnesse of this Visitation, cannot submitt thereoner.

John Hill: I doe fively and consolentiousely submitt my selfe to this Visitation authorized by Parliament as I thinks I ought to doe, and as I have alveyed donne.

I doe hereby acknowledge and submitt to the authoritie of Universitie Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon. Con. Aug. 1: 1648.

31

These submitt to K:
and Parliament
Thomas Horne, Mag: Coli:
Humphrey Boulton, Je: Coli:
William Parres,
Thodorett Bassett,
Geo: Evuns,
Peter Mayrick,
William Price,
Throckmorton, Bat:
Hopton Throckmorton, Bat:

R: (F. 161.)
These deferre their submission upon severall reasons,
and desire types as beinge
yet unsatisfied;
Jo: Taylor, Magd: Coll:
William White, Ludinagist.
Obedigh Walker, University Coll:
Hen: Watkins,

^{*} The Master of his College at a facer date, when it was story in the street. * Old

	THE VISITO	as aedistea.
May 19, 1648.	3:	William Wilkines, Je: Coll:
I recounting	These doe not submitt, or	Tho: Wilkines,
	dare not, or cannot, or will	Andrew Savage, ,,
	not, or ought not, because	Tho: Morgan, ,,
	of Perjury, and Statutes,	Whitegift Gibbons, ,,
	and Conscience:	Tho: Silvester, Universitie Coll:
	William Dureton, Cleric: Magd:	
	Coll:	Walter James, ,,
	Ralph Deane, Magd: demy: Bacc:	Timo: Clerke, Bat. Coll.
	Henry Jones, Magd: Coll:	Tho: Carelesse, ,,
	William Gardner, Commoner.	Fitz Herbert, ,,
	Thomas Ellis, Jesus Coll:	Richard Harbert, ,,
	Lewys Williams, ,,	James Pitt, ,,
	James Penry, ,,	Ed: Morgan, ,,
	James Quarrell, "	
		4:
-		Answere and Universitie Reasons:
	Jo: Evans,	Bat: Coll:
	Jo: Petty,	,,
	Ro: Feildinge	
	Robert Hawk	ines, ,,
	Jo: Atfield,	,,
(P. 105.) Jesus Coll: May 19, 1648.	Mr. Flower's Answere to be re	
		represented in his owne words:
		ten in this paper, have appeared
		ondon. Wee have reduced their
		Committee of Lords and Commons
	have voted to signific Non-sub	omission, and accordingely present
	them:	The resolution of the
	Edward Reynolds.	Christopher Rogers.
	John Wilkinson.	Francis Cheynell.
	Robert Harris.	
	Robert Harris.	

May 19th 1648.

(P. 100.) I received 3 severall Orders: one concerninge the Margaret

May 19, 1018.

These doe not submitt, or Thor Wilkines, Je: Collidare doe not submitt, or Thor Wilkines, and dare not, or cannot, or will Andrew Savage, not, or ought not, because The: Morgan, of Perjury, and Statutes, Whitegift Gibbons, and Conscience: The: Silvester, Universitie Coll William Dareton, Cleric: Magd: Henry Watkines, Collidary Deane, Magd: demy: Bacc: Timo: Clerice, Bai. Coll. Henry Jones, Slagd: Coll. The: Caroleste, William Gardner, Commoner. Fits Herbert, William Gardner, Commoner. Fits Herbert, Commoner. Thomas Ellis, Jeros Collidares Pitt, James Petry, James Petry, Sames Petry,

These referre to the Delegates' Answere and Universitie Reasons:

Jo: Evans, Bat: Coll:
Jo: Petty, "
Ro: Folldinge, "
Robert Hawkines, "

Jones Coll May 19, 164

olf. Flower's Answere to be represented in his owne words.

These whose names are written in this paper, have appeared since Mr. Wilkinson went to London. Wee have reduced their Answeres to such heads as the Committee of Lords and Commons have voted to signific Nou-submission, and accordingly present them:

Edward Reynolds, John Wilkinson,

Christopher Regent. Francis Cheynell.

Stor "er velt

Lecture, another about St. John's Headship, a 3^d about the revenues May 19, 1648. of the Mathematicall Lectures.^a

FR. CHEYNELL.

May 19, -48.

I receaved 3 severall Orders touching Trinity Colledg: for the outing of doctor Potter and the admitting of my selffe.

ROBERT HARRIS.

I received 2 severall Orders: one concerninge Dr. Oliver's removeall; the 2nd concernes the establishment of the presidentshippe.

J. WILKINSON.

May 22°, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons, &c., Resolved: That John Hughes be removed from Jesus Colledge and expelled from the University of Oxford for his high contempt of the authority of Parliament.

Fr. Rous.

Mr. Roberts, Master of Jesus Colledge

May 22^d 1648. (P. 119.)

At the Committee of Lordes and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Whereas it appeared to this Committee, and accordingly was resolved, that Dr. Francis Mansell^e was guilty of high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament, and for an effectuall remedy thereof it was also resolved that the said Dr. Mansell bee removed

^a The Lady Margaret Lecture in succession to Dr. Lawrence, Master of Balliol; the Presidentship of St. John's, in succession to Dr. Baylie. The revenues of the Mathematical Lectureship were probably given him temporarily to eke out that of the Headship, which was very poor, and in aid of which a part of Sir W. Paddy's bequest was afterwards applied.

b For Michael Roberts see note below, and Introduction.

[·] For Dr. Mansell see note below, and Introduction.

Lecture, another about St. John's Headship, a 3d about the revenues May 10, 1618. of the Mathematicall Lectures.

ER. CHEYNELL.

May 19. -- 18.

I receaved 8 severall Orders touching Trinity Colledge for the cuting of doctor Potter and the admitting of my selffe.

RIBBAH TERROR

I received 2 severall Orders; one concurring Dr. Oliver's removeall; the 2nd concernes the establishment of the presidentshippe.

J. Wilkinson.

May 25°, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons, &c., Resolved: That John Hughes be removed from Joses Colledge and expelled from the University of Oxford for his high contempt of the authority of Parliament.

FR. ROUS.

Mr. Roberts, Master of May 224 1648.

(E:118.)

At the Committee of Lorder and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Ocon.

Whereas it appeared to this Committee, and accordingly was resolved, that Dr. Francis Mansell was guilty of high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament, and for an effectuall repredy thereof it was also resolved that the said Dr. Mansell bee removed

The Ludy Margaret Lecture in encassion to Dr. Lewence, Master of Belliol; the Presidentiality of St. Johns, in encassion in Dr. Hayto, The recomms of the Mathematical Lecturedlip were probably given him temperarily in the out that of the Hendship, which was arrey poor, and in aid or which a part of Sir W. Padir's bequest was afterwards applied.

For Michael Raberta see note below, and introduction

For Dr. Mairoll see note belong and Introduction,

May 19, 1648. from being Principall of Jesus Colledge, in the Universitie of Oxford: and that Mr. Michaell Roberts, Batchelor in Divinity, be Principall of the said Colledge: It is therefore ordered That the said Mr. Roberts, be, and hereby he is constituted and established Principall of the said Colledge to all intents and purposes, and shall enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings by any Statute, custome, or right belonging to the Principall of the said Colledge: And the Senior Fellow in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the fellowes, schollers, and others of the said Colledge who are or may be concerned in the knowledg hereof. And the fellowes, schollers and others of the said Colledge are hereby required to receive, respect, obey, and submitt to the said Mr. Michaell Roberts, as Principall of that Colledge: as they will answere the contrary at their perills, And that the former Order of this Committee for removing Dr. Mansell, and this Order for establishing Mr. Roberts Principall of the said Colledge, be entered into the Register of the said Colledge.

FRAN: Rous.

May 22, 1648. (P. 136.) The names of divers others who have not as yet submitted to the Visitation, as appeares by their severall answeres above-written. Non-Submission, Expulsion, May 22^d, 1648.

Obadiah Walker, Univ	er:
Henry Watkins, ,,	
Thomas Sylvester, ,,	
Walter James, ,,	
Hopton Throckmorton,	Baliol.
Thomas Clement,	"
Tymothy Clearke,	,,
James Pitt,	,,
Thomas Carelesse,	,,
Matthew Herbert,	"

Franc: Fitzherbert, Baliol.
Richard Herbert,
Edward Morgan,
John Evans,
Jo: Petty,
Robert Feildinge,
Robert Hawkins,
John Fifeild,
John Hughes,
Phillipp Flower,

others of the said Collector are hereby required to receive, respect, re-

HeO real

Whitegift Gibbons, Jes: Coll.	Humphrey Bolton, Jes: Coll. May 22, 1648.
Thomas Morgan, ,,	Jo: Duncombe, Mag. Coll.
Andrew Savage, ,,	Wm: Gardiner, ,,
Wm: Wilkins, ,,	Henry Jones,
James Quarrell, ,,	Raphe Deane, ,,
James Penry, ,,	Wm: Dureton, ,,
Lewys Williams, ,,	Jo: Taylor, Bursar, ,,
Tho: Ellis, ,,	Humphrey Simson, ,,
William Price, ,,	Tho: Horne,
Peter Meyricke, ,,	James Browne, ,,
Geo: Evans, ,,	Tho: Wilkins, Jes: Coll.
Theodorett Bassett, ,,	William White, ,,
Wm: Parrs, ,,	a by the ministra or others of the respective

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the May 22, 1648.

Universitie of Oxon.

Upon hearinge the Report of Mr. Henry Wilkinson from the Commissioners of the Universitie of Oxford touchinge sundry schollars and others whose names are above written, who are certified by them to this Committee not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, it is ordered, that the said persons thus certified be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and expelled from the Universitie.

Fran: Rouse.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of May 22, 1648.
the Universitie of Oxoñ. (P. 144.)

Resolved,

That the moneyes receaved by the Bursars of such Colledges wherein the Parliament hath placed new Heads shall bee delivered to such Heads, or such whom they shall appoint to receave it.

Francis Rous.

Concordat cum Originali: RA: AUSTEN.

	Wmr Dureton,	
		Wm: Parra,

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the May 22, 1648.

Universitie of Oxon.

Upon hearings the Report of Mr. Henry Wilkinson from the Commissioners of the Universitie of Oxford touchings studyy schollars and others whose names are above written, who are certified by them to this Committee not to have submitted to the nuthoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, it is ordered, that the said persons thus certified be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and expelled from the Universitie.

FRAN: Rouss.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of May 22, 1618.

(E. 141)

Resolved.

That the moneyes received by the Bursars of such Colledges wherein the Parliamons hath placed new Heads shall bee delivered to such Heads, or such whom they shall approved to receive to

DEANCIS HOUS.

Concordet cum Originali: Ray Augram.

May 22, 1648. Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Resolved,

As the Judgement of this Committee, That the Heads of Houses placed by authority of Parliament have power to enter into any roomes in their respective Colledges where any of the Colledge goods or records are, or should bee.

Francis Rous.

May 22, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Resolved,

That the Visitors be desired to looke to the right disposinge of the moneyes receaved by the Bursars or others of the respective Colledges, and to the securinge of the goods of the Colledges.

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

May 23, 1648. (P. 100.) An Order prohibitinge the sale of Wood belonginge to Alsoules Colledge.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxoñ, hereby require you stricktly to prohibite and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryinge away of any wood or underwoods belonginge to Alsoules Colledge in Oxoñ upon any pretence whatsoever, and to retourne the names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods, or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any woods (that is already cutt), unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid, and also to pay all such moneyes as you have already receaved for wood belonginge to the said Colledge unto Dr. Palmer, now Warden of the Colledge aforesaid; and hereof you are not to faile, as you will Answere the contrary at your perill.

To the Woodmane and Baleffes and all such as are intrusted with the preservation of the woods belonginge to Alsoules Colledge, in Oxoñ.

(P. 101.) Bernard Banger, of Trinitie Colledge: Beinge asked whether I

May 22, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of

Resolved

As the Judgement of this Committee, That the Heads of Houses placed by authority of Parliament have power to enter into any roomes in their respective Colledges where any of the Colledge goods or records are, or should bee.

Parkots Roue.

May 22, 1048.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of

Resolved

That the Visitors be desired to looke to the right disposinge of the moneyes received by the Bursars or others of the respective Colledges, and to the scourings of the goods of the Colledges.

FRANCIS HOUS.

[By the Visitors.]

May 23, 1618.

An Order prohibitings the rate of Wood belongings to A leades Colledge.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, hereby required you stricktly to prohibite and hinder the cuttings, sellings, and carryings away of any wood or underwoods belongings to Alsoules Colledge in Oxon upon any pretence whatsoever, and to retourned the names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods, or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any woods (that is already cutt), unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid, and also to pay all such moneyes as you have already receaved for wood belongings to the said Colledge unto Dr. Palmer, now Warden of the Colledge aforesaid; and hereaf you are not to faile, as you will Answere the contrary at your perill.

To the Woodmano and Balerics and all such as are intrusted with the preservation of the woods belonginge to Alsoules Colledge, in Oxoñ.

Bernard Bangor, of Trigitie Colledge: Beinge asked whether I

would submitt to the power of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and May 23, 1648. Proctors authorised by Parliament for the regulation of this Universitie: My Answere is that I am not satisfied how farre I may submitt.

Beinge asked whether I would submitt to D' Harris as President: My Answere is, that I desire to see the Statutes first.

Sr Salmon's Answere, of Trinitie Colledge:

My Answere is, that I have seene and perused the Reasons of the Universitie, and could never see any satisfactory Answere to them, and therefore I cannot submitt.

ED: SALMON.

As it is a consequent of the Visitation, I am not satisfied how I may submitt to them.

I am not satisfied how I may doe that neither.

ED: SALMON.

Tho: Welsh: Cooke:-

Trin: Coll:

I doe submitt to the power of Parliament.

In the case of Mr. Hughes, of Jesus Colledge, it is left to the May 24, 1648. Provice Chancellor to doe as hee sees cause. (P. 102.)

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Rogers.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Cheynell.

Dr. Harris.

An Order for Mr. Clerke, of Enston, Tenant of Christ Church.

Whereas the Petition of Mr. Jo: Clerke was, by order of the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, bearinge date May 23^d, 1648, referred to us the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, to doe therein as wee should see cause for the releife of the Petitioner aforesaid. In obedience to the said Order wee humbly certifie that wee conceive the person unto whose use and benifite the Rectorie of Enston was sequestred is to pay all arreers due to the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church duringe the said sequestration, and not Mr. Clerke,

would submitt to the power of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and May 23, 1619.

Proctors authorised by Parliament for the regulation of this Universitie: My Answere is that I am not satisfied how farre I may submitt.

Beings asked whether I would submitt to D' Harris as President:

S' Salmon's Answers, of Trimitie Colledge:

My Answere is, that I have seene and porused the Reasons of the Universitie, and could never see any anisisetory Answere to them, and therefore I cannot submitt.

Eur. Sanaton.

As it is a consequent of the Visitation, I am not satisfied how I

I am not satisfied how I may doe that neither.

ED: SALMON.

Tho: Welsh: Cooke:-

Trin: Coll:

I doe submitt to the power of Parliament.

In the case of Mr. Hughes, of Jesus Colledge, it is left to the May 34, 1643.

Provice Chancellor to doe as her sees cause,

(C. 102.)

Present of the Visitors:

Dr. Rogors.

Dr. Wilkinsen,

Order for the Chales of These Theory of the Chales

Whereas the Petition of Mr. Jo: Clarke was, by order of the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, bearings date May 23°, 1648, referred to us the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, to doe therein as weo should see cause for the relaite of the Petitioner aforestid. In obedience to the said Order wee hundry certific that wee conceived the person unto whose use and banifice the Rectario of Easton was sequestred is to pay all arrown due to the Danne and Chapter of Clarke. Clarke Church durings the said sequestration and not Mr. Clarke,

- May 24, 1648. from whom it was sequestred, for his good affection to the Parliament, to his great prejudice and detriment, and therefore wee are bould to recommend his sad condition to such persons of honour as are authorised to releeve all distressed persons in cases of like nature.
 - (P. 106.) Questions proposed to Mr. Boulds, of Pembrooke Colledge.
 - 1. Doe you submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.
 - 2. Doe you submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors established by the imediate authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.
 - 3. Doe you submitt to Mr. Langley as Master of Pembrooke Colledge.
 - 4. Doe you observe the Directory in all the publique excercises of religion in your parish.

The Answere of Mr. Boulds.

I cannot submitt to this Visitation, but only to the power of his Majestie in generall and of our lawfull Visitor in perticuler, which is accordinge to our Statutes, unto which I am sworne, besides I doe not heare of any satisfactory Answere given to the Reasons of this Universitie.

As concerninge the Directory, I did use it, and was inforced upon my conscience to use againe the Booke of Common Prayer, or els I had lost the major part of my parish.

To the 2^d: I, John Boulds, doe referre myselfe to the Answere of the Universitie.

Jo: Bolds.

(P. 107.) Magdalene Colledge, May 25, 1648.

Mr. Henry Wilkinson, a Batchelor of Divinity, is elected Fellow and Vice-President of Magdalene Colledge in the place of Mr.

This is Henry Wilkinson, junior, who is generally distinguished by the name of "Dean Harry" from Henry Wilkinson, senior, "Long Harry," the more prominent and important of the two, Cano of Christchurch, and Margaret Professor of

May 24, 1648. from whom it was requestred, for his good affection to the Parliament, to his great projudice and detriment, and therefore were attabould to recommend his and condition to such persons of honour as era authorised to referve all distressed persons in cases of like nature.

(F. 1061)

Questions proposed to Mr. Boulds, of Pembronic Colledge.

I. Doe you submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this listation.

2. Doe you submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Prestors established by the imediate authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

S. Doe you submits to Mr. Langley as Master of Pembrooks

6. Doe you observe the Directory in all the publique excercises of religion in year parish.

The Answere of Mr. Boulds.

I cannot submitt to this Visitation, but only to the power of his Majestic in generall and of our lawfull Visitor in perticuler, which is accordinge to our Statutes, unto which I am swome, besides I doe not heare of any satisfactory Answere given to the Reasons of this Universitie.

As concernings the Directory, I did use it, and was inforced upon my researches to use agains the Booke of Common Prayer, or els I had lost the resjor part of my parish.

To the 2 t J. John Boulds, doe referre myselfe to the Answers

Magdalane Colledge, May 26, 1618.

Mr. Hanry Williamen, Batcheler of Divinity, is elected Fellow and Vice-President of Magdalena Collector in the place of Mr.

"This is licery Wildinson, instory who is generally distinguished by the nerse of "Total Issue Harry," the more provident and theory, "the more provident and important of the two, there et (Versanders), and Margaret Produced of

(P. 107.)

Chibnold, and office of Mr. Parkhurst, by the President of the sayd May 25, 1648. Colledge, with consent of the Visitours.

Mr. Vice-Chauncellour, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Harris, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Cheynell, being present.

May 26, 1648.

This day a Summons was sent to Mr. Howe, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Batthurst, Mr. Skinner, Fellowes of Trinitie Coll: to appeare before the Provice-Chancellor on the 1 of June, upon payne of expulsion.

Also a Summons to Dr. Saunders to give in his Answere on the 29th of May.

ELECTION.

An Order Prohibitinge an Election in Trinitie Coll:

May 26, 1648. (P. 108.)

Whereas the election of all Fellowes and Scholars of Trinitie Colledge is by spetiall Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, recommended to the care, and left to the power of Dr. Harris, President of the said Colledge and the Visitors of the Universitie. These are to inhibite and forbid all and everie Fellow of Trinitie Colledge from assemblinge togeather to make any Election of any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars of the said Colledge upon any plea or pretence whatsoever, upon paine of expulsion.

May 26, 1648. Magdalen Coll:

This day Mr. Latimer Crosse was elected Steward of Magdalen Colledge by the President, with consent of the Visitors, in the place of Mr. Duncombe; the said Mr. Duncombe beinge deprived Divinity. "Dean Harry," here made Fellow of Magdalen, becomes Principal of Magdalen Hall at this period. Neal, in his History of the Puritans, has confused the two Henry Wilkinsons, which is not surprising, especially as Dr. John Wilkinson, the Visitor, and President of Magdalen, who also had been Principal of Magdalen Hall, adds to the chances of confusion. There was a fourth Wilkinson (John) a layman "of Bucks, gent." (Annals), who was a Visitor as well as Dr. John, and Henry Wilkinson, senior. He was brother to this Henry Wilkinson, junior; and they were nephews of Dr. John Wilkinson—a family party. See note to p. 3.

Chibnold, and office of Mr. Parkhurat, by the President of the sayd May 25, 1648 Colledge, with consent of the Visitoure.

Mr. Vice-Chauncellour, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Harris, Dr. Rogors, Mr. Gheysoll, being present.

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This day a Summons was sent to Mr. Howe, Mr. Haves, Mr. Batthurst, Mr. Skinner, Fellowss of Trinitie Coll: to appeare before the Provice-Chancellor on the 1 of June, upon navne of expulsion.

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ELECTION.

An Order Prohibitings an Bleation in Trinitie Coll: Mer 26, 1618

Whereas the election of all Fellower and Scholars of Trinitia Colledge is by spetiall Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, recommended to the care, and left to the power of Dr. Harris, President of the said Colledge and the Visitors of the Universitie. These are to inhibite and forbid all and everic Fellow of Trinitia Colledge from assemblinge togesther to make any Election of any Fellow or Fellower, Scholar or Scholars of the said Colledge upon any plea or pretence whatsorver, upon pains of expulsion.

May 26, 1648, Magdalon Coll:

Colledge by the President, with consent of the Visitors, in the place of Mr. Duncombe; the said of Duncombe being deprived Dirially, "Dean Harry," been made Pellow of Standalso, becomes Principal of Magdalan Hall at this period. Neat, in his History of the Partinus, has contained the two Hearty Wilkinsons, which is not marrished as one farther than the two Harry Wilkinsons, which is not superstant sequently as Dr. John Wilkinson, the Visitor, and President of Magdales, who has a long Principal of Magdales Hall, adds to the chances of containing. There was a long to Wilkinson (John) and Lyman "of Bucks, gent." (Argale), who was a Visitor as well as Dr. John and Henry Wilkinson, estimate the Principal Standals and they were applied to Dr. John Wilkinson of Dr. John Wilkinson and they were applied to Dr. John Wilkinson at Standals pure.

May 26, 1648. and expelled by an expresse Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, bearinge date May 22, 1648.

Present of the Visitors:

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

Dr. Harris.

Mr. Cheynell.

Dr. Rogers.

May 26, 1648. An Order for amovinge Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge.

(P. 109.) Whereas Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge, both because

Whereas Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge, hath beene convicted of an high contempt of the authority of Parliament; and is by a spetiall Order of the right honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, adjudged, and amoved from the said Colledge and Universitie: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, beinge required to put the Order abovesaid in execution, doe hereby desire the soldiery in Oxon to assist us therein if the said Mr. Wallwyn shall upon sight hereof refuse to remove from the Colledge and Universitie aforesaid, from both of which hee is expelled.

May 26, 1648. Ordered, that noe Scholar, Officer, or Member of this Universitie, of what ranke, degree, or quality soever, shall goe forth of this Universitie into any part of the countrie without leave from Dr. Wilkinson, now Provice-Chancellor of this Universitie, upon payne of expulsion untill further Order.

Ordered, that all Scholars, Officers, or Members of this Universitie, and everie of them of what ranke, degree, or qualitie soever now in Oxon, doe within 7 daies, upon payne of expulsion, bringe in a directe Answere unto this Question followinge: Doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?—and deliver their Answere in wrytinge unto Doctor Wilkinson, the present Provice-Chancellor of this Universitie, and subscribe it in his presence with their owne hands; exceptinge such only as have already given in their Answeres to the Question aforesaid.

May 26, 1646, and expelled by an expresse Order of the Committee of Lords and
Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, bearings
date May 22, 1648.

Present of the Visitores:

Dr. Wilkinson. Dr. Harris Dr. Howes

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson, Mr. Cheynell.

May 25, 1048

An Order for amovingo Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge, Whereas Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge, hath beens en

Whereas Mr. Wellwyn, at St. dolin's Colledge, hath beene convicted of an high contempt of the authority of Parliament; and is by a spetiall Order of the right honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for the Heformation of the Universities of Oxford, and amoved from the said Colledge and Universities. Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, being required to put the Order abovewed in execution, doe hereby desire the soldiery in Oxon to assist us therein if the said Mr. Wellwyn shall upon sight hereof refuse to remove from the Colledge and Universitie aforestid, from both of which here is expelled.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered, that noe Scholar, Ollicer, or Member of this Universitie, of what ranke, degree, or quality soever, shall goe forth of this Universitie into any part of the countrie without leave from Dr. Wilkinson, now Provice-Chancellor of this Universitie, upon payee of expulsion until further Order.

Ordered, that all Scholaus, Officers, or Members of this Universitie, and events of them of what ranks, degree, or qualitie scever now in Oxon, doe within 7 daies, upon payed of expulsion, bringe in a directe Answere unto this Question followings: Doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Viriation?—and deliver that Answere in wrytings and Doctor Wilkinson, the present Provice-Chancellor of this Universitie, and subscribe it in his presence with their owns leads; exceptings such only as have already gives in their Answers to the Question aforesald.

An Order to the Professors and Lecturers.

May 26, 1648. (P. 110.)

Whereas the Professors and Lecturers of this University have beene very carelesse and necgligent for these three termes last past: These are to will and require all such as clayme any right to the place or office of a Professor or Lecturer in this Universitie, to repaire hither within eight daies, to performe that duty and service unto which they are obliged by their severall oathes and all reasonable statutes respectively, under payne of beinge censured accordinge to their demerits.^a

Present of the Visitors:

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

Dr. Harris.

Mr. Cheynell.

Dr. Rogers

Ordered: That accordinge to the Orders wee have receaved from May 26, 1648. the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, Mr. Henry Tozer, of Exeter Colledge, Mr. Lee, of Merton Colledge, and Mr. Walwyn, of St. John's Colledge in Oxford aforesaid, be deprived of all power, priviledges, and profitts of their places and offices in those severall Colledges aforesaid respectively, and expelled the Universitie aforesaid for their high contempt of the authority of Parliament. And the Souldiery of the Garison are hereby desired to see this Order put in execution in case that all or any one of the persons aforesaid shall refuse to yeild obedience hereunto.

May 26th, 1648.

(P. 118.,

Ordered that Mr. John Bowles [Boulds or Bolds], Fellow of Pembrooke Colledge, be hereby suspended from all power and priviledge of a Fellow or Member of Pembrooke Colledge. And from all and singuler the proffits and emoluments of his Fellowshipp.

* This and the two immediately preceding Orders of May 26 were "posted up 27th of the said month." (Annals.) It must be admitted that they were necessary under the circumstances.

An Order to the Professors and Lecturers

Whereas the Professors and Lecturers of this University have beene very carelesse and noegligent for these three termes last past:
These are to will and require all such as elayme any right to the place or office of a Professor or Lecturer in this Universitie, to repaire hither within eight daies, to performe that duty and service unto which they are obliged by their severall oather and all reasonable statutes respectively, under payme of beinge censured according to their demerits.

Present of the Visitors:

Dr. Willinson Dr. Harris,

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson. Mr. Cheynell.

Ordered: That accordings to the Orders wee have receaved from May 28, 1818, the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, Mr. Henry Tozer, of Exeter Colledge, Mr. Lee, of Merton Colledge, and Mr. Walwyn, of St. John's Colledge in Oxford aforestid, he deprived of all power, priviledges, and profits of their places and offices in those severall Colledges aforestid respectively, and expelled the Universitie aforestide for their high contempt of the authority of Parliament. And the Souldiery of the Garison are hereby desired to see this Order put in execution in case that all or any one of the persons aforested shall refuse to yeild obedience hereamto.

May 26", 1648.

WHI AD

Ordered that Mr. John Bowies (Boulds or Bolds), Fellow of Pems brooks Colledge, be hereby suspended from all power and priviledge of a Fellow or Member of Fembrooks Colledge. And from all and singular the proffits and emalments of his Fellowshipp.

^{*} This and the two immediately proceeding Orders of May 26 more " person of the sold month." (Annala) It must be admitted that they were accounty to be the circumstances.

May 26, 1648.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered: That accordinge to the Orders which were have receaved from the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford

Mr. Croucher,	Mr. Creede,
1. Dr. Edwards,	Mr. Osbaston,
2. Mr. Gisby,	Mr. Walwyn,
Mr. Goad	

Fellowes of St. John's Colledge, be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places and offices in the Colledge aforesaid, and expelled the Universitie.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered: That accordinge to the Orders which wee have receaved from the right honorable Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford: These persons whose names are underwritten be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places in Magdalen Colledge, and expelled the Universitie:

Mr. Forman.	Mr. Duncombe: Steward.
Mr. Law.	Mr. Yerbury.
Mr. Chyles.	Mr. Holden.
Mr. Ed. Drope.	Mr. Clutterbooke.

Mr. Horne: Clerke. Mr. Browne: demy.

Mr. Taylor. Mr. Exton.

Mr. Piers.

And that the Soldiery be hereby desired to remove them.a

^a The Visitors had no resource but force, as will be seen by the following notes from Wood's Annals: On May 27th the Order placed by the Visitors on the gate of Corpus Christi College to depose Dr. Newlin, the President, was torn down by some members of the College. On May 29th, the birthday of Prince Charles, bonfires were lit in defiance of Parliament, at New College and Trinity, for which the offenders at the former were imprisoned. On May 30th, "on account of the great resort of

May 26, 1618.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered: That accordings to the Orders which wee have receaved from the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation

Mr. Groueher, Mr. Greede,
1. Dr. Edwards, Mr. Osbaston
2. Mr. Gisby, Mr. Walwyn,

Fellowes of St. John's Colledge, be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places and offices in the Colledge aforessid, and expelled the Universitie.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered: That accordings to the Orders which wee have roceaved from the right honorable Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford: These persons whose names are underwritten be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profits of their respective places in Magdelen Colledge, and expelled the Universitie:

Mr. Law. Mr. Yorbury.
Mr. Law. Mr. Yorbury.
Mr. Chyles. Mr. Holden.
Mr. Ed. Drope. Mr. Clutterbooke.
Mr. Horne: Clerke. Mr. Browner demy.
Mr. Taylor. Mr. Exten.

And that the Soldiery be hereby desired to remove them.

The Vipilers had no restaure but force, as will be seen by the following notes from Wood's Annals: the May 22° the Order places by the Visitors on the guite of Corpus Christi College to depose The Newtin, the President, was intended by some neededs of the College. The May 22°, the Mathian of Prince Charles, had he were little deficient of Fundament as the College and Triality, for which the area for as the former wite huprisweet. On May 22°, the account of the great point at the former wite huprisweet.

The Answeres of some of the Members of Exeter Coll. not formerly given in.

May 28, 1648. (P. 112.)

F: Munday: I cannot submitt to this Visitation. As for the Bal's second question: I cannot conceive my selfe soc much concerned in it as Convocation men, and therefore shall desire tyme till some Convocation men shall Answere first.

Tho: Finch: I cannot submit to this Visitation. To the 2^d Servit, question, concerninge my submission to the present Government, it is too difficult for me to determine of.

Daniell Cudmore, Serviter: I cannot submitt to this Visitation, for my conscience tells me 'tis unlawfull and usurped; neither dare I submitt to this present Government for the former reason.

Hen: Bull, Serviter: I cannot acknowledge the power of Parliament in this Visitation: neither doe I submitt to this present Government.

William Manninge: I cannot acknowledge the power of Parliament derived to the Visitors to be Legall.

Neither can I submitt to those that are ordayned Vice-Chancellor and Proctors by the same authority.

persons to Dr. Sheldon in prison, and to Dr. Hammond," these eminent men, whom the harassed University was now constantly consulting, were ordered by the London Committee to be removed to Wallingford Castle; the governor of which Castle, however, refused to receive them. On June 4, Mr. Henry Tozer, the expelled sub-rector of Exeter, was fetched out of Carfax Church by a guard of soldiers, and his ministry there inhibited "because he seduced the people." It may here be noticed that on May 27th the Houses of Lords and Commons issued two important Orders concerning the University: (1) "That the Committee shall have power to send for in custody, and to imprison, any such persons as shall be found under contempt of the authority of Parliament; and (2) That the Visitors shall have power to take away and destroy all such pictures, images, crucifixes, or reliques, which should be adjudged by them to be superstitious or idolatrous."

The Answeres of some of the Members of Exeter Coll. not the 18, 1619 formerly given in.

F: Munday: I connot submits to this Visitation. As for the Ear second question: I cannot conceive my selfe see much concerned in it as Convocation men, and therefore shall desire tyme till some Convocation men shall Answere first.

The: Finch: I cannot submitte to this Visitation. To the 24 Series question, concernings my submission to the present Government, it is too difficult for me to determine of.

Daniell Cudmore, Serviter: I cannot submitt to this. Visitation, for my conscience tells me 'tis unlawfull and usurped; usither dare I submitt to this present Government for the former reason.

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Neither can I submitt to those that are ordayard Vice-Chanceller and Proctors by the same nutherity.

persons to Dr. Sheldon in prison, and to Dr. Mananoul," these sminant man, whom
the harsased University was now constantly counting, were ordered by the London
Committee to be removed to Mallingtard Coults, the governor of which Chails, however, refused to receive them. The June 4, Mr. Menry Town, the expelled sub-recior
of Exercy, was debaid out of Carlaw Charel by a guard of addiction, and the minimus
of Exercy was debaid out of Carlaw Charel by a guard of addiction, and the minimus
there liabilited "because he actured the people." It may have be noticed that on
May 27° the Houses of Louis and Commons ideal that on
certaing the University; (1) "That the (registrate shell have power to read the in
carlondy, and to imprison, any such processes will be admit makes coursept of the
authority of Parlianueur, and (3) That the Virilors alud investorers to take a regiauthority of Parlianueur, and (3) That the Virilors alud investorers to take a regiand dealtry all receives pictures, frances, are different and the adauthority of Parlianueur, the pictures frances are different and the ad-

May 28, 1648. (P. 113.)

Christ-Church. Ex Ede: Xti:

James Coowes: I James Coowes doe submitt to this Visitation, and will to all such Governors as shall be appoynted by the Parliament in the Universitie.

Robert Yonge: I doe with heart and hand submitt to all Ordinances of Parliament, espetially to this Visitation: in wittnesse of my fidelitie herein I subscribe my name also to the present Government of the Universitie.

May 29, 1648.

Lincoln Colledge.

Josua Crosse, Fellow of Lincolne Coll:

I doe with all willingenesse submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation. I doe likewise willingely submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellour, &c. established by the imediate authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

John Parks, of Lincolne Coll: Socius:

The power of Parliament concerninge the Visitinge of this Universitie I acknowledge, and to that Government which is established by the imediate power of Parliament I submitt unto.

(P. 114.)

Mag: Hall:

Hen: Wood: ex Aula Magdalen:

I doe acknowledge the lawfulnesse of the authoritie of this present Visitation, and therefore doe submitt unto the Chancellor, Vice-Chancelour, &c. established by Order of Parliament.

New College.

I, Edward Farmer, Fellow of New Colledge, doe humbly acknowledge myselfe convicted in conscience to submitt unto the power of Parliament in this present Visitation. Ed: Farmer.

May 28, 1618 (P, 113.)

Obrist-Church, Ex Ede: Xii;

James Coowes: I James Coowes due submitt to this Visitation, and will to all such Governors as shall be appoynted by the Parliament in the Universitie.

Robert Yonger I doe with heart and hand submitt to all Ordinances of Furliament, espetially to this Visitation: in wittnesse of my fidelitic herein I subscribe my name also to the present Government of the Universitie.

May 29, 1648. Lincoln Co

Josus Crosso, Pollow of Lincolns Cally

I doe with all willingenesse submits to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation. I doe likewise willingely submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellour, &c. established by the imediate authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

John Parks, of Lincolne Coll. Socius;

The power of Parliament concernings the Visitings of this Universitie I calcowhedge, and to that Government which is established by the investigate power of Parliament I submitt nate.

(P. 11%)

Hall reall

Hen: Wood: ex Aula Macdalen:

I doe acknowledge the lawfulnesse of the authoritic of this present Visitation, and therefore doe submitt unto the Chancellor, Vica-Chancelour, Cc. established by Order of Parliament.

New College.

I. Edward Farmer, Pellow of New Colledge, don humbly acknows ledge myselfe convicted in conscious to submitt unto the cower of Parliament in this present Viscosion.

All-Soules.

May 29, 1648.

Hen: Birkhead a of Allsoules:

Whereas I was formerly permitted to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation in my owne sence: At this second Summons I doe the same, vizt. as farre as lawfully I may, for I desire neither to meddle nor to be meddled with.

I doe also submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Proctors, established by the imediate authority of both Houses of Parliament, as farre as lawfully I may.

Aula Cervina.b

Robert Johnson: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

(P. 115.)

Robert Atkins: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

Robert Bragge: I doe willingely submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

A Birkhead was the founder of the Oxford Chair of Poetry. As a Scholar of Trinity he had been induced by the Jesuits to join the Church of Rome; had been reclaimed by Laud's personal influence, and through him had obtained his All Souls Fellowship. These fluctuations indicate the tone of mind and character which caused him first to submit; then to retract, as here, for which he is set down for expulsion; yet finally to remain in his place, as appears later on. Warton, the best of judges, speaks of him as "an elegant scholar and ingenious Latin poet." (Life of Bathurst, p. 160.) After the Restoration he became Registrar of the diocese of Norwich.

b The only institution in Oxford known under four organic changes. Founded as Aula Cervina, or Hart Hall, in 1282, it was chartered as Hertford College in 1740; dissolved from insufficiency of endowments in 1805; its site and part of its endowments transferred, in 1816, to Magdalen Hall, when that institution (founded as a dependency of Magdalen College 1480, and becoming an independent Hall in 1602) broke up from its old quarters; and finally, by the exertions of the Principal, Dr. Michell, and the munificence of Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. it was again chartered as

All-Soules.

May 19, 1648,

Hen: Birkhead of Allsoules:

Whereas I was formerly permitted to submits to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation in my owns sence. At this second Summons I doe the same, vist, as farre as lawfully I may, for I desire neither to meddle nor to be meddled with.

I doe also submits to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellon, Vice Chancellor, and Proctors, established by the imediate authority of both Houses of Parliament, as faire as lawfully I may.

Anla Cervina.

Hobert Johnson: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in (R. 118.) this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

Robert Atkins: I doe submits to the mithoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

Robert Bragge: I doe willingely submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

"Birkhead was the founder of the Oxford Chair of Poetry. As a Scholar of Trinity he had been induced by tice Jesnits to join the Charch of Rome; had been reclaimed by Land's personal indicator, and through him had obtained his All Scale Pellowship. Thus fluctuations indicate the tons of mind and character which content him first to subtnict then to expect, as here, for which he is set down for expulsion; yet finally to remain in his phase, as appears alone on. Warron, the best of judges, separate of him is "an elegents straight and ingenious Latin poet." (Life of Stational D. 160). After the Restruction he became the increase of the discourse o

⁹ The only institution in Oxford known under four beyonds along a Pounded as Aula Corries, or Hart-Hail, in 1243, it was chartered as Hertford College in 1740; dean manufactured from insufficiency of radosynesses in 1840; its and part of its automated as a dean transferred, in 1840, to Magdalar Utali, when that institution (founded as a dependency of Magdalar College 1160, and insoming an independent Mall on 1600) busion up from 13 old (narrows, and family, by the drawings of the Trinspiration of the remaindence of Michell, and the manifecture of Michell, and Michell and Mich

May 29, 1648. (P. 116.) John Clark, Art: Bac: Collegio Corporis Christi:

I am not as yet satisfied in conscience that I may lawfully submitt to the present Visitation, or to any other authority which is not derived as well from the Kinge as from both Houses of Parliament.

Geor: Wake: Soe farre as Oxon Articles (whereof I have the benefitt, and upon which I have compounded) doe oblige mee, and soe farre as my former oathes and my conscience will allow me, I submitt to the authoritie of the Parliament, and noe further.

John Sanders, Provost of Oriell Coll:

I for the present referre my selfe to the Answere presented by me (October last) in the name of the Colledge, the grounds thereof beinge the stronge obligation of severall oathes by me in publique and solemne manner taken, which I have not since that tyme beene, nor doe yet understand how I cann be released. The same grounds therefore still remayninge, I doe not well see how I can recede from or alter my former resolution without violence to my conscience, the preservation whereof hath hitherto beene, and still is, the unfained and sole end of that and this my Answere, which I desire may be as charitably interpreted as it is humbly and sincerely presented by

Jo: SANDERS, Provost of Oriell Colledge.a

"Hertford College" in 1874, with a splendid foundation for 14 fellows and 29 scholars. It now awaits the creation of suitable buildings, which must as a matter of course follow.

All the Halls alike are wholly in favour of the Parliament, but Magdalen and New Inn Halls are the only ones which contained any number of members at this period, the war having been ruinous to these poor foundations. Why was this distinction from the Colleges so strongly marked? Did it represent a spirit of opposition to the great Foundations which overshadowed them, or was it the effect of personal influences? It could not be accidental.

a This is the strongest case we have of a place being retained in spite of nonsubmission. Wood tells us, "Dr. Saunders kept his place till the time of his death ($165\frac{2}{3}$) by friends in the Committee." (Annals.) It is however easy to observe at this time grounds for the suspicion which was once expressed in the line—

[&]quot;Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

May 29, 1648 (P. 116.)

John Clark, Art: Bac: Collegio Corporis Christi:

I am not as yet satisfied in conscience that I may lawfelly sub-

mitt to the present Visuation, or to any other authority which is not derived as well from the River as from both Horses of Parliament

Geora Wakes Soe farm as Oxon Articles (whereof I have the benefits, and upon which I have compounded) dee oblige mee, and soe farm as my former cathes and my conscience will allow me, I submitt to the authoritie of the Parliament, and noe further.

John Sanders, Prevest of Oriell Coll:

I for the present referro my selfs to the Answers presented by me (October last) in the name of the Colledge, the grounds thereof beings the stronge obligation of severall eathers by me in publique and solemne manner taken, which I have not since that tyme beene, nor doe yet understand how I cann be released. The same grounds therefore still resaynings, I doe not well see how I can recede from or after my former resolution without violence to my conscience, the preservation whereaf hath hitherto beene, and still is, the unfained and sole end of that and this my Answere, which I desire may be as claritably interpreted as it is humbly and sincerely presented by

Jo: Samens, Provest of Oriell Colledge."

"Hardon! College" in 1874, with a splendld foundation for 14 fellows and 20 scholars. It now awaits the creation of suitably buildings, which must us a matter of source follow.

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[&]quot;Melbinia the lady doth protest too made "

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the May 30, 1648.

Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas this Committee is informed, That Mr. John Reyland and Mr. William Cox, Fellowes of Magdalen Colledge, and Peter Draper, a servant, have gathered certaine Rents belonginge to Magdalen Colledge aforesaid, and not paid them to the President of that house appoynted by authority of Parliament: It is Ordered, that the said persons be required fortwith to appeare before this Committee to Answere the same.

Francis Rous.

Concordat cum Originali: RA: AUSTEN.

[By the Visitors.] June 1, 1648.

June 1, 1648. (P. 117.)

This day Mr. Samuell Bedford appeared before us, the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford, to make his addresse to us concerninge the Auditorshipp of Christ Church.

By Letter from the Earle of Manchester it was certified that the Lords' House, upon the desire of the Committee of both Kingedomes, July 2, 1646, did vote Mr. Bedford, their Scout-Master Generall, Auditor of Christ Church, and to that end did recommend him to the Visitors.

The same day, as appeares by Mr. Rous his certificate, the House of Commons referred the businesse of the Auditorshipp of Christchurch to the Committee for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford for examination thereof. In pursuance of which Order Articles were exhibited by Mr. Samuell Bedford against Mr. Jo: Kinge, Auditor of Christ Church, for beinge in armes against the Parliament. And divers wittnesses produced by Plaintiffe and Defendant, upon hearinge of both, the Committee voted Mr. Kinge a delinquent.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the May 20, 1618.

Whereas this Committee is informed, That Mr. John Hayland and Mr. William Cox, Fellowes of Magdalon Colledge, and Peter Draper, a servant, have gathered certaine Hents belongings to Magdalon Colledge aforcesid, and not paid them to the President of that house appoynted by authority of Parliament: It is Ordered, that the said persons be required ferwith to appears before this Committee to Answere the same.

France: France: Rouse.

Concordat cum Originalir Blas Austraw.

[By the Visitors.]

June 1, 1648.

June 1, 1516. (Cr. 117.)

This day Mr. Samuell Bedford appeared before us, the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford, to make his adresse to as concerninge the Auditorshipp of Christ Church.

By Lutter from the Unite of Manchester it was certified that the Lords' House, upon the desire of the Committee of both Kinge-domes, July 2, 1846, did vote Mr. Bedford, their Scout-Master Generall, Auditor of Christ Church, and to that end did recommend him to the Visitors.

The same day, as appeared by Mr. Hous his certificate, the House of Commons referred the businesse of the Auditorshipp of Christohurch to the Committee for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford for examination thereof. In pursuance of which Order Articles were exhibited by Mr. Samuell Bedford against Mr. Jos Kinge, Auditor of Christ Church, for heinge in armes against the Parliament. And divers witnesses produced by Plaintiffe and Defendant, upon hearings of both, the Committee voted Mr. Kinge a delination.

June 1, 1648. Also this day a Letter to the Visitors concerninge Mr. King's delinquency was brought from the Committee of Chychester.

Upon consideration whereof Mr. Bedford desires to be admitted by the Visitors and the Deane and Prebendaries of Christ Church, to the place and office of Auditor of Christ Church aforesaid, hee havinge proved Mr. Kinge a delinquent.

(P. 128.) June 1, 1648. An Order to Dr. Radcliffe to deliver the Keyes, Bookes, &c.

Ordered that Dr. Radcleiffe, now lodginge in Brasen Nose Colledge, doe forthwith, upon sight hereof, deliver up to Mr. Daniell Greenewood, or his Assigne, all his keyes of the Treasury, the Corne Booke, Lease Booke, Rentalls, and what other Bookes or Keyes hee hath in his custody belonginge to the Colledge aforesaid. And, in case the said Dr. Radcliffe shall refuse to obey this present Order, the souldiary are hereby desired to sett a Guard upon the said Dr. Ratcliffe, which Guard is to be mayntayned at the proper cost and charges of Dr. Ratcliffe aforesaid.

June 1: 1648.

(P. 129.) Answers of some of Trinity Colledge Members not formally given in.

Walter Ettricke: I desire liberty of conscience, by vertue whereof I cannot satisfie you how farre I may submitt.

Matthew Skinner: As concerninge the power of Parliament in this Visitation I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates for the Universitie.

William Radford: To this question proposed, whether I submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, my Answere is, that

I referre my selfe to the Answere given in formerly by the Dele-June 1, 1648. gates of the Universitie.

To this Question, whether I submitt to this present government of this Universitie established by imediate authoritie of Parliament:

My Answere is, that I conceive this Question to be included in the precedinge Question.

Tho: Maryott: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament, and this Visitation.

Raphe Batters [Ralph Bathurst]: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Ezekiell Tonge,^b of Universitie Colledge, A: Bacc: I submitt to (P. 130.) the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

This is the celebrated Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity from 1664 to 1704, Chaplain to Charles II. and Dean of Wells. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society. Long subsequent to his submission, he thus accounted for it: "I was constantly in Oxford, amongst other the King's loyal subjects, from the beginning of the wars in 1642 until the town was surrendered in 1646. The articles of that surrender, as they left other persons to their respective compositions, so they subjected the University to a Visitation. When the Visitation passed upon us I thought I had no more to do but to sit still and rest content with whatever befel under a prevailing party; yet neither owning their authority, nor concurring in my principles with them; but rather acting separately from them. . . . It was my fortune to escape, as many others, persons of unquestionable loyalty, did-Dr. Barlow, Dr. Langbaine, Dr. Zouch, Dr. Say, &c .- with whom and such like I had my constant converse, and scarce knew or was known to any of the whole party. (Life, &c., by Thomas Warton, p. 205.) It should also be said that Bathurst, though ordained priest during the Commonwealth, did signal service to the State as physician to the sick and wounded of the Navy (see below), yet remained in close connection with the leading Royalists and exiled clergy. When his services were required to assist Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, in those secret Ordinations which he courageously performed, regardless of the danger he incurred, Bathurst found his professional visits as a physician a useful pretext.

b See below.

I referre my selfe to the Auswere given in formerly by the Dele-Jene 1, 1015, gates of the Universitie.

To this Question, whether I submits to this present government of this Universitie established by imediate nuthoritie of Parliaments

My Ausware is, that I conceive this Question to be included in the precedinge Question.

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Exekiell Tonge, of Universitie Colledge, A: Bace: I submitt to (r. 120.)
the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

This is the selelegated Dr. Resinues, functions of Trinity from 1864 to 1701, Chaplain to Charles II and Dean of Wells alto so one of the founders of the Loyal Society. Long subsequent to his automission, he thus economical for the "I was constantly in Oxford, manders other the Hings's loyal subjects, from the beginning of the ware to 1642 until the cone was currendered in 1646. The articles of that merender, as they late other persons to their respective compositions, so they subjected the University to a Visitation.

When the Visitation passed upon us I was the Visitation passed upon us I thought I had no more to do but to set will and real content with whatever beleft thought I had no more to do but to set will and real content with whatever beleft principles with them; but rather arting superarely from thom.

It was my principles with them; but rather arting superarely from them.

It has been the company as many others, proves of auquestionable logally, did—Dr. Barbow, and according to the standard of the Dr. Barbow et any thought and convers, and describe have the second at the whole party. (Life Standard principles of Dr. Zonch, Dr. Zonch, Dr. Sonch, Dr. Zonch, Dr. Sonch, Dr

See below.

June 1, 1648

John Barnard, of Lincolne Colledge, A: Bac: I doe willingely submitt to the ordinance of Parliament for this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

Jo: Worthingeton, of Mag: Coll: Demy: I doe with all willingenesse submitt to any thinge in your Visitation that is not against my conscience.

Francis Gallimore: I have submitted unto the ordinance of Parliament in the Visitation before the Visitors.

Geo: Alexander, of Magdalene Colledge: I cannot submitt to this Visitation by reason of those oathes which I have formerly taken, without perjury.

Josias Banger, of Magdalene Colledge: I will submitt to this Visitation soe farre as I may with a saffe conscience: concerning which, post revolutionem animi hoc tantum scio, me nihil scire.

Tho: Smith, Medic: Dr. Coll: Æneanas: I doe and shall submitt to the Parliament in this Visitation, soe farre as they shall endeavor a reformation, accordinge to the purity and integritie of the best tymes.

(P. 131.) Lodo: Mason, of Magdalen Colledge: I cannot submitt to this Visitation with a saffe conscience by reason of former oathes which I have taken.

Charles Edwards, of Allsoules Coll:

I humbly submitt to this Visitation, as farre as its proceedinge be accordinge to the Lawes of the Land, and the Statutes of this Universitie.

Samuell Fisher, Allsouls Colledge.

I submitt to this Visitation as farre as lawfully I may, and the Statutes of the Universitie may not oblige mee to the contrary.

June 1, 164

John Barnard, of Idecoine Colledge, A: Bac: I dee williagely submitt to the ordinance of Parliament for this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

Jo: Worthingston, of Mag: Coll: Demy: I doe with all willingenesse submitt to may thinge in your Visitation that is not egainst my conscience.

Francis Gallimore: I have submitted unto the ordinance of Parliament in the Visitation before the Visitors.

Geor Alexander, of Magdalane Colledge: I cannot submitt to this Visitation by reason of those oather which I have formerly taken, without purjury.

Josias Binger, of Magdalene Collodges I will submitt to this Visitation see three na I may with a safe conscience; concerning which, post revolutioners arims has tautum seed, me nihil scire.

The: Smith, Medier D'. Coll. Engance: I doe and shall submitt to the Parliament in this Visitation, see fare as they shall endeavor a reformation, accordings to the purity and integritie of the best tymes.

P. 181.) Lodo: Mason, of Magdelen Colledge: I cannot submitt to this Visitation with a saffe constitute by reason of former oather which I have taken.

Charles Edwards, of Allsoules Coll:

I humbly submits to this Visitation, as faire as its proceedings be according to the Lawes of the Land, and the Statutes of this Universitie.

Samuell Fisher, Allsoula Colledge.

I submitt to this I isitation as here as havinly I may, and the iterates of the Universitie may not oblige men to the contary.

Tho: Readinge, of Brasen Nose Coll:

June 1, 1648.

I submitt to this Visitation, soe farre as the Statutes of the Universitie and my owne particular Oathes can permitt mee.

John Wynne, of Allsoules: I humbly submitt to this Visitation as farre as it may lawfully concerne mee.

Joseph Grigge: I cannot for the present feel satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submitt to this Visitation.

I cannot till I am further informed submitt to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors established by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

Randall Sanderson, of Queene's Colledge:

As reformation of abuses is the endeavor, and viz, soe that bonds of particular oathes should any whitt forestall soe needefull a worke, is the greiffe of RANDALL SANDERSON.

The present Government of the Universitie I submitt to, soe farre as I shall hereafter understand the same, not thaurtinge any former tye already upon mee.

Edward Wilkinson, of Queene's Colledge, Master of Arts:

(P. 132.)

- 1. How farre the power of the 2 honorable Houses extends I know not: I hope my Ignorance in a poynt of soe high a Nature may excuse mee. But with all humility I willingely submitt as farre as lawfully I may without any prejudice to my conscience.
- 2^{ly}. I am not obstinate, but shall submitt soe farre as may not be prejuditiall to former Oathes.

Rowlan Arris, of Magdalen Colledge:

I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

James Farren, Oriell Colledge:

I doe submitt myselfe to the authoritie of the Parliament and their substitutes in this Visitation, with the present Government of this Universitie. The Readings, of Brasen Nose Coll:

I submitt to this Visitation, see there as the Statutes of the Universitie and my owns particular Outher can permitt more.

John Wynne, of Alisoules: I humbly submitt to this Visitation as faire as it may lawfully concerne mee.

Joseph Grigge: I cannot for the present feel satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submitt to this Visitation.

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Edward Wilkinson, of Queene's Colledge, Master of Ares

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24. I am not obstinate, but shall submitt soe farre as may not be prejuditiall to former Oathes.

Rowlan Arris, of Magdalen Colledge;

doe submitt to the authoride of Parliament in this Visitation.

James Farron, Oriell Colledge:

I dos submitt myselfo so the outhoritle of the Parliament and their substitutes in this Visitation, with the present Government of this Universitie. June 1, 1648. Edm: Tillesley, S: Joh: Bapt: Socius:

Beinge absolutely of beleiffe that the power of Visitation of this Universitie is solely fixt in the Kinge, beinge one of the cheife preheminences of his Crowne, which by oath of allegeance I am bound as a subject to observe: As likewise beinge assured by the private statutes of my Colledge, that, by dispensation from him, this power is deputed only to the Bishop of Winchester: And for the Government of this Universitie otherwise then formerly, it has beene establisht and grounded on the Statutes thereof: To any or either of these Orders I neither dare nor can submitt without deliberate and complicated perjury: quae in attenum absit a mente Christianâ.

St: Jo: Coll: Stephan Boughton: I cannot submitt either to this Visitation, or Government of the Universitie as now it is, with a saffe Conscience.

(P. 133.) Jo: Robinson, of Queene's Coll:

Accordinge to that knowledge which God hath bestowed on mee, soe farre as I understand, in the authoritie of a Parliament, I adheare, and submitt to this Visitation, which I ever desire as for a Reformation in many things, soe espetially in poynt of Church Government and Doctrine: And doe submit to the Government of the Universitie.

Thomas Hancock, of Christ Church:

I submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation and to the government setled in this University by vertue of the same authority.

June 2, 1648. Mr. Tilsley, of St. Jo: Coll: a

Hee saith two Estates without the Third is nothinge.

And hee is also this day suspended from exercising any ecclesiasticall function at North-More.

^{*} He is now recalled, though explicit enough on the previous day. He was voted dangerous.

June 1, 1648.

Edm: Tillesley, S. John Route Section.

lieinge absolutely of belouffe that the power of Visitation of this Universitie is calcily fixt in the Kinge, beinge one of the chaife probeminences of his Crowne, which by cath of allegennee I am bound as a subject to observe: As likewise beinge assured by the private suspices to observe: As likewise beinge assured by the private suspices of my Colledge, that, by dispensation-from him, this power is deputed only to the Hishop of Winchester: And for the Covernment of this Universitie otherwise then formerly, it has been established and grounded on the Statutes thereof: To any or either of these Orders I seither dare not can admit without deliberate and complicated parjury: que in oterwise abset a mente Christiana.

Str Jos Colls

or Government of the Universitie as now it is, with a sufficence.

P. 1323 Jo: Robinson, of Ousene's Coll

Accordings to that knowledge which God hath bestowed on mee, see large as I understand, in the authoritie of a Parliament, I adhears, and submitt to this Visitation, which I ever desire as for a Reformation in many things, see espetially in poynt of Church Government and Doctrine; And doe submit to the Government of the Universities.

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I submit to the authority of Parilament in this Visitation and to the government retled in this University by vertue of the same authority.

. Italy of St. Jos. Colle

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And hee is also this day suspended from exercising any occleasticall function at North-Many

^{*} He is now recalled, though expited oncough on the previous day. He was voted dangerous.

Godwyn Swift: In respect of oathes that I have formerly taken St. John's Coll:

I can subscribe to noe Visitors but which come from the Bishop of June 26, 1648.

Winchester.

GODWYN SWIFT.

The said Godwin Swift saith that hee was put in Sexton upon the first of March last past by Dr. Bayly the President.

But Dr. Bayley was evicted Jan. 20th, 1647.

William Roy, Under Butler: I understand not this Question, St. Jo. Coll: and therefore can give noe Answere.

Sam: Smith, of St: Jo: Coll: I submitt to the authoritie of Sep: 29th, 1648: Parliament in this present Visitation.

June 2, 1648.

This day there mett in St: John's Hall Dr. Wilkinson, Provice (P. 134.) Chancellor, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Harris, Mr. Jo: Wilkinson, and Mr. Cheynell, Visitors of this Universitie, to enquire into the state of St: Jo: Baptist Coll.

The same day possession was delivered of the President's Lodgings of St. Jo: Bapt: Colledge to Mr. Cheynell by us whose names are underwritten.^a

Jo: Wilkinson, Provicecan.
Robert Harris.
Christopher Rogers.

Jo: Wilkinson. Joshua Crosse, Proctor. Senior.

Also this day Mr. Crowcher delivered two keys, the one the key of the till box in the great iron chest in the Bursary, the other the key of the middle locke to the great chest in the Tower.

^{*} The President's lodgings had to be broken open on this occasion. (Annals.)

b The Tower was also the Treasury of All Souls, and probably of other Colleges, as their most defensible part.

30

Godwyn Swift: In respect of outloot that I have formerly taken Statuta Calls I can subscribe to not Visitors but which come from the Bishop of Jane 26, 1642.

Winchester.

Goswan Swirt.

The said Godwin Swift saith that bee was put in Sexton upon be first of March last past by Dr. Buyly the President. But Dr. Bayley was evicted Jan. 20th, 1617.

William Roy, Under Butler: I understand not this Question, on ter Cours

Same Smith, of St. Jee Coll. I submitt to the authoritie of separations.

June 2, 1648.

This day there mett in St. John's Hall Dr. Wilkinson, Provice (P. 131.) Chancellor, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Harris, Mr. Jo: Wilkinson, and Mr. Cheynell, Visitors of this Universitie, to enquire into the state of St. Jo: Esprist Coll.

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> > > Jo: Wildinson.

Joshua Crosso, Progtor, Senior,

Also this day Mr. Crowcher delivered two keys, the one the key of the till box in the great iron enert in the Bursary, the other the key of the middle locks to the great cheek in the Tower."

The President's ledgings had to be broken open on this secucion. (Annala.)

^{*} The Tower was size the Transcer of All State, and probably of other Colleges, a their most defensible part.

June 3, 1648.
(P. 135.)
Mr. Taylour,
Butler, of
John Baptist
Colledge.

The Answere of Mr. Taylor, Butler of St: Jo: Coll: June 3, 1648.

As yet I am not satisfied in conscience (in relation to oathes which I have formerly taken) how I may submitt, otherwise then passively, and soe farre as concernes the regulatinge of my actions and manners.

WM: TAYLOR.

Wm: Taylor: As I am a servant to the Colledge, so I shall conforme my selfe as I shalbe directed by them accordinge to my oath given mee by the Colledge.

WM: TAYLOR.

I desire tyme to consider for an Answere to the last Question, which was, whether I would submitt to Mr. Cheynell as President of St. John's Coll:

WM: TAYLOR.

Dr. Stringer. June 5, 1648. Whereas you have beene cited by a generall summons heretofore, and since by a more spetiall summons as a Lecturer in the Universitie, and noe satisfactory retourne hath beene as yet made unto us: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now againe hereby cite you to make your personall appearance before us sittinge at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge this 6 of June, at two of the clocke in the afternoone.

To Dr. Stringer at New Colledge.

a Dr. Stringer, Greek Lecturer to the University, had been elected Warden by the Fellows of New College, 1647, in defiance of the Visitors, on the demise of Dr. Pink, and, though refusing submission, he contrived to hold his place till Jan. 25, 164%, when he was at last superseded by Dr. Marshall. The Visitors found it very difficult to deal with New College. They ejected Stringer from his Lectureship on Sept. 14, 1648; this was an easier matter. Marshall was Parliamentary Chaplain to the garrison of Oxford. He had been "a Cambridge Student of Divinity for twenty years at least." (Fasti, ii. 114.)

June 3, 1048, (P. 134,) Mr. Taylour, Sutler, of

The Answers of Mr. Taylor, Butler of St. Jos Coll: June 3, 1648.

As yet I am not satisfied in conscience (in relation to cather which I have formerly taken) how I may submitt, otherwise then passively, and see farre as concernes the regulatings of my actions and manuers.

Wat TATLOR.

Wm: Taylor: As I am a servant to the Colledge, so I shall conforme my selfe as I shalbe directed by them accordings to my outh given mee by the Colledge.

WM: TAYLOR.

I desire tyme to consider for an Answers to the last Question, which was whether I would submitt to Mr. Cheynell as President of St. John's Coll:

Wat Taxlon.

Dr. Stringer. June 5, 1618.

Whereas you have beene cited by a generall summons herotoloro, and since by a more speciall commons as a Lecturer in the Universitie, and one estisfactory recomme both bome as yet made unto use Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now agains hereby sine you to make your personal appearance before us sittings at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge this 6 of June, at two of the electic in the alternoons.

To Dr. Stringer at New Colledge

* Dri Stringer, Greek Lecturer to the University, had been elected Wardon by the Fellows of New College, 1615, in definess of the Visitors, on the domins of the United and, though refusing extensions by meaning the matter than the place unit Jan. 28 inthe whom he was at less enjoyeeded by Dr. Marchail. The Visitors found it very different to deal with New College. They expected foreign trees his lecturable on step. 11 1648; this was an easier matter. Marchail was Farliamentary Chapters to the gerricon of Oxford. He had been * a Cambridge Stocked of Divinity for inverty

June 5, 1648.

June 5, 1648. (P. 137.)

Mr. Gisby: These are to authorise you to apprehend the body of Mr. Gisby, who lodges in St. John Baptist Colledge, and to keepe him in safe custody untill hee shall give full satisfaction to the Visitors for his high contempt of the authority of Parliament, and to the Colledge for what ever hee shalbe found to be indebted to it upon a true Accompt.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garrison of Oxoñ.

June 5, 1648.

Dr. Edwards: These are to authorise you to apprehend the body of Dr. Edwards, who lodges in St. John Baptist Colledge, and to keepe him in safe custody untill hee give satisfaction to the Visitors for his manifold misdemeanors, and to the Colledge aforesaid for what ever hee shalbe found to bee indebted to it upon a true Accompt.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garrison of Oxoñ.

A viis et modis to Dr. Stringer of New Colledge.

June 6, 1648.

Dr. Stringer: Whereas you have beene cited by severall Summons and personally sought by our Officer, who cold not finde you: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now cite you Omnibus viis et modis to make your personall appearance before the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy upon the eight day of this instant June, and give in a plaine and direct Answere to this Question: Doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?

And hereof you are not to faile as you will Answere the contrary.

June 5, 1648.

CTL LETT.)

Mr. Gisby: These are to authorize you to apprehend the body of Mr. Gisby, who lodges in St. John Saptist Colledge, and to keepe him in safe custody untill her shall give full satisfaction to the Vinitors for his nigh contempt of the authority of Parliament, and to the Colledge for what over her shalls found to be indebted to it apon a true Accompt.

To the Provest Marshall of the Gerricon of Oxon.

June 5, 1648.

Dr. Edwards: Three are to authorize you to apprehend the bedy of Dr. Edwards, who lodges in Sa John Baptist Colledge, and to keepe him in safe custody untill has give satisfaction to the Visitors for his manifold misdemensors, and to the Colledge aforesaid for what over hee shulbs found to hee indebted to it upon a true Accounts.

To the Provest Marshall of the Garrison of Oxen.

A vite et modie to Dr. Stringer of New Colledge,

June 0, 1615.

Dr. Stringer: Whereas you have beene cited by severall Summons and personally sought by our Officer, who cold not flade you: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now oite you Omnibus vits et modis to make your pursonall appearance before the Viec-Chancellor or his Departy upon the eight day of this instant June, and give in a plaint and direct Answers to this Question! Doe you calmit to the authority of Parinaryal in this Visitation?

And hereof you are not to feile as you will Answere the con-

TRIP.

June 6, 1648.

(P. 138.)
See pag: 262.
The names of the witnesses that were examined concerning Mr.

Greaves.a

June 6, 1648.

These are to require you, and everie of you whose names are underwritten, to make your personall appearance before us, sittinge at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge, betweene the howers of 2 and 3 this afternoone, to testifie the truth in a particular case to be examined by us. And hereof you are not to faile as you will Answere the contrary.

Mr. French, Mr. Copley, Mr. Sayre, Mr. Lee, Mr. Brent,

Fellowes of Merton Coll:

Nathaniell James.
Jo: Blackham.
Tho: Hawkines.
Avis Smith.

Phillipp Alport and his wife. Annie Shan. William Noble.

June 6, 1648.

These are to authorise you to seize a large Truncke which was this morninge brought into a Barbor's house over against Universitie Colledge, and for so doinge this shalbe your sufficient warrant.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garrison of Oxoñ.

• Graves, or Greaves, was Fellow of Merton and Professor of Astronomy. His case occupies many pages of the Register, French and he having mutually accused each other of helping the King to obtain the Merton treasure. Various other peccadilloes with the courtiers and Queen's confessor are laid to Graves's charge (see below), and he seems to have been instrumental in the ejection of Sir Nathaniel Brent by the King.

June 6, 1648.

the wimons that arra examined cocoming Mr. Greaves.

June 6, 1648,

These are to require you, and everie of you whose names are underwritten, to make your personall appearance before us, sittinge at the President's Lockeiuss in Magdalen Colledge, betweene the howers of 2 and 3 this alternoone, to testifie the truth in a particular case to be examined by us. And hereof you are not to faile as you will Appearance the control

Mr. French,
Mr. Copley,
Mr. Sayre,
Mr. Sayre,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Hent

Nathaniell James, Jo: Blackham, The: Hawkines,

Phillipp Alport and his wife, Annie Shan. William Noble,

June 6, 1645.

These are to authorise you to seize a large Trancke which was this morninge brought into a Barbor's house over against Universitie Colledge, and for so doings this shalbe your sufficient warrant.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garrison of Oxoft.

^{*} Gravel, or Greenet was Fellow of Morean and Professor of Astronomy. He case comprise many pages of the Ring to estate the News and be besting moreally arrested each other of helping the King to estate the News treasure. Various other passeables with the contriers and figures continued are hald to Grave's charge (see below), and he come to have been instrumental to the ejection of the National Recut by the Ming.

June 6, 1648. A Summons to Dr. Langbane, Provost of Queenes June 6, 1648.

Colledge.^a (P. 139.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, hereby require you to make your personall appearance before us at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen College, betweene 4 and 5 of the clocke in the afternoone of this present 6 of June, to answere such Questions as shall be demaunded of you.

Answers of some Members of severall Colledges not formerly given.

(P. 140.) June 6, 1648.

John Good, of Bal: Coll:

(P. 140.)

My humble reply to the Question proposed by the Visitors is that I am not fully satisfied in some perticulers concerninge this Visitation.

Sebastian Nash, of Bal: Coll: To this present Visitation and Government I shall soe farre submitt as herein I shall not be guilty of perjury.

James Lidford, of Magdallen Coll:

I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this way of Visitinge.

Henry Willis, Butler of Universitie Coll:

I doe fully and wholy submitt to all lawfull authority, and this is the Answere of Henry Willis.

Jo: Bryce, Coll: Mag: Magr: Art:

As farre as the oathes which I have taken at my matriculation and degrees in the Universitie, and my oathes at my admission and preferments in my Colledge will permit me, I doe submitt to this Visitation and noe further.

[•] Dr. Langbaine's answer is not given, but he submitted. His case was referred to in the note on Dr. Bathurst as that of a decided Royalist and Churchman, who yet thought it right to give way to the power of Parliament. See Introduction.

June 6, 1648. A Summens to Dr. Langbane, Provost of Queence James, test Collector, (17, 139.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, hereby require you to make your personall appearance before us at the President's Lodgings in Magdalon College, betweened and 5 of the clorke in the afternoone of this present 6 of June, to answere such Questions as shall be demanded of you.

Answers of some Members of severall Colledges not formerly tune 6, 166

John Good, of Balt. Colli-

My humble reply to the Question proposed by the Visitors is that am not fully satisfied in some perticulers concernings this Visitation.

Sebastian Nash, of Eat: Coll: To this present Vintation and Government I shall see fare animals as herein I shall not be guilty of perjury.

James Lidford, of Mandallen Cells

I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this way of Visitinge.

Henry Willis, Butler of Universitie Colli

I doe fully and wholy submitt to all lawfull authority, and this is the Answere of Heary Willia

Jo: Bryce, Coll: Mage Mage Art:

As farre as the oathes which I have taken at my matriculation and degrees in the Universities and my oathes at my admission and preferences in my Colledge will permit me, I doe submitt to this Visitation and not further.

The Languagino's answer is not given, but he ashesited. His case was mistred to be note on the flathered as that of substitute and Churchanan, who get thought a right to give way to the newest of Parliadents. See his old has

June 6, 1648.

Marke Kinge, A:E: of Edmund Hall:

I, Marke Kinge, doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the Government of this Universitie.

Wm Huntley, of Queenes Coll:

As for this present Visitation I shall willingly suffer all my Actions to be tryed by them, and to their censure I shall submitt.

Merton Coll: -

Roger Brent, of Merton Colledge:

I, Roger Brent, doe submitt to the authority of Parliament and this Visitation.

(P. 141.)

Nath: James, Butler of Merton Colledge:

I believe a Parliament hath power to visit this Universitie, and I doe submitt.

Jo: Blackman, Porter of Merton Colledge: I doe submitt.

Austen Boxley, of Merton Colledge:

I, not yet understandinge the Question, desire to be guided by the Warden and Masters of that Colledge in which I am a servant.

William Noble, Cooke of Merton Colledge:

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Tyas, Master of Arts, Christ Church:

I know not how I should submitt to this Visitation, and not oppresse my conscience with that sin of perjury.

Baldwyn Acland, of Exeter Colledge:

I will in all humility submitt to this Visitation when I shalbe satisfied that I may.^a

• In spite of this negative answer Acland remained in his place till 1651, when he declined the Engagement, and retired with his pupils—among whom was young George Bull—to Somersetshire. Nelson attributes much of Bull's subsequent eminence to the teaching of Acland, a man "very considerable for his learning and piety, zealous for his sovereign when so many of his subjects and friends forsook him, and true to the interest of the Church in her most afflicted circumstances"

June 5, 1618.

Marke Kinge, A.E. of Edward Hall.

I, Marko Kinge, dos submitt to the authoritic of Parlitment in this Visitation, and to the Government of this Universitie.

Wm Hundley, of Queenes Colls

As for this present Visitation I shall willingly suffer all my Actions to be tryed by them, and to their consum I shall submitted

- :lion nomals

Roger Brent, of Merton Colledge;

Is alogor Breats, doe submitt to the authority of Parliament and

(P. 1413)

Nath: James, Buder of Merion Colledge:

doe submitte

for Blackman, Porter of Merion Colledge:

Himdus sob I

Austen Bowley, of Merton Colledge:

I, not yet understandings the Question, desire to be guided by the Warden and Masters of that Colledge in which I am a servant

William Noble Cooks of Mortan Colledge;

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Tyes, Mester of Arts, Christ Church;

I know not how I should submitt to this Visitation, and not appresse my conscience with that sin of perjury.

Baldwyn Acland, of Engler Colledge:

atisfied that I many spinning to this Visitation when I shallo

In spite of this negative enterer Arined remained in his place till 105), when he decided the Engagement, and retired with his pipelless among when was pound George Bells-to Somerantaine. Yelson citalions much of Bells subsequent animal teaching of Arined, a ricus " were considerable as his learning and picty, realous for his greening, when you wrong of his subjects and franch for sook him, and from the internal of the Church in his subjects and franch for sook him, and from the internal of the Church in his subjects and franch and

Josiah Lane, Corp: Christ: Coll:

June 6, 1648.

I humbly conceive the authority wherby this present Visitation is carried on to be lawfull, and therefore submitt to it.

Geo: Clarke, Fellow of Merton Colledge:

I submitt to the power and authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation: given under my hand.

These answeares have been returned, the last return was made June 14th: vide pag: 148.

The answeares which are not yet returned begin at pag: 155.

I, William Borlace, doe submitt unto the authority of the Parlia- Sept. 20, 1648.

ment in this Visitation.

[Interpolated.]

Ordered:

(P. 142.) June 6, 1648.

That all who doe not clearly, and without any condition or reservation, submitt, shalbe retourned to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie as guilty of not submittinge to the authority of Parliament.

Ordered:

That Mr. Wilkinson be hereby desired to make retourne of all those Answeres which have beene presented to the Visitors since his last retourne.

(Life of Bull, Works, vii. 9). He had been senior Proctor in the eventful year 1641. It is remarkable that a man of such principles should have found so much favour with the Visitors as to call forth the Order which appears below, a week after permission had been given to Exeter to elect its own Rector. That Order certainly suggests Acland to the Fellows as an acceptable candidate, and appears to be another instance of a nearer approximation between the learned and religious men of both parties than is generally supposed to have existed. Perhaps Acland did not desire the office. We do not hear of his receiving any votes. The election fell upon John Conant, the uncle of the John Conant who has been already noticed; but he, not wishing to reside, declined in favour of his nephew, the candidate of the minority, who was soon afterwards elected. (See Conant's Life and Boase's Reg. Exon.)

dy Lane, Corne Christ: Coll: June 9, 1618

I humbly conceive the authority wherby this present Visitation is carried on to be lawfull, and therefore submitt to it.

Geo: Clarke, Fellow of Merton Colledge:

I submitt to the power and surboritie of Parliament in this wistertion: given under my hand.

These answerres have been returned, the last return was made June 14th; vide pag: 148.

The answeares which are not yet returned begin at page 160.

1, William Borlace, doe submitt unto the authority of the Parlin- sape 56,1614, ment in this Visitation. [intereshelet]

Ordered

That all who doe not elearely, and without any condition or receivation, submitt, shallo retourned to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Helormstion of the Universitie as guilty of not submitting to the submitting of the Commons for the submitting of the Commons of the submitting of the condition of the con

Ordered

That Mr. Wilkinson be hereby desired to make retourne of all those Answeres which have beene presented to the Visitors since his last retourne.

(filte of Beil, Works, vil. 2). He had been senior Provide in the eventful year 1611. It is remarkable that a man of such principles should have found so much become with the Visitors at to easil forth the Order which appears below, a week after permission had been given to Expire to older its own flector. That Order certably suggests Acland to the Pillows as an exceptable candidate, and appears to be another instance of a nearer approximation between the learned and religious near another instance of a nearer approximation between the learned and religious near not desire the office. We do not hear of the requiring any other Technic self-upon the approximation of the continue to the learnest the used of the down through a should be but he, not wishing to reside, declined in tayour of his nephew, the conditions of the minute.

June 6, 1648. Ordered:

That all who lay clayme to any Fellowshipp, Scholarshipp, place of power, trust, or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford, or any Colledge or Hall therein respectively, doe within 15 daies repaire hither to this Universitie to performe their duty and undergoe this present Visitation, as they and everie of them will Answere the contrary.

June 6, 1648. Ordered:

That the Keyes of John Baptists Colledge be kept in the hand of Mr. Webb, Fellow of the said Colledge. And that Mr. Webb take care, in the absence of Mr. Cheynell, for the preservation of the peace, securinge the evidences, bookes, and goods, orderinge the affaires, and receavinge the dues of the said Colledge, and in case hee finde any opposition or receave any affront, upon complaint to the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the souldiery of this garrison are desired to send Mr. Webb sufficient ayde to secure the goods, evidences, and books, and to remove all such persons as doe disturb the peace of the Colledge, or hinder this Order from takinge its due effect.

(P. 143.)

June 6, 1648.

Ordered: That, accordinge to the Orders which wee have receaved from the Right Honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, Mr. Croucher, Mr. Goade, Mr. Creede, and Mr. Walwyn, be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places and offices in John Baptist's Colledge, and expelled the Universitie for their high contempt of the authority of Parliament. And the souldiery of this garrison are hereby desired to see this Order put in execution, in case they, or any one of them, refuse to yeild

^{* &}quot;A person very scandalous, as by the generality accounted." (Annals.) This may or may not be true.

June 6, 1648.

That all who lay elaying to any Followshipp, Scholarshipp, place of power, trust, or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford, or any Colledge or Hall therein respectively, doe within 15 daies repairs hither to this Universitie to performe their duty and undergoe this present Visitation, as they and everie of them will Answere the

June 8, 1648. Ordered

That the hopes of John Baptists Colledge he kept in the hand of Mr. Webb, Fellow of the said Colledge. And that Mr. Webb take care, in the absence of Mr. Cheynell, for the preservation of the peace, securing the evidences, bookes, and goods, orderings the affaires, and receavings the dues of the said Colledge, and in case hee finds any apposition or receave any affront, upon complaint to the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the souldiery of this garrison are desired to send Mr. Webb sufficient syde to secure the goods, evidences, and books, and to remove all such persons as don disturb the peace of the Colledge, or hinder this Order from takingo its due officet.

(P. 143.)

June 6, 1648.

Ordered: Anat, accordinge to the Orders which were have receased from the Right Honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Referentiation of the Universitie of Oxford, Mr. Groucher, Mr. Goade, Mr. Greede, and Mr. Walwyn, he deprived of all power, priviledge, and profits of their respective places and offices in John Baytan's Rolledge, and expelled the Universitie for their high contempt of the authority of Parliament. And the souldiery of this garrison are hereby desired to see this Order put a execution, in case they, or any one of them, refuse to yould

or A person very mandalous, safe the generality asymmetry (Annals, Take

obedience to it within the tyme which is commonly allowed men in June 6, 1648. the like case to remove from hence.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, takinge into seriouse consideration the great paynes of our officers, and their small or noe benifitt receaved in and by their respective places: It is this day Ordered, That upon the yssuinge out of everie Order for the admission of any Fellow or Schollar into any Colledge or Hall in this Universitie of Oxoñ, elected by us, the Visitors of the said Universitie, that everie Fellow shall pay Five Shillings, and everie Schollar 3s 4d for their respective Orders: which somes we hereby admitt our said officers to demaund and take accordinge to the said proportions.

Dr. Sanderson removed, June 14, 1648. 1. Non-Submission.

2. Expulsion.

(P. 146.) Dr. Sanderson.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas the Answeres of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and others, the Prebendaries of Christ Church in Oxford, refusinge to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament for Visitinge the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by Spetiall Order of both Houses of Parliament to heare and determyne, and to apply effectuall remeadies as the cases should require: Upon full hearinge and debate of the said Answeres it was resolved that the matter thereof was an high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament; and farther resolved, that Dr. Sanderson was guilty hereof. And that, for an effectuall remeady, the said Dr. Sanderson be removed from his place of Prebendary of Christ Church and Regius Professor of the Universitie of Oxford. And whereas, upon further consideration, this Committee thought fitt and ordered that their former Vote should be suspended in hope of his submission to the autho-

obedience to it within the tyme which is commonly allowed men in June 4, 1618.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, takings into seriouse consideration the great paynes of our officers, and their small or necessifit received in and by their respective places; it is this day Ordered, That upon the yestings out of everis Order for the admission of any Fellow or Schollar into any Colledge or Hall in this Universitie of Oxoñ, elected by us, the Visitors of the raid Universitie, that everic Fellow shall pay Five Shillings, and everic Schollar 3° 4° for their respective Orders; which somes we hereby admitt our said officers to demand and take accordings to the said proportions.

Dr. Sunderson removed,

1. Non-Submission

z, Expulsion.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofi.

Whereas the Answeres of Dr. Fell, Doan of Christ Church, and others, the Prehendaries of Christ Church in Oxford, refusinge to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament for Visitings the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by Spetiall Order of both Foundation of Parliament to heare and determyne, and to apply effectuall remeadics as the cases should require: Upon full hearings and dobate of the said Answers is was resolved that the matter thereof was an high contemps and deayall of authoritie of Parliament; and farther resolved, that Dr. Sandarson was guilty hereof. And that, for an effectuall remeady, the said Dr. Sandarson be removed from his place of Probendary of Civist Church and Region Probendary of Civist Church and Region Probendary of Civist Church and Region Probendary of Committee thought fat and ordered that their former tion, this Committee thought fat and ordered that their former vices though be suspended on hope of his submission to the author

June 14, 1648. ritie and conformitie to the Orders and Ordinances, of Parliament for the Reformation of the Universitie: Now upon hearinge the Report of the Visitors (which is), That the said Dr. Sanderson hath not all this while given any satisfactorie testimony of his Submission: It is therefore ordered that the last Vote of this Committee concerninge the suspension of the said Dr. Sanderson be taken off and revoked, and the former Vote concerninge his removall doe stand and be confirmed.^a

FRAN: ROUS.

(P. 147.)

Junii 14, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas this Committee have thought fitt and ordered that Dr Sanderson for his high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament be removed from his place of Prebendarie of Christ-Church, and Regius Professor of the Universitie of Oxford: It is ordered, that it be recommended to the Visitors at Oxford to put Mr Robert Crosse, of Lincolne Colledge, into the said places of Collegiate Prebend: of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinitie in the Universitie of Oxford.

Fran: Rous.

(P. 148.)

Expulsion.^b
Magdalen Coll:

June 14, 1648

Lodowicke Mason.
Josias Banger.
Geo: Alexander.
Jo: Brice.

Jo: Worthingeton, demy: Master of Arts. Stephen Boughton. Geo: Wake, Fellow. Slade, Cooke.

[•] Dr. Robert Sanderson. The life of this great man by Isaak Walton has made his history too familiar to require further notice. Perhaps he may share with Hammond the highest place amongst the learned Royalists of this period. With Sheldon, Hammond, and Morley he attended Charles I. to the last; at the Restoration he became Bishop of Lincoln.

b This is the list referred to at p. 131.

June 14, 1648, ritie and conformitie to the Orders and Ordinances, of Parliament for the Reformation of the Universitie: New upon hearinge the Report of the Visitors (which is), That the said Dr. Sanderson bath not all this while given any satisfactoric testimony of his Submission: It is therefore ordered that the last Vote of this Committee concernings the suspension of the said Dr. Sanderson be taken off and revoked, and the former Vote concernings his removall dos stand and be confirmed.

(F. 147.)

Junii 14, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Whereas this Committee have thought fits and ordered that Dr. Sanderson for his high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament be removed from his place of Probendarie of Christ-Church, and Regius Professor of the Universitie of Oxford: It is ordered, that it be recommended to the Visitors at Oxford to put Mr Robert Crosse, of Lincolne Colledge, into the said places of Collegista Probend: of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinitie in the Universitie of Oxford.

(F. 148.)

June 14, 1648

Expulsion."

Maydales Coll:

demy: M demy: M Stephen B Geo: Wake

Slade, Cooks.

Lodowicke Mayon: Josina Bunger. Goe: Alexander. Jo: Brice.

^{*} In Robert Eindorson, The Rip of this great man by Issak Wallon has made his history too facilities to trayely further notice. Perhaps he may share with Hammond the highest place entanger the fearest Repairts of this period. With Shellon Hammond, and Morry he attended thirties I, to the lasty of the Resource tion he because History of Lancelon.

St: Johns Coll:

June 6, 1648.

Edm: Tillesley.

William Taylor, Butler.

Queenes Coll:

Randall Sanderson.

Edward Wilkinson.

Corpus Christi Coll:

Jo: Clerke, Bacc: Art:

Alsouls Coll:

Samuell Fisher.
John Win.

Hen: Birkehead. Charles Edwards.

Universitie Coll:

Henry Willis, Butler.

Trinitie Coll:

Mathew Skinner. Walter Ettricke. William Radford.

Junii 14º, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Ordered: That the persons abovenamed, who are certified to this Committee by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, be removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges, and expelled from the Universitie.

Concordat cum Originali,

FRANC: ROUSE.

RA: AUSTEN.

Ste Johns Coll:

Edm: Tillesley.

William Taylor, Butler,

Queenes Coll

Edward Wilkinson.

Mandall Danderson.

Corpus Christi Coll: For Clerko, Bacos Arts

Alsowie Coll.

Samuell Fisher John Win.

Hen: Birkehead. Charles Edwards.

Universitie Cell:

Triallie Cells

Mathew Skinner.

.brolbeff meilliW

Junii 14º, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoli.

Ordered: That the persons aboveniqued, who are certified to this Committee by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, he removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Collectges, and expelled from the Universitie.

Concordat cum Originali,

PHANCE HOUSE.

June 27, 1648. (P. 149.) [By the Visitors]. June 27, 1648.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Belman of the Universitie be forbidden to goe about in such manner as was heretofore used before or at the funerall of any Members of the Universitie.^a

June 27, 1648.

An Order prohibitinge sale of the wood belonginge to Alsoules Colledge.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon hereby require you stricktly to prohibite and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryinge away of any wood or underwoode belonginge to Alsoules Colledge in Oxoñ upon any pretence whatsoever, and to returne the names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods, or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any woods that is already cutt, unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid. And you are hereby required and enabled to commaund the former woodman, who consented to the sale of any woods belongeing to the Colledge aforesaid, to repaire to Oxford and pay in all moneyes (which hee hath receaved for any wood or underwood) unto Dr. Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, accordinge to an Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament bearinge date the 21 of Aprill, 1648. And hereof you, and euerie of you respectively, are not to faile, as you will answere the contrary at your perill.

To George Becke entrusted with the oversight (for preservation) of all woods and underwood, copses and woodlands belonginge to Alsoules Colledge in Oxoñ.

* "This was purposely to prevent the solemnity that was to be performed at Dr. Radcliffe's funeral, lately dead. For it must be known that it hath beene the custom, time out of mind, that when any head of house, doctor, or master of considerable degree, was to be buried, the University bellman was to put on the gown and formalities of the person defunct, and with his bell go into every College and Hall, and there make open proclamation (after two tings with his bell): That forasmuch as God had been pleased to take out of the world such a person, he was to give notice to all persons of the University that on such a day, and at such an hour, he was solemnly to be buried," &c. (Annals.) No traces of these customs have survived.

June 27, 1642 (P. 149.)

[By the Visitors] June 27, 1648.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Belman of the Universitie be forbidden to goe about in such manner as was herefolden used before or at the fenerall of any Mambers of the Universities.

June 27, 1648.

An Order prohibitings sale of the wood belonginge to Alsoules Colledge.

Wee the Visites of this Universitie of Oxon hereby require you stricktly to prehibite and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryings away of any wood or underwoode belongings to Alsonles Colledge in Oxofi upon any pretence whatevever, and to returns the names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods, or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any woods that is already cutt, unto us the Visitors of the Universitie slorestid. And you are hareby required and enabled to command the former woodman, who consented to the sale of any woods belongeing to the Colledge aforestid, to repaire to Oxford and pay in all moneyes (which hee hath receaved for any wood or univerwood) unto be palmer, Warden of Alsoules, accordings to an Order of the Lama and Commons assembled in Parliament bearings dots the Lama Aprill, 1648. And hereof you, and eneric of you respectively, see not to faile, as you will answere the contrary at your parill.

in Goorge Eccke entristed with the everages (for posetrution) of all woods and underwood, copess and woodlands belongings to Alsoules Colledge in Oxan.

June 29, 1648.

June 29, 1648. (P. 150.)

Whereas by severall Orders of the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford: It hath beene resolved, That all and everie person and persons, whose names are underwritten, be deprived and removed from their respective places in their severall Colledges, and expelled the Universitie for their high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament: And the execution of the Orders aforesaid have beene referred to us the Visitors of this Universitie:

Wee doe therefore hereby require all and everie the persons whose names are underwritten forthwith to remove accordingly.

And in case any person or persons refuse to obey and remove, the Souldiery of this Garison are, by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid, desired to cause the said Orders to be put in execution.

Christ-Church.

Ric: Howe.
Walter Dayrell.
Ralphe Towneson.
John Caricke.
Giles Waringe.

Thomas Terrent.
Ric: Allestrey.
Mr. John Kinge, Auditor,
non-appearance.

Magdalen Colledge.

Abraham Forman.
Mr. Lawe.
Mr. Drope.
Hughe Holden.
John Taylor.
Tho: Pierce.
N: Childs.
Edward Eaton, A:

Edward Eaton, A:B: H: Yerbury.

CAMD. SOC.

Andrew Searles.
Mr. Duncombe.
Tho: Horne.
James Browne.
Mr. Boughton.
Geo: Alexander.
Tho: Clutterbooke.
John Drake.
John Slade Cooke.

June 29, 1648.

France 25, 1648 (2, 150.)

Whereas by severall Orders of the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for Haformation of the Universitie of Oxford: It hath beens resolved, That all and averic person and persons, whose names are underwritten, be deprived and semoved from their respective places in their severall Colledges, and expelled the Universitie for their high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament: And the execution of the Orders storestid have beens referred to us the Visitors of this Universitie:

Wee doe therefore hereby require all and everie the persons shows names are underwritten forthwith to remove accordingly.

And in osm any person or persons refuse to oldy and remove, the Souldiery of this Guinos are, by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid, desired to cause the said Orders to be put in execution.

Christ Church

Ricc Howe, Walter Dayrell. Ralphe Townseon, John Caricke, Giles Warrens

Thomas Terrent, Rics Allestroy, Mr. John Kings, Auditor non-appearance.

Magdalen College.

Andrew Scuries,
Mr. Doncombe.
The: Harne.
James Browne.
Mr. Boughton.
Geo: Alexander.
Ther Clusterbook
John Drave.

The Pierce N: Childs. Edward Esten, A:H: H: Yerbury. June 29, 1648.

Jesus Colledge.

Mr. Flower.

Wadham Colledge.

Mr. Pyne.

Lincolne Colledge.

Mr. Webberley.

Pembrooke Colledge.

Mr. Bowles.

(P. 151.)

Exeter Colledge.

Hen: Tozer.

Jo: Barbone.

Jo: Bigwood [Bidgood].

William Webber.

Jo: Bery. Robert Teige.

Allsoules Colledge.

Hen: Barker.
Jo: Middleton.

Hugh Boham. Mr. Fisher.

Merton Colledge.

Mr. Broade.

Mr. Owen.

Mr. Leigh.

Brase Nose Colledge.

Byrom Eaton. Ralphe Rawson. Ric: Eaud.

Oriell Colledge.

Mr. Duncombe.

St: Jo: Coll:

Tho: Winyard, Ba: Art.

Edmund Tilsley, M.A.

Tho: Winyard, Hat Art. Edward Tileloy, M.A.

Baliall Colledge.

June 29, 1648.

Mr. Feidinge.

Sr Clement.

Corpus Christi Colledge.

Mr. Stratford. Mr. Sanderson. Tymothy Shute. Gamaliell Clarkeson.

Trinity Colledge.

Sir Banger. Mr. Box. Sir Pownall. Mathew Skinner. Walter Ettricke. William Radford.

New Colledge.

Mr. Lucas. Mr. Gardiner Mr. Henry Barker. Mr. Rowlandson.

An Order prohibitinge an Election in Exeter Colledge.a

June 29, 1648. [Exeter.]

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe hereby stricktly inhibite and forbid all and everie of the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge from assemblinge togeather to make any election, or any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars into the Society or Colledge aforesaid, upon any plea or pretence whatsoever, as they will Answere the contempt of severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

To Mr. Martine, Senior Fellow upon the place in Exeter Colledge.

* This and the following Order were issued in order to prevent Elections of Scholars, which should, by Statute, be made the next day. With reference to the first, Mr. Tozer, who had been expelled on May 26, was now imprisoned for refusing to surrender the College keys and books, but was afterwards released on condition that the said keys and books should not be conveyed out of the College. Decisive orders were necessary; for on this very day, June 29, Dr. Radcliffe having died three days previously, "the Society [of Brasenose], takeing no notice that the Visitors had entered Mr. Greenwood Principal, put up a citation on their door, as by

Baliall Colledge.

St Clement

Mr. Feidinge.

Corpus Christi Colledon.

Tymothy Shute, Gamaliell Clarkeses

Trinity Calledge.

Mathew Skinner. Walter Ettricke. William Radford.

New Colledge.

Mr. Henry Barke Mr. Rowlandson. Sir Banger,

Sir Pownell

Mr. Lucas. Mr. Gardine

An Order prohibitings on Election in Exeter Colledge."

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe hereby strickly inhibite and forbid all and everie of the Fellowes of Execer Colledge from assemblinge togenther to make any election, or any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars into the Society or Colledge aforcaid, upon any ples or pretence whatsoever, as they will Answere the contempt of reverall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

To Mr. Martine, Senior Fellow upon the place in Exeter Colledge.

* This and the following Order ware bound in order to provent Elections of Scholars, which should, by Santass, be made the next day. With reference to the first, Mr. Torer, who had been expelled on May 28, was now imprisoned for releasing to aurender the Cellege keys and boots, but was afterwards released on condition that the raid fore and boots should not be prevented on the College. The lattice orders were accountry for an this very day, Jone 29, JM. Endeline businessing that the Cellege Devices on the Cellege May are days previously. **In Sanjary (at Brawnson), taking an instead of the Constant of the Cellege Devices on their stay of the Cellege Devices on their stay.

statile and

1

June 30, 1648. (P. 152.) [Wadham.] June 30, 1648.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe hereby stricktly inhibite and forbid all and every of the Fellowes of Wadham Colledge from assemblinge togeather to make any election of any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars into the Society or Colledge aforesaid, upon any plea or pretence whatsoever, as they will Answere the contempt of severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

To the Subwarden or Senior Fellow, and the rest of the Fellowes of Wadham Colledge.

[Lincoln.]

June 30, 1648.

Whereas Mr. John Taylor hath beene recommended to us by a spetiall order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ, that hee might be elected and admitted unto some voyd Fellowshipp in Lincolne Colledge:

Wee, the Visitors of the Universitie, with the consent of the Rector of Lincolne Colledge, have elected and doe hereby order, that the said Mr. Taylor be forthwith upon sight hereof admitted into the Fellowshippe of Mr. Houghton, late Fellow of Lincolne Colledge, in Oxoñ, and require Dr. Hoode and all the Fellowes of the said Colledge for to admitt the said Mr. Taylor as aforesaid, that hee may actually enjoy all and singuler the profitts and priviledges of a Fellow in the Society aforesaid; and that this our

Statute they were required, to summon the Fellows to election. The Visitors thereupon send for Mr. Thomas Sixsmith, and two more Fellows of that House, to command them to surcease and submit to their new Principal, Mr. Greenwood; but they gave them fair words, went home, and after four days choose among themselves, in a Fellow's chamber, at the west end of the old library, Mr. Thomas Yate, one of the Society." (Annals.) The right of election was vested in the six senior Fellows, whose names were Ralph Byrom, Thomas Church, Edmund Highfield, Robert Jones, John Newton, and Thomas Sixsmith. Yate was immediately superseded by Greenwood; but at the Restoration the election was held to be valid, and the "Fellows' Principal" was "restored." See Introduction.

(R. 162.) (R. 162.) Wadham, 7

June 30, 1648.

Wee, the Visitom of this Universitie, doe hereby stricktly inhibits and forbid all and overy of the Fellowes of Wadham Colledge from assemblings togesther to make any election of any Fellow or Eslowes, Scholars for make any election of any Fellow or upon any ples or pretence whatevers, as they will Answere the contempt of severall Orders and Ordinances of Ferliament.

To the Sulvanden or Senior Fellow, and the rest

Laboral

June 30, 1648,

Whereas Mr. John Taylor hath beene recommended to us by a spetiall order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, that hee might be elected and admitted unto some voyd Followshipp in Lincolne Colledge,

Wee, the Visitors of the Universitie, with the consent of the Rector of Lincolne Colledge, have elected and doe hereby order, that the said Mr. Taylor be forthwith upon sight hereof admitted into the Followshippe of Mr. Houghton, late Fellow of Lincolne Colledge, in Oxoff, and require Dr. Hoode and all the Fellows of the said Colledge for to admitt the said Mr. Taylor as aloreedd, that hee may actually sajey all and singular the profits and riviledges of a Fellow in the Society aforceasis; and that this nur

Scrines may were required in summer belows to charion. The Visitots thereupon send for Mr. Thomas Sixseith, and two more Follows of that House, to
command them to sursesse and submit to their new Prioritist, Mr. Greenwood, but
they gave them felt words, went bisses, and other four days choose among themselved,
in a Fellow-vermoder, at the west and of the old library, Mr. Thomas Tom, one at
the Society." (Assessed) The Tights of devices was rested in the six scalar Followswhose names were Raiph Markon, Thomas Greate, Edmand Highfield, Kalent
Jones, Joint Newton, and Thomas Sharotth. You was immediately squareded by
directioned Spiritish for descript was beid to be valid, and the
evellows Trincipal," was "restored." See Introduction.

Order may be produced for the benefite of Mr. Taylor upon all June 30, 1648. occasions, were require the Rector and Fellowes aforesaid to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

July 5, 1648.

(P. 153.)

Resolved, that Dr. Hoyle, a Dr. Stanton, b Mr. Greenewood, c Mr. Wilkins, d Mr. Langley, c Mr. Cornish, f Dr. Palmer, g Proctor Crosse, h Proctor Button, i Mr. Hancocke, i Mr. Owen, k Mr. Copley, and Mr. [Anthony] Clifford, be desired to be a Committee for the examination of all such as are candidates for any Fellowshipp, Scholarship, or other place in this Universitie, and that any three of them (soe some Head of an House or one of the Proctors be present) have power to approve such as they shall judge fitt to be preferred.

July 5, 1648.

Ordered, that Lodowike Mason beinge expelled from Magdalen Colledge and this Universitie by order of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford, doe forthwith remove and depart from the Colledge aforesaid and this Universitie.

- ^a Master of University and Professor of Divinity.
- b President of Corpus.

c Principal of Brasenose.

- d Warden of Wadham.
- e Of Pembroke College, one of the seven Preachers of 1646.
- f Of New Inn Hall, one of the seven Preachers. g Warden of All Souls.
- h Professor of Divinity, 1648. i Prebendary of Ch. Ch. and Public Orator.
- i Of Exeter College, a Delegate to the Visitors.
- * Of Lincoln College, a Delegate to the Visitors.
- ¹ Of Merton College, a Delegate to the Visitors.
- ^m Of Exeter College, a Delegate to the Visitors.

This was a very competent Committee. That there was a temporary necessity for superseding the Statutes must, from the point of view of the Visitors, be admitted. The results justified the selection and the subsequent action of the Committee.

Order may be produced for the benefite of Mr. Taylor upon all June 20, 1618, occasions, were require the Receiver and Followes aforesaid to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

July 5, 1048.

Resolved, that Dr. Hoyle, Dr. Stanton, Mr. Greenewood, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Langley, Mr. Cornish, Dr. Palmer, Proctor Crosse, Proctor Batton, Mr. Langley, Mr. Cornish, Dr. Palmer, Mr. Copley, and Mr. [Anthony] Clifford, be desired to be a Committee for the examination of all such as are candidates for any Fellowshipp, Scholarship, or other place in this Universitie, and that any three of them (see some Head of an House or one of the Proctors be present) have power to approve such as they shall judge fitt to be preferred.

July 5, 1648.

Ordered, that Lodowike Mason beings expelled from Magdalen Colledge and this Universitie by order of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford, due forthwith remove and depart from the Colledge aforestid and this Universitie.

- * Marker of University and Professor of Divinity. * President of Corpus.
 - Principal of Brasenosa.
 - . Of Pembroke College, one of the seven Prescher of 1610
- Col New Inn Hall, one of the seven Proschere. " Warden of All Soule
- Professor of Divinity, 1648. Trabandary of Ch. Ch. and Pable October
 - 1 Of Excess College, a Delagain to the Valtors
 - t Of Lincoln Cotlege, a Delegate to the Visiters
 - Of Merion College, a Dangate to me Visiting
- This was a very computent Committee. That there was a temporary necessity for any excellent the Series of the Very to the control of the Committee made the street of the Very of the Committee of the control of the Committee of

July 5, 1648.

July 5, 1648.

Ordered, that Mr. Proctor of Exeter Colledge be suspended from all power, priviledge, and profitts of his Fellowshipp, for his contempt of the authoritie of Parliament in not appearinge before us the Visitors upon sufficient summons.

(P. 154.)

July 6, 1648.

Ordered, that since Mr. Chibnall, formerly of Magdalen Colledge, is put out of his Fellowship for his contempt of the authority of Parliament, hee is thereby disabled from receavinge any rents belonginge to the Colledge, and to have nothinge to doe with anythinge of the aforesaid Colledge.

It is therefore ordered that all Tenants, Baileiffes, Woodmen, Collectors, and other officers belonginge to Magdalen Colledge, be kept from cominge to Mr. Chibnall.

To the Provost Marshall of the Garrison of Oxoñ.

July 6, 1648.

Ordered by the Visitors that the Buttery Bookes of everie Colledge be brought to us forthwith upon sight hereof.

(P. 155.) Corp: Chr: Coll: The Answere of Tho: Sutton, of Corpus Christi Colledge, a July, 7, 1648.

It is not any guilty feare of an enquiry to be made into my actions by the established law of the land, but only a conscientiouse regard to those Colledge Statutes which by solemne oath I stand engaged inviolably to observe, that necessitates my refusall of submission to this your present Visitation.

Cor: C: Coll:

Jos: Barber, his Answere: The severall Statutes of our house (to an inviolable observation of which I am bound by oath) expresly forbiddinge me, I cannot comply with this Visitation without open violence to my Judgement and conscience.

^{*} This is the list of answers mentioned at p. 131, as "not yet returned" on June 6.

July 5, 1648.

July 5, 1648

Ordered, that Mr. Proctor of Exeter Colledge be suspended from all power, priviledge, and profits of his Fellowshipp, for his contempt of the authoritie of Parliament in not appearings before us the Visitors upon sufficient summons.

(P. 16t.)

July 6, 1648.

Ordered, that since Mr. Chibnell, formerly of Magdalen Colledge, is put out of his Fellowship for his contempt of the authority of Parliament, has is thereby disabled from receavings any rents belongings to the Colledge, and to have nothings to doe with anythings of the element Colledge.

It is therefore ordered that all Tenants, Baileiffes, Woodmen, Collectors, and other officers belonginge to Magdalon Colledge, he contributed to Mr. Chibnell,

To the Provost Marshall of the

July 6, 1648

Ordered by the Visitors that the Buttery Bookes of averige

(P. 165.) Corp. Chr.

The Answere of The: Sutton, of Corpus Christi Colledge,

It is not any guilty feare of an enquiry to be made into my notions by the established law of the land, but only a conscientions regard to those Colledge Statutes which by solemne oath I stand engaged inviolably to observe, that necessitates my refusall of submission to this your present Visitation.

Corr. Ct. Colli-

dos: Barbor, his Answare: The reverall Statutes of our house (so an inviolable observation of which I am bound by outh) expirely forhiddings me. I cannot comply with this Visitation without open violence to my dudgement and contented.

It must me "Learning toy tony up. 155 on the house, was recome to haif old at aid?"

John Fisher, of Queenes Colledge.

July 5, 1848. Queenes Coll:

This is the Answere of me John Fisher (Master of Arts and [For] more Chaplaine of Queen's Colledge), and which I shall acknowledge as [Queen's Coll.] Answeres [see] myne, that I cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation, pa: 170. And therefore I will not submitt. Ita est.

JOHN FISHER.

I, Thomas Johnson, beinge fully resolved, doe willingely submitt Corp. Chr. to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, and doe humbly Coll: Aug. 14, 1648 acknowledge my former error in denyinge to submitt hereunto. Interpolated

THO: JOHNSON.

I doe hartily submitt to this present Visitation.

JAMES HAYES.

Corp: Chr: Coll:

I submitt to this Visitation.

WILLIAM WINDHAM.

Corp: Chr: Coll:

July 7, 1648.ª

(P. 156.)

Whereas, by severall Orders of the right honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, it hath beene resolved, That all and everie person and persons whose names are underwritten be deprived and removed from their respective places in their severall colledges, and expelled the Universitie, for their high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament. And the execution of the Orders aforesaid have beene referred to us the Visitors of this Universitie: Wee doe therefore and for other

^a Two days previous to this Order, on July 5, an Order from the Lieutenant-Governor of Oxford was published by beat of drum at every College, to the effect that "in consequence of divers affronts to the soldiery of this garrison, as firing at the guard, and causing alarums in the city," all whose names had been publicly posted up as expelled should depart that day from Oxford on pain of being treated as spies. On July 11, the Notice of July 5 having been repeated at each College by a guard of soldiers and beat of drum, and supported by the Visitors' Order of July 7, "the most part obeyed, but some undergoing the brunt were imprisoned, whilst others absconded for several weeks." (Annals.) It is here that Wood makes the reflections on the harshness of the clerical Visitors, as compared with the laymen, which have been noticed in the Introduction.

John Fisher, of Queenes Colledge.
This is the Auswere of me John E
Chaplaine of Queen's Colledge), and sel

Oneplane of Queen's Colledge), and which I shall acknowledge as Convermyne, that I cannot without perjusy cabmitt to this Vielation, pa. 150. And therefore I will not enhants. We see

John France.

I, Thomas Johnson, beinge fully resolved, doe willingely submitt them that to the authority of Parlisment in this Visitation, and the humbly that the second acknowledge my former error in despinge to submitt hereunte. [Insertebut]

THO: JOHNSON.

I doe hartily submitt to this present Visitation.

JAMES HAYES

anomata V sidt of Himburg

WILLIAM WINDHAM.

July 7, 1648."

(F, 198.)

Whereas, by severall Orders of the right honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for referention of the Universitie of Oxford, it hath beane resolved. That all and everice person and persons whose names are underwritten be deprived and removed from their respective places in their severall solledges, and expelled the Universitie, for their high contempt of the authoritie of Perliament And the execution of the Orders aferesaid have beene referred to us the Visitors of this Universities. Wee dee therefore and for other us the Visitors of this Universities.

[&]quot;Two days provious in this Ordes, on Joly 5, an Order from the Lieutenant-Gorennor of Oxford was published by boat of drum at every College, is the effect that "in consequence of direct affronts to the colding of this garrison, as fring at the grand, and counting alarms in the origin," at whose masses had been publish the greated up as expelled should depart that day from Extent on pain of being treated as spie. On Joly 11, the Notice of July 8 having been repeated at each College by a great of soldiers and lead of states, and sequentially the Visions' Order of July 7, the mass pair obeyed, but some analogycong the brust were imprisoned, while "the mass pair obeyed, but some analogycong the brust were imprisoned, while others absential for soveral reads." (Anomals). It to bein thus Wood make the redections on the bristians of the cleanal Visitors as compared with the hypothesis.

July 7, 1648.

sufficient reasons hereby require all and every the persons whose names are underwritten forthwith to remove accordingely. And in case any person or persons refuse to obey, and remove, the souldiery of this Garrison and by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid desired to cause the said Orders to be put in execution.

New Colledge.

Mr. Tho: Gillingeham. Mr. Jo: Beesley. Mr. Robert Bainham. Mr. Robert Boman. Mr. Christopher Turpin. Mr. John Dummer. Mr. Gilbert Withers. Mr. Ric: Halloway. Mr. Ambrose Blake. Mr. Hen: Complin. Mr. Gilbert Coles. Mr. Anthony Robinson. Mr. Hen: Hobs. Mr. Tho: Alexander. Mr. John Price. Mr. Hen: Aylworth. Mr. John Marshall.

Christ Church.

Mr. Staninough.
Mr. Ric: Hill.
Mr. Dolbin.
Mr. Robert Whitehall.
Mr. Christ: Lowder
Mr. Geo: Smith.
Mr. John Hilman.

Brase Nose Colledge.

Mr. William Burges.

Magdalen Colledge. .

Mr. Walter Stonehouse.
Mr. Jo: Nurse.
Mr. Jo: Worthingeton.
Mr. Coppinger.
Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Hen: Jones.
Mr. Francis Drope.
Mr. William Collis.
Sr Deane, Bacc: Art:
Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Humphrey Symson.
Mr. Ric: Bartlett.
Mr. William Dureton.

Jaly 7, 164

sufficient reasons hereby require all and every the persons whose names are underwritten forthwith to remove accordingly. And in case any person or persons refuse to obey, and remove, the souldiery of this Garrison and by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid desired to cause the said Orders to be put in execution.

New Colledge.

Mr. Jor Beesley.
Mr. John Duromer.
Mr. John Duromer.
Mr. Rice Helloway.
Mr. Ambrose Blake.
Mr. Gilbert Coles.
Mr. Hent Hobs.
Mr. John Price.
Mr. John Price.

Mr. Tho: Gillingeliam.
Mr. Robert Bomen.
Mr. Christopher Turpin.
Mr. Gilbert Withers.
Mr. Hen: Complin.
Mr. Anthony Robinson.
Mr. Tho: Alexander.
Mr. Hen: Aviworth.

Christ Church.

Mr. Hier Hill. Mr. Hobert Whitehall. Mr. Christ: Lowder Mr. Sam. Jackgon. Mr. Stuninough. Mr. Dolbin. Mr. Tho: Hill. Mr. Gee: Smith. Mr. John Hilman.

Brase Nose Colledge.

Mr. William Burges.

Magdalen Colledge.

Mr. Henr Jones

Mr. Francis Drope.

Mr. William Collin.

St. Donne, Baser Arer

Mr. Humphrey Symson.

Mr. Waiter Stonehouse. Mr. Jo: Nurso. Mr. Jo: Worthingston. Mr. Coppinger. Mr. Phillips. Mr. Hier Bartlett.

THE VISITORS' REGISTER.

Universitie Colledge.

July 7, 1648. (P. 157.)

Mr. Obadia Walker.

Mr. Tho: Silvester.2

Mr. Hen: Watkins.

Queenes Colledge.

Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Peirson.

Mr. Charles Musgrave.

James Buchanan.

Sr Gibson.

St. John's Colledge.

David Hichins, B.A. Mr. Edward Slater. Mr. Hen: Osbaston. Wm: Taylor, Butler.

Stephen Pemble.

Oriell Colledge.

Mr. Ric: Sanders.b

Mr. Phillip Bouch.

Mr. Sherinton Sheldon.

Mr. Hen: Chamberlaine.

Jesus Colledge.

Mr. Tho: Wilkins.

Mr. Geo: Evans.

Mr. John Hughes.

Mr. James Penry.

Mr. William Price.

Mr. Theodorett Bassett.

Corpus Christi Colledge.

Mr. Tho: Drury.

Mr. Tho: Teakle.

Mr. Jo: Betts.

Mr. James Metford.

Mr. Geo: Halsted.

Mr. William Stampe.

Mr. Geo: Kinde.

Mr. Jo: Stapleton.

Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Hen: Glover.

Mr. Jo: Clarke.

a "Soon after restored on his compliance." (Annals.)

"Complying, was restored to his Fellowship 1650." (Ib.)

CAMD. SOC.

b "Afterwards complying, was restored to his Fellowship in 1652" (Ib.); but by the College books he does not appear to have been restored till 1660.

Chrisewitte Colledge

Mr. Tho: Silvester.

Mr. Hear Wattsine.

Queenes Calledge

Mr. Peirson.

Mr. Charles Musgrave.

St. John's Colledge.

Mr. Hea: Osbaston Wm: Taylor, Butler.

David Hickins, Et A. Mr. Edward Slater Stephen Pemble.

Oriell Colledge.

Mr. Phillip Bouch. Mr. Hen: Chamberlaine.

Mr. Rie: Sanders.º Mr. Sherinton Shelden.º

Jesus Cotledge.

Mr. Geo: Evans. Mr. James Penry. Mr. Theodorett B

Mr. John Hughes Mr. William Price.

Corque Christi Colledge.

to: Drury.

Bette.

Mr. Tho: Teakle.

Mr. James Metford.

o: Halsted.

Mr. William Stampe.

ot Kinde,

Mr. Jo: Supleton.

okson.

Mr. Hen: Glover.

A " Soon after restored on his menuliants " A specific

"Complying, was restored to just but overly years?" The

CAMD. SOO.

^{*} Afterwards completing, rain restoral to the Entlowed by In 1652.** (18.); but by the College books he does not upper to been being consend till 1660.

July 22, 1648. [Interpolated in p. 157.]

July 22, 1648.

These 3 were expelled.

Sr Jennings,
Tymothy Parker,
Mr. Fulman,
Corp. Chr.^a

(P. 158.) July 12, 1648. A viis et modis to Mr. Gilbert, Fellow of Lincolne Colledge.

Whereas you have beene cited by severall summons and personally sought by our Officer, who could not finde you, wee the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now cite you *Omnibus viis et modis*, to make your personall appearance before us on Fryday next, at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, betweene 8 and 11 of the clocke in the fourenoone, to Answere to such Questions as shalbe demaunded of you.

July 12, 1648. A Summons to all the Members of the Universitie who have not as yet given in their Answers.

Whereas severall summons have beene set up to cite all and everie Officer and Member of this Universitie, and the respective Colledges and Halls therein, to appeare before us, and yet divers have not as yet appeared: these are stricktly to require all who have not as yet appeared and given in their Answers to us, to make their personall appearance before us at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, upon Fryday next, beinge the fourteenth of this instant July, betweene the hours of 8 and 11 in the fourenoone. And in case any that are now in the Universitie shall goe forth of towne, or els stay in towne, and not personally appeare before us at the tyme prefixed,

^{*} Fulman and Parker had "blotted" and "torn out" the name of Dr. Stanton, the new President of Corp. Chr. Coll., which the Visitors, on July 11, had entered in the Buttery Book, vice Dr. Newlin. William Fulman was the well-known antiquarian. (Ath. Oxon. ii. 624.) Wood remarks that these three Corpus men were now the only persons expelled for some months.

July 21, 1818. [Interpolated in p. 157.]

July 22, 1648. These 3 were expelled.

S' Jennings, Tymothy Furkery Mr. Fulmen,

> (2.188.) July 12, 1648.

A true of marie to Mr. Gilbert, Fellow of Lincolne Colledge.
Whereas you have beene cited by severall suggests and re-

consily sought by our Officer, who could not finde you, were the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now cite you Omenbus wife at modisto make your personall appearance before us on Fryday next, at the Warden's Ladgings in Marton Colledge, betweene 8 and 11 of the clocks in the fourencome, to Answere to such Questions as shalls demanded of you.

July 12, 1648. A Summons to all the Members of the Universitic who have not as yet given in their Auswers.

Whereas severall summons have beene set up to cite all and everie Officer and Member of this Universitie, and the respective Colledges and Halls therein, to appeare before us, and yet divers have not as yet appeared; these are stricktly to require all who have not as yet appeared and given in their Answers to us, to make their personall appearance before us at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, appearance before us at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, between the henry of S and 11 in the fourteenth of this instant July, between the henry of S and 11 in the fourthoone. And in case any that are now in the Universitie shall goe forth of towns, or els stay in towns, and not personally appeare before as at the typic prefixed.

belone and Parker had, blaued" and there one "the same of Dr. Starbon, the new President of Carl Cir. Col., which the Victory, on July II, had entered in the instance theory, should be Reithen Reinen and the Estern who the Estern and quarter. (Atla times if next) Wood taments that these three Corpus men nerve the only persons expelled the same meaning.

wee shall forthwith returne their names to the Committee of Lords July 12, 1648, and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, and certifie that they refuse to appeare before us.

The Answere of Tho: Brathwayt, of Queenes Colledge:

(P. 170.) July 13th, 1648. Ou: Coll:

What the authoritie of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, I Qu. Coll: professe seriously I am ignorant: for this Visitation, as it is beyond Answers [see] my power, soe likewise it is beyond my will to oppose it in relation pa: 155. to my selfe, seeinge I hope I am able to give a good accompt of my actions before any impartiall authoritie.

John Bayley, New Colledge, Soc: I am expressly bound by the N: Coll: Statutes and Oathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to admitt of any Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie, and therefore humbly conceive if this obligation which lyes upon me were presented to the honorable Houses of Parliament they would not require my submission to the Visitation.

The Answere of Jo: Hill, Senior Cooke of C.C.C.:

C: C: C:

Sirs, if it please you I shall acknowledge Dr. Staunton as President put in by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament, but, under favor, I cannot acknowledge him as President accordinge to the Statutes of the Colledge, for that I am altogether ignorant of them.

The Answere of Henry Price, Junior Cooke of C.C.C.:

C: C: C:

Sirs, If it please you I shall acknowledge Dr. Staunton as President put in by the authority of both Houses of Parliament: But, under favor, I cannot acknowledge him as President accordinge to the Statutes of the Colledge, for that I am altogether ignorant of them.

The same Answere, verbatim, is given by John Parne, Butlor C: C: C: of C.C.C.

wos shall forthwith returns their names to the Committee of Lords July 12 pars and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, and certific that they refuse to appeare before us.

The Answers of Thos Brathways, of Queenes Colledge: (P. 170.)

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John Bayley, New Colledge, Socs I am expressly bound by the Xi College Statutes and Outhes of New Colledge, whoreof I am a Member, in noe wise to admits of any Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie, and therefore lumbily conceive if this obligation which lyes upon me were presented to the honorable Houses of Parliament they would not require my submission to the Visitation.

The Auswere of Jo: Hill, Senior Cooks of C.C.c.; Ct Ct C.

Sirs, if it please you I shall acknowledge Dr. Stanaton as Prosident put in by the authoritic of both Houses of Parliament, but, under layer, I cannot acknowledge him as Prosident accordinge to the Statutes of the Colledge, for that I am altogether ignorant of them.

The Answere of Henry Price, Junior Cooke of C.C.C .: C: C.C.

Sirs, If it please you I shall acknowledge Dr. Staunton as President put in by the authority of both Houses of Parliament: But, under favor, I cannot acknowledge him as President accordinge to the Statutes of the Colledge, for that I am altogether ignorant of them.

The same Answers, verbatim, is given by John Parne, Butler C. C. C. of C.C.C.

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July 13, 1648.

And by Tho: Seymor, Manciple C.C.C.

0 0

And by Tho: Booden, Portor of C.C.C.

C: C: C: And by William Harrison, Groome of C.C.C.

(P. 171.) Brasenose Coll:

Edward Highfeild: I doe with all humility acknowledge that I understand not what the power of Parliament is in Order to the Visitation of this Universitie, yet accordinge to that light which God hath given mee, my endeavor and care hath beene hitherto soe to demeane my selfe as one who desires to render to everie one their due: my conscience is cleane from actinge to the prejudice of that power, soe farre as made knowne to mee in any perticuler. If any thinge may bee informed against mee (which I hope cannot) I am within the power, and under the commaund, of those who are appoynted Visitors, to be delt with accordinge to their discretion.

July, 14, 1648. Qu: Colledge.

Rich: Higgs, of Queenes Colledge: I shall with all readinesse and humility submitt to the Visitors of this Universitie, ordayned by the honorable Houses of Parliament, as farre as possibly I may without prejudice to my conscience.

Bras-Nose Coll: I will either actively or passively submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation soe farre as the Lawes of God, the Lawes of the land, the Statutes of the Universitie, and my owne conscience will give mee leave.

JASPER SCOLES,

Commoner of Brazen Nose Coll.

Ch: Ch:

I, John Busby, Student of Christ Church, will (as I am bound by the Law of God and man) reverence and obay my superiors and Governors, and likewise observe those sound Statutes which are enjoyned by the place, which Orders if I shall peremptorily necelect, I will undergoe any ingenuouse punishment which you (as I doubt not, discreetly and moderately) shall inflict upon mee.

Mag: Coll:

I have to my utmost abilities endeavoured the understandinge of this Question, and am sufficiently instructed from the sufficiency of others, not to lett my affections soe farre prevaile over my judgment

as not to be desirous to conceive the best of this Visitation, but yet July 14, 1648. I am not convinced that I can doe it with a good conscience in regard of the oathes I have formerly taken. After conviction I am ready to submitt.

RICH: BASKETT, Art: Mag:

E. Coll: Mag:

I, Tho: Lewis, Student of St. Jo: Bapt: Coll: doe in conscience Jo: Bapt: Coll submitt to this Visitation authorised by authoritie of Parliament.

Benjamyn Cooper: I shall not deny or oppose the power of Par-Merton Coll: liament, but, not knowinge what their power is in the Universitie concerninge this Visitation, I cannot give any positive Answere to this Question.

Tho: Fiefeild, Butler of Christ Church:

Christ Church

I shalbe ready to submitt, soe farre as doth concerne mee, in the place I am to officiate.

Tho: Hawkes, Butler of Christ Church for Bread:

I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Ch: Ch:

Edward Farmer, Fellow of New Colledge:

New Coll.

Whereas I conceive myselfe obliged by many perticuler Oathes, expressed in our Colledge Statutes, for the Non-Submission to this present Visitation, I hope you will judge soe favorably in this case that my Answere doth not tend to obstinacy, but meerely to conscience.

Geo: Scriven, Bacc: Art.

Ch: Church.

I will submitt to this Visitation, soe farre as I can without prejudice to my conscience with those former oathes which I have taken.

Samuell Speede, Student of Christ Church: I beinge bound by Ch: Church. oath and conscience to acknowledge noe other Visitor of this Universitie but the Kinge, cannot without breach of both submitt.

and he rathery radio our egustowentes of remineros has disc

July 14, 1648. Ch: Church.

I doe fully resolve to obay all Orders whatsoever are or shalbe instituted in this Universitie, and I doe not doubt but my behaviour wilbe such that noe exceptions shall by any meanes be taken.

JOHN BROWNE.

(P. 173.) C: Church. Tho: Cole: I doe submitt to all my Governors, and shall desire that my life and conversation past may be examined by you the Visitors, and shall soe demeane myselfe, that noe exceptions shalbe taken agains my behaviour.

New Coll:

John Maylard: I conceive that I cannot submitt to this Visitation, by reason of divers oathes taken by mee publiquely in the Universitie and my owne private Colledge.

Exeter Coll: Bernard Gealard. This proposition is soe generall and large, and beinge as yet a stranger to the proceedings of the Visitation and Universitie, for the present I cannot retourne any other Answere then this: I will submitt to the power of Parliament in the Visitation of Oxford soe farre as lawfully I may, if it be agreeable to the lawes of the land, not contrary to the Statutes, liberties, and priviledges of this Universitie, or against the Statutes of Exoñ Colledge, the Oath of Supremacy or allegeance, the Protestation, or the Oathes which I have formerly taken, either in the Universitie, or Colledge, which I am bound in conscience inviolably to observe till I am perswaded in conscience to the contrary.

Bernard Gealard, Fellow of Exeter Colledge.

Chr. Church.

J: Walter, Manciple of Christ Church:

I doe submitt to whatsoever shall concerne mee in the office I am to officiate.

Wadham Coll: Seeinge many learned men (which are better skilled in the Richard Mayo. lawes and Statutes of the Universitie then myselfe) have given a denyall to the proposed Question, I, followinge their rules, have thought fitt to deny it my selfe.

July 14, 1648. Ch: Church.

If doe fully resolve to obay all Orders whatsoever are or shafbe instituted in this Universitie, and I doe not doobs but my behaviour wilbe such that noe exceptions shall by any means be taken.

JOHN BROWNE

C: Church.

The Cole: I doe sabnitt to all my Governors, and shall desire that my life and conversation past may be examined by you the Visitors, and shall see demeans myselfe, that noe exceptions shalls taken agains my behaviour.

New Coll:

John Maylard: I convoive that I as not unbraits to this Vintation, by reason of divers outher taken by mee publiquely in the Universitie and my owns private Colledge.

Exeter Col

This proposition is see generall and large, and beings as yet a stranger to the proceedings of the Visitation and Universitie, for the present I cannot resourne any other Answere then this: I will submit to the power of Parliament in the Visitation of Oxford see fare as invitely I may, if it be agreeable to the lawes of the land, not contrary to the Statutes, liberties, and priviledges of this Universitie, or against the Statutes of Exoli Colledge, the Oath of Supremacy or allegeance, the Protestation, or the Oathes which I have formerly taken, either in the Universitie, or Colledge, which I am bound in conscience inviolably to observe till I am perswaded in conscience to the contrary.

BERNARD GEALARD,

Chr. Church

J: Walten Moneiple of Christ Church:

and to officiate,

Wadden Colle. Seeinge many learned men (which are better skilled in the Richard Mayo lawes and Statutes of the University then myrelfe) have given a denyall to the proposed Question, L followings their rules, have thought fits to deny it my tells.

John Riland: I, John Riland Fellow of Magdalen Colledge July 14, 1648. doe submitt to this Visitation.

Mag: Coll:

Rich: Higgs: I shall, with all readinesse and humility, submitt Queens Coll: to the Visitors of this University ordained by the honorable Houses of Parliament as farre as possibly I may without prejudice to my conscience.

Edward Beare, Student of Christ Church:

Chr: Church.

I cannot, without manifest breach of severall former oathes, submitt to this Visitation.

John Bartin, Bachlor of Arts: Doe submitt to this Visitation. Exeter Coll:

Tho: Throkmorton: I will not be soe traiterous to my Kinge as Bal: Coll: to acknowledge the pretended right and authority of his enemies.

John Gillifloure: When I am put into my place againe which I have formerly enjoyed, whereby I am made a Member of the Universitie, I shall humbly submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

- I, Symon Broadwater, Cooke of Oriell Colledge, submitt to the Oriell Coll: authority of Parliament in this Visitation.
- I, Edward Hall, Baily of Christ Church, or Carter, doe not Ch. Church. question the power of Parliament, but doe acknowledge their power.

William Collier, Butler: I referre myselfe to the Master and Pembrooke Fellowes, and will submitt as farre as it concernes mee in my place. Coll:

Tho: Turner, Cooke, giveth the same Answere.

Pembr. Coll.

William Flaxney, Barber:

New Coll:

Soe farre as I may, without breach of my oath, I shall humbly submitt to this Visitation.

Fran: Yonge: No: 8 beinge the day of the annual Visitation of Oriel Col: the publique Library (where the Vice-Chancellor, Reg: Professors,

John Riland: I, John Riland Fellow of Magdalen Colledge Jely 15, 1618.

Hich: Higgs: I shall, with all readinesse and humility, submitt Queens Coll.
to the Visitors of this University ordained by the honorable Houses (I'. 17a)
of Parliament as large as possibly I may without prejudice to my
conscience.

Edward Beare, Student of Christ Church ..

I cannot, without manifest breach of severall former outless, whente to this Visitation.

John Bartin, Barblor of Arts: Dog submitt to this Visitation. Event Colli-

The Thekmorton I will not be see traiterous to my hinge as not cade to acknowledge the presended right and authority of his enemies.

John Gilliflonie: When I am put into my place agains which I have formerly enjoyed, whereby I am made a Member of the Universitie, I shall insufally submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

I, Symon Broadwater, Cooke of Oriell Colledge, submitt to the Oriell Collinuthority of Parliament in this Visitation.

I, Edward Hall, Bully of Christ Church, or Cartery doe not Ch. Church, question the pawer of Parliament, but doe acknowledge their power.

William Collier, Bullec: I referre myselfe to the blaster and Packrooke Pellowes, and will submitt as force as it concernes mee in my place. Colli-

The: Turner, Cooke, given the same Answers.

Florence Brokens

Soo farre as I may, without breash of my onth, I shall humbly

Frant Yonge: New S. beinge the thy of the annual Visitation of one colthe publique Library (where the Vice-Chancelter, Reg. Professors. July 14, 1648. and Proctors of this Universitie are the Visitors), I shalbe very willinge to make my humble Answere to whatsoever charge shalbe laid against me; in the interim I shalbe ready to make Answere to whatsoever shalbe objected against mee.

Chr: Ch: I doe submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

THO: FIFIELD, Butler.

(P. 175.)
New Coll:

Jeremy Oakeley: As farre as it may consist with Oxford Articles, and the many oathes which I have taken as a Member of this Kingedome, this Universitie, and my Colledge, I shall submitt to this Visitation.

Exet: Coll: Edw: Serle: I doe humbly submitt to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation.

Ex: Coll: William Hardinge, Cooke of Exeter Colledge:

I understand not the Visitation, nor the power of it: they are matters too high for me.

Ch: Church. Charles Anslow: I Charles Anslow, Student of Christ-Church, cannot submitt to this Visitation without perjury: I say I cannot.

Oriell Coll: Tho: Weston: I doe submitt myselfe to the power of this Visitation.

Merton Coll: Samuell Clarke: I submitt to the power of the Parliament in this Visitation.

Ch: Church. William Carpender: I shall be willinge to have my life and manners examined by the Visitors appoynted by the Parliament, and doe premise that I will demeane myselfe civilly, actinge nothing prejuditiall to their proceedings.

Brasen Nose Ralphe Byrom: I dare not submitt to this Visitation, because whatsoever is not of faith is sin.

Brasen Nose Coll: Tho: Church: I am not satisfied how I can submitt to this Visitation, without incurringe manifest perjury.

Joby 16, 1848, and Proctors of this Universitie are the Visitors), I similar very willings to make my humble Answere to whatsoever charge shalbe had against mo; in the interim I shalbe ready to make Answere to whatsoever shalbs objected against mee.

Our Ch: I doe submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

(F. 175.)

Leremy Oakeley: As farre as it may consist with Oxford Articles, and the many outless which I have taken as a Momber of this Kingedome, this Universitie, and my Colledge, I shall submitt to this Visitation.

Exet: Coll: Edw: Serie: I doe humbly submitt to the authority of Parliam

Ext Coll:

William Hardinge, Cooks of Exeter Colledge:

I understand not the Visitation, nor the power of it; they are
matters too high for me

Ohr Church, Charles Anslow: I Charles Anslow, Student of Christ-Church, cannot submitt to this Visitation without parimers. I say I cannot

Oriell Coll: That Weston: I doe submitt myselfe to the power of this Visitation.

Merica Colli. Samuell Clarker I spinsitt to the power of the Parliament in this Visitation.

On Church, William Carpendor: I shall be willinge to have my life and menners examined by the Visiture appoynted by the Parliament, and doe premise that I will demeant myselfe civilly, acting nothing prejuditiall to their proceedings.

Breach Nose Ralphe Byrom: I date not submitt to this Visitation, because Collinary is not of faith is sin

Presson Nose Ther Church: I am not succeed how I can submitte to this Volta

Robert Cripps: I submitt to the authority of Parliament for this July 14, 1648.

Visitation.

Mert: Coll:

Edward Dickinson: I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Mert: Coll:

Josias Prickett: I will submitt to the legal proceedings in your Mert: Coll: Visitation.

I, William Bleaw, Sexton of Christ Church, doe submitt to the Ch. Church. authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Geo: Dixon: I doe submitt to the Government of this Visitation.

William Wilkins: I, William Wilkins, one of the Students, Ch. Church. Butler of Christ-Church, doe submitt to the power of Parliament and this Visitation.

I, Rich: Porter, one of the Porters of Christ-Church, doe submitt (P. 176.) to the power of Parliament and this Visitation.

Edward Stanley: I humbly desire I may not be forced to submitt New Coll: to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, which if I should doe as I conceive I should be guilty of perjury.

Hen: Hawley: I referre my selfe to the Articles concerninge the Mert: Coll: surrender of Oxon.

Jo: Kingsley: I humbly conceive that I manifested my sub-Pemb: Coll: mission by waitings on the Worshipfull Mr. Langley, as present Master of Pembrooke Colledge, to whom I shall for the future as formerly acknowledge myselfe servant, beinge Member of the said Colledge.

Hugh Willis: I humbly desire that I may not be forced to New Coll: perjure my selfe by submission to the authoritie for this Visitation, which to doe were to violate my conscience.

Hen: Nopes, Butler of New Coll:

I submitt to the power of Kinge and Parliament.

CAMD. SOC.

X

New Coll:

Robert Grippe: I submits to the authority of Parliament for this July 14, 1648. Visitation.

Edward Dickinson: I due submitt to this Visitation, Mert

Josies Prickett: I will submitt to the legal proceedings in your state Coll:

I, William Bleaw, Sexton of Christ Church, doe submitt to the Co Charch authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Geo: Dixon: I doe submitt to the Government of this Visitation

William Willtins: 1, William Wilkins, one of the Students, Co Church, Builer of Christ-Church, doe submitt to the power of Parliament and this Visitation.

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Jos Kingsley: I humbly conceive that I manifested my sub-rame: Collimission by waitings on the Worshipfull Mr. Langley, as present Master of Pembroake Colledge, to whom I rhall for the future as formerly acknowledge myselfs servent, beinge Member of the said Colledge.

Hugh Willis: I introbly desire that I may not be forced to yew Cells: perjure my selfe by submission to the authoritie for this Viritation, which to doe were to violate my conservace.

Hen: Nopes, Butler of New Cell:

I submitt to the power of Mage and Pediantest.

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July 14, 1648. Brase Nose Coll:

William Brewer, Com: I will submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, soe farre as lawfully I may, beinge guiltlesse of the breach of the lawes of God, the lawes of the land, and the Statutes of this Universitie.

New Coll:

Symon Coleman, Organist:

I conceive myselfe obliged in conscience, as a Member of our Colledge, not to submitt to this present Visitation.

New Coll:

Theodore Goulston, Socius: The Universitie oathes and oath taken to our Colledge Statutes, I conceive, doe binde me not to submitt to this Visitation.

New Coll:

John Newbery, Bacc: Art:

I conceive that the Universitie oathes, and oath taken to our Colledge Statutes, doe binde mee that I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

(P. 177.)

Hen: Stringer: As I belonge to New Colledge, I concurre in Answere with the Society of that house, that I cannot by our locall Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the University. As I have a capacity in the University I have labored to informe myselfe concerninge the Question proposed, but by reason of some doubtfull terms in the Question I cannot yet satisfie my conscience what to Answere, and therefore I humbly desire a little longer respite to consider.

Chr: Church.

Richard Watkins, in Art: Magist:

I doe wholy submitt to the legall authoritie of Parliament, and shall give an Accompt of my Actions unto the persons appoynted (by the said authority) to receave it.

New Coll:

Fran: Beyley: The oath which I have taken (as beinge a Member of New Colledge) doth directly bind mee not to submitt to your Visitation.

Ch: Church.

Fran: Markham: As I am a Member of this Universitie I referre you to the Delegates for my Answer. As I am a Member and July 14, 1648. William Brewer, Com: I will submitt to the authoritie of Parlia-Brace None ment in this Visitation, see farre as lawfully I may, beinge guiltlesse of the breach of the lawes of God, the lawes of the land, and the Statutes of this Universitie.

New Collin Symon Coleman, Organist

I conceive myselfe obliged in conscience, as a Member of our

New Coll: Theodore Gordston, Socius: The Universitie

Colle John Versland, Room Ast.

I conceive that the Universitie outher, and outh taken to our Colledge Statutes, doe binde mee that I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

(P. 176.)

Hent Stringer: As I belonge to New Colledge, I concurre in Answere with the Scotety of that house, that I cannot by our locall Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the University.

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Chr. Church Hiebard Warkins, in Art Mavier

I doe wholy submitt to the legalt authoritie of Parliament, and shall give an Accordyn of my Actions unto the persons appropried (by the said authority) to receave it.

New Coll: Fran: Beyley: The cath which I have taken (as beinge a Member of New Colledge) doth directly bind mee not to submitt to your Vicitation.

Ch. Charth. Frant Markham: As I am a Member of this Universitie I referre

Student of Christ Church I have sought to satisfie my judgement, July 14, 1648. but as hitherto I am not satisfied (since our Kinge is our only Visitor) that I may in conscience submitt.

John Vincent: I, John Vincent, Student of Christ Church, am Ch: Church. not of such ripenesse of judgement as to discerne all that may be required of mee in the Question, but in this, as in all other, I am conformable to whatsoever the publique lawes of this Realme shall require or command; and thus much I know, I am to obay my superiours, wherefore whatsoever Government shalbe established in this Universitie I will not oppose, as also such Governours as shalbe over the Colledge in which I shall reside I will behave my selfe under, without offence to any; for I came hither only to employ my tyme in studyinge good learninge and religion; if I doe otherwise I am lyable to whatsoever punishment my misdemeanors shall deserve.

Jo: Porter, Art: Bac:

I doe submitt to this present Visitation soe farre forth as it is Braz. Nose agreeable to the lawes of the Kingedome, the Statutes of this Universitie, and consistent with the King's just right.

Rich: Witt: I conceive that I am bound by the oathes taken to New Coll: the Universitie and our Colledge Statutes not to submitt to this your Visitation.

- I, Nicholas Jay, Baskett-bearer, of Ch: Church, doe not know Ch: Ch: what belongs to the Visitation of the Universitie, but doe acknowledge a Governor, and will endeavor to doe my service which belongs to me to doe.
- I, John Browne, Students' Cooke, of C: Chur: doe not know what Ch: Chur: belongs to the Visitation of the Universitie, but I doe acknowledge a Governor, and will endeavor to doe my service which belongs to me.

Student of Christ Church I have sought to satisfic my judgement, only but as hitherto I am not satisfied (since our Kinge is our only Visitor) that I may in conscience submitt.

John Vincent: I, John Vincent, Student of Christ Church, am Cn. Chert, not of such ripenesse of judgement as to discerne all that may be required of mee in the Question, but in this, as in all other, I am conformable to whatsoever the publique lawes of this Realme shall require or command; and thus much I know, I am to obsy my superiours, wherefore whatsoever Government shalbe established in this Universitie I will not oppose, as also such Governours as shalbe over the Colledge in which I shall reside I will behave my selfe under, without offence to any; for I came hither only to employ my tyme in studyinge good fearnings and religion; if I doe otherwise I am lyable to whatsoever punishment my misdemeaners shall deserve.

Jo: Porter, Art: Bact

I doe submitt to this present Visitation soe faire forth as it is Bras Newsgreeable to the lawer of the Kingedome, the Statutes of this Universitie, and consistent with the King's just right.

Rich: Witt: I conceive that I am bound by the oathes taken to New Collithe Universitie and our Colledge Statutes not to submitt to this your Visitation.

I, Nicholas Jay, Baskett-bearer, of Ch. Church, doe not know the Chr. what belongs to the Visitation of the Universitie, but doe acknowledge a Gereanor, and will endeavor to doe my service which belongs to me to doe.

I, John Browne, Students' Gooke, of Gr Churr doe not know what Chr Churs belongs to the Visitation of the Universite, but I doe acknowledge a Governor, and will endeavor to doe my service which belongs to me.

July 14, 1648. Tho: Hudson, Head Cooke of Christ Church: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Hart Hall. Robert Harper, Cooke of Hart Hall: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

New Coll. Rich: Pepper, Under Butler of New Colledge: I cannot in conscience submitt to this present Visitation unlesse I should render myselfe guilty of perjury.

Christ Church. I, John Tucker, humbly submitt to this Visitation, and crave your favors in preferringe me as a poore Schollar.

Wadham Coll. These are to certify that I, Hen: Bartlet, Master of Arts, and of Sept. 29, 1648. the Society of Wadham Colledge, doe cheerfully submitt unto the [Interpolated.] power of Parliament in this present Visitation.

[Do.] I, Robert Webber, doe cheerfully and willingly submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, which I had before this expressed had not I necessarily been detained in the country.

No[v.]9. [Do.] Josias Banger: I will submitt to the authority of Parliament in [Mag: Coll:] this Visitation.

(P. 179.)
New Coll:
William Clunn, one of the Clerks of New Colledge: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, now present, unlesse I should perjure myselfe.

New Coll: John Hungarford, Ba: Divinity:

I am expresly bound by the Statutes and oathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to admitt of any Visitors who are actually Members of this University. And I humbly conceive, if this obligation which lyes upon mee were represented to the honorable Houses of Parliament, they would not require any submission to your Visitation.

Mag: Hall. Walter Powell: I doe freely submitt to the authority of Parliament, and to this present Visitation in Oxford, beinge an Undergraduate in Magdalene Hall.

July 14, 1418. The: Hudson, Head Cooks of Christ Church: I doe submitt to

Hart Hall. Robert Harper, Conks of Hart Hall: I doe submitt to the authority
of Parliament in this Visitation.

New Coll.

Richt: Pepper, Under Butler of New Colledge: I cannot in conscience submits to this present Visitation unlesse I should render myselfs guilty of perjury.

Christ Church. I, John Tucker, humbly submitt to this Visitation, and crave your favors in preferringe me as a poore Schollar.

Wadden Coll. There are to certify that I, Hen: Bartlet, Master of Arts, and of Sept. 29, 1648, the Society of Wadhem Colledge, doe cheerfully submitt unto the [Interpolated] power of Parliament in this present Visitation.

[Dod I, Robert Webber, doe cheerfully and willingly submitt to the power of Farliament in this Visitation, which I had before this expressed had not I necessarily been detained in the country.

No[v.] 9. [Do.] Josias Banger: I will submitt to the authority of Parliament in [Mag: Coll:] this Visitation.

OR. 1793)
New Collis Consolence submit to this Visitation, now present, unless I should perjure present, unless I should

New Coll: John Hangarford, Ba: Divinity

I am expressly bound by the Statutes and cathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to admit of any Vintors who are actually Members of this University. And I bundly concoive, if this obligation which lyes upon mee were represented to the honorable Bouses of Parliament, they would not require any submission to your Visitation.

dage Hall. Walter Fewell: I doe treely submain to the authority of Parlinment, and to this present Visitation in Oxford, beings an Undergraduate in Magdalene Hall. Samuell Smith, Fellow of Queenes Colledge:

July 14, 1648.

Consideringe that the high and honorable Houses of Parliament Sam: Smith. have declared that they will constantly endeavor to preserve and defend his Majestie's person and authority, and that they have not any thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majestie's just power and greatnesse, I shall with all readinesse and humility submitt myselfe to the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, in order to a happy and much desired Reformation both in Church and State.

William Huntley: I doe submitt to and acknowledge the authority Queens Coll: of this present Visitation.

Hen: Huntley: I willingly submitt to the authority of this Q: Coll: present Visitation.

Tho: Fletcher: I feare I shall offend against the power of Parlia- Mag: Coll: ment if I submitt to these Visitors, because they are all, or most of them, Clergie men.

Robert Clerke: I submitt to this Visitation accordinge to the Mag: Coll: Articles of Oxoñ.

July 15.

I doe acknowledge you to be Visitours of this University so farre Cookes. as this Visitation is not repugnant to the oathes which I have taken (P. 180.) to be true to the King and the Statutes of our Colledge.

> THOMAS TOMS. Undercooke of New Colledge.

The same answeare is given by Bartholomew Finch, Cook of New Coll: St: Johns Coll: New Colledge, and Edward Selwood, Cook of St. Johns.

Richard Dowley, Bac: Art: Demy of Mag: Coll: submits.

Mag: Coll:

George Porter, demy of Magd: Coll: doth submit.

Mag: Coll:

Tho: Welch doth submit; [the] Cooke of Trinity Coll:

[Trinity.]

Samuell Smith, Fellow of Queenes Colledge:

Considerings that the high and honomble Houses of Parliament have declared that they will constantly endeavor to preserve and defend his Alajestic's person and authority, and that they have not any thoughts or intentions to diminish his Alajestic's just power and greatnesse, I shall with all readlacese and humility submitt myselfa to the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, in order to a happy and much desired Reformation both in Church and State.

William Huntley: I doe submitt to and anknowledge the authority Queen Cotts of this present Visitation.

Hen; Huntley: I willingly submitt to the authority of this Q: Oster present Visitation.

The: Fletcher: I fears I shall offend against the power of Parlia-Mag: Coll, ment if I submitt to these Visitors, because they are all, or most of them, Clergia men.

Robert Clerker I submitt to this Visitation accordings to the May Colle

duly 15.

I doe admowledge you to be Visitours of this University so farre Cooler as this Visitation is not repugnant to the oathes which I have taken (P. 110.) to be true to the King and the Statutes of our Colledge.

Undercooke of New Colledge,

The same answeare is given by Bartholomow Flach, Cook of Res Colle.
New Colledge, and Edward Schward Schward Schwar Colledge, and Edward Schward Schwa

Hichard Dowley, Bac: Art: Demy of Mag: Coll: submits.

George Porter, demy of Megd: Coll: doth submit.

Ther Welch doth submits false? Coll: doth submit.

[Trible.]

July 14, 1648. Chr. Church.

Mr. Babar:

Quest: Do you submitt to this present Visitation by these Commissioners, which are sent by imediate authority of Parliament, to visit, regulate, and reforme this Universitie of Oxon, and all the Colledges and Halls therein?

Doe you acknowledge my Lord of Pembrooke to be Chancellor of this Universitie, and Mr. Reynolds to be Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of this Universitie, accordinge to the Ordinance of Parliament and recommendation of the Earle of Pembrooke, Chancellor of this Universitie?

To the Questions propounded unto me Apr. 3, 1648, I make this Answere, That I am not satisfied concerninge them, and therefore humbly desire to be excused. JOHN BABER.

(P. 181.) Chr: Church. Richard Mondy, Porter of Christ Church:

I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

New Coll: Oct: 16th, 1648.

I, Robert Townsend, Fellow of New Colledge, acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and humbly submitt [Interpolated.] thereunto.

(P. 190.)

[Summary of foregoing (imperfect).]² Christ Church Colledge.

Tho: Cole Jo: Busby Tho: Hudson Geo: Scriven Rich: Watkins Sam: Speed -Rich: Porter Edw: Beare Neg: Submitt. Will: Wilkins Fr: Markham Edw: Hall Jo: Baber Tho: Hawkes Jo: Walter Wm: Bleaw Geo: Dixon

a Though evidently a summary of the preceding answers, several names do not appear. It has not been thought necessary to print the copy of these negative answers which appears on p. 212 of the Register. The only difference is that the name of Dr. Stringer is omitted in the latter place, he being dealt with separately.

July 14, 1648 Chr. Church!

Mr. Baber:

Quest: Do you submitt to this present Visitation by these Commissioners, which are sent by imediate authority of Parliament, to visit, regulate, and reforme this Universitie of Oxon, and all the Colledges and Hells of oxon.

Doe you acknowledge my Lord of Fembrooke to be Chancellov of this Universitie, and Mr. Reynolds to be Dian of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of this Universitie, accordings to the Ordinance of Parliament and recommendation of the Earle of Pembrooke.

Chancellor of this Universitie?

To the Questions propounded unto me Apri 3, 1648, I make this Answere, That I am not satisfied concernings them, and therefore humbly desire to be excused.

Chart Charges

Richard Mondy, Portor of Christ Church:

I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation

Mew Golls Octo I gove

the hobest townsend, Fellow of New Colfedge, acknowledge the rate.

power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and humbly submitted thereunts.

The: Cole
Tho: Cole
Tho: Hadson
Tho: Hadson
Eich: Warkins
Rich: Warkins
Rich: Porter
Will: Wilkins
Edw: Hall
Edw: Hall
Tho: Hawker

Neg:

Though evidently a commerce or the proceeding answers, several action for any appear. It has not been thought abstractly to print the copy of these sequire answers which appears on p. 212 of the Kerikur. The only of intercers is that we manner in Dr. Stringer is confired to the latter place, he being death with acquirately.

fuly 14, 1543	Magdalen Col	ledge.	Brase Nose Coll	ledge. J	Tuly 14, 1648.
Jo: Ryla Ric: Do Geo: Po	wley S	ubmitt.	Mar. Olymph		
Ric: Bas Tho: Fl Chr: Ta W ^m : He Jo: Tuc	etcher ylour N	eg:	Jo: Porter Wm: Brewer Jasper Scoles	Neg.	,
	William La		Oriell Colled	ge.	(P. 191.)
Ed: Sta	mer vlard exney keley, Cap:	ge.	Jo: Bapt: Co	Submitt.	
Hen: N Symon Theodo Jo: Nev	obes Coleman re Gulston vberry tringer, D ^r	Neg:	Edw: Selwood Goodwyn Swift W: Roy Sam: Smith: Submitts	s. (Oct. 2 nd , 1648. Interpolated.]
Ric: W	itt	Tuiverside	Pembrooke Col. Wm: Collier	ledg e.	
T TT			Will: Comer		

Tho: Turner

Kingsley

Neg.

Jo: Hungerford

Barth: Finch

Th: Toms

July 14, 1648.	Baylioll Co	lledge.	Corp: Ch:	Coll.
	Tho: Throckmorton	: Neg.	Tho: Sutton Jo: Barker	
	t some they have give	ocument of t see after the	Jo: Hill Hen: Price	Non
have relo	Trinity Col	ledge.	Jo: Parry	Neg.
	Fran: Dod: Submit	ts.	Tho: Seymor	
			Tho: Bowden	
			Wm: Harrison	
	Exeter Col	ledge.	Stant and a case	_
	Bernard Gealard William Hardinge	} Neg.	Queens Co	olledge.
evidences things wit to eather 4. To Universi and soals 5. To Summon	Jos Bartin	bmitt.	Jo: Fisher Tho: Brathwayt	Neg.
	and Statistics report the desires of	f the Visite	Sam: Smith Wm. Huntley	Submit.
	Merton Co	lledge.	Hen. Huntley	
	Sam: Clerke	such who b	Wandalan	- 11 ₀ 11
	Rob: Crips		Magdalen	
	Edw: Dickenson	Submit.	Walter Powell: Su	iomitts.
	Josias Pricket	The same		-
	Hen: Hawley	A MILLOID	Hart H	all.

Aug 1°, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Ordered:

Ben: Cooper: Neg.

That the persons aforesaid, who are certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation, be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled the Universitie.

FRAN: Rous.

Robert Harper: Submitts.

Aug 1º, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered

That the persons aforesaid, who are certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritin of Parliament in the Visitors, be removed and dequived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled the Universitie.

FRANC Roses

By the Visitors.

July 14, 1648. (P. 192.)

The Visitors desire Mr. Wilkinson to make report to the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons of these perticulers.

- 1. That some they have ejected after they were actually removed have retourned againe into Oxon, and that others doe stay neere about the towne to the danger of the place: and to desire some remeady.
- 2. That some General Order be desired about places which are voyd otherwise than by ejection: As also about undue Elections which have beene made since the Parliament's inhibition.
- 3. To complaine of conveyinge away of moneyes, plate, seales, evidences, registers, [rentalls] books of accompt, and other [like] [The words in things which concerne the state of the severall colledges contrary additions in a to oathes and Statutes.

copy (p. 198 a), dated Aug. 4,

4. To report the desires of the Visitors and Delegates of the which it has Universitie concerninge the Insignia, viz.: Bedles' staves and seales, thought necesand seales manuall, and of the Chancellor's Office.

sary to print.

5. To present the names of such who have not yet appeared upon Summons of the Visitors [in this manner].

That severall Orders and Summons have beene made by the Visitors.

- 1. May 26: That all schollars, officers, and members of this Universitie, of what ranke, degree, or quality soever then present in the Universitie should within 7 daies upon paine of expulsion bringe in a direct Answere to the Question whether they doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.
- 2. June 6: That all who lay claime to any fellowship, schollarshipp, place of power, trust, or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford or any Colledge or Hall therein respectively, doe within 15 daies repaire to the University to performe their duty and undergoe this present Visitation.

(P. 193.) 3. July 12: That all who have not appeared upon severall CAMD, SOC.

[By the Visitors.]

July 11, 16th

The Visitors desire Mr. Wilkinson to make report to the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons of these perticulers

- 1. That some they have ejected after they were sotually removed have retourned spaine into Oxofi, and that others doe stay neere about the towns to the danger of the place; and to desire some remeady.
- 2. That some General Order he desired about places which are voyd otherwise than by ejection: As also about undur Elections which have been made since the Parliament's inhibition.
- 3. To complains of conveyinge away of moneyes, plate, scales, evidences, registers, [contalls] books of accompt, and other [likes] The words in things which concerns the state of the severall colledges contrary additions in a to oathes and Statutes.

4. To report the desires of the Visitors and Delegates of the which it has to Universitie concernings the Insignia, viz.: Bedies staves and scales, thought accessed seales manually, and of the Chancellor's Office.

5. To present the names of such who have not yet appeared upon Summons of the Visitors (in this manner).

That severall Orders and Summons have beene made by the Victors.

1. May 26: That all schollers, officers, and members of this Universitie, of what ranks, degree, or quality scover then present in the Universitie should within 7 daies upon paine of expulsion bringe in a direct Answere to the Question whether they doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

2. June 6: That all who lay claims to any fellowship, schollarshipp, place of power, trust, or advantage in the Universitie of
Oxford or any Colledge or Hall therein respectively, doe within
15 daies repairs to the University to perform their duty and undergoe this present Visitation.

3. July 13: That all who have not appeared upon severall. (P. 192.)

July 14, 1648. former summons should appeare on Fryday next followinge, beinge the 14th day, or their names should forthwith be retourned to the Committee of Lords and Commons as refusinge to appeare: And that notwithstandinge their Orders the persons after named have not hitherto appeared before the Visitors since the Order made by both the honorable Houses of Parliament, April 21, 1648.

Concerninge these persons to certifie:

- 1. That divers of them have beene absent beyond the sea.
- 2. That others have beene absent in the kingdome, some in remote places, others in London, and in other places not farr distant.
- 3. That others have beene present in the Universitie, since the summons, but did not appeare.

(P. 198 b.)

[Names of persons reported to the Committee of Lords and

Commons.]

Trinity Colledge.

Mr. Box.

Sr Douch.

Mr. French.

Mr. How

Mr. Hawes | Bursars.

Mr. Heymor

Mr. Meese.

Wadham Colledge.

Mr. Attkins.

Mr. Blanford.

Mr. Burter.

Sr Baker. Mr. Dingley.

Estrote.

Sr Gifford.

Mr. Goodridge, long absent.

Sr Skywiffe.

Mr. Manninge.

Sr Micharlson.

Merlaine.

Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Strangewayes.

Hall.

Jermyn.

Dr. Sugge.
Sheppard.

Sr Thomas.

Tucker.

July 14, 1648.

(P. 198 c.)

Universitye Colledge.

Fellowes absent

Mr. Richardson | many yeares.

Schollars of the

Mr. Day Mr. Yonge

Mr. Radcliffe

House.

Schollers.

John Stone, Library keeper.

Pembrooke Colledge.

Mr. Whitweeke, the pretended Master.

Mr. Whiteweeke

Socii:

Mr. Darby Mr. Carey

Mr. Whitewicke

Mr. Daffy

Ds. Whitweeke

Ds. Wyatt

Ds. Brickendine

Ds. Blisset

Bew.

Paine.

Corpus Christi Colledge.

Dr. Hide.

Mr. Wrench.

Mr. Sparke, a longe tyme

sike:

Mr. Newell.

Mr. Greaves.

Mr. Hillersden.

Mr. Haywood.

Mr. Samwayes.

Mr. Speedinge. Holloway.

Bould.

Horne.

The Steward.

Merton Colledge.

(P. 198 e.)

Dr. Turner.

Mr. Greaves.

Crofts: gave the oath of secrecy to those that were in combination against the garison.

University Colledge.

Mr. Radeliffe Bollowes absent many yeares, Mr. Ray Schollars of the Mr. Pay Schollars of the Mr. Youge House.

Pembrooks Colledge.

Mr. Whitweske, the pretended Master
Mr. Whiteweske
Mr. Darby
Mr. Carey
Mr. Whitewicke
Mr. Dariy
Ds. Whitweeke
Ds. Wyatt
Ds. Wyatt

Cerypus Chescii Collodge.

Dr. Hide.
Mr. Benwayen.
Mr. Senwayen.
Mr. Sparke, a longe tyme
Sike:
Mr. Newell.
Mr. Newell.
Mr. Grezves.
Mr. Hillersden.
The Steward.

Merten Colledge.

Crofts: gave the outh of secreey technose that were in combine-

July 14, 1648.

Harwood, Postmaster

Smith.

Dunvile Barkley

many yeares absent.

Balioll Colledge.

Atfeild: Scholler.

Coles, Scholar.

Mr. Trimnell.

Mr. Good.

Mr. Thickins.

Mr. Palmer. Mr. Savage.

Mr. Bailiffe. Mr. Crouch.

Mr. Spurway.

Sr Clement.

Oriel Colledge.

Mr. Horne

Fellowes:

Loyd Bennett

fellow Commoners:

Hart

Mr. Albin

Sr Pawley Hardinge

Commoners.

Twittee

St. John's Colledge.

(P. 198 f.)

Dr. Wilde

Mr. Crowder, in France.

Mr. Warner

beneficed men.

Cuffe

Mr. Stevenson Swelling

in Armes against the Parliament.

Sr Pulley, married and beneficed.

Smith, beneficed.

Harding, in Armes against the Parliament.

King Ley

married.

Mr. Heacocke present, but hee never appeared.

Magdalen Colledge.

July 14, 1648.

Mr. Langton.
Clay.
Digle.
Harris.
Potman.
Jennyngs.

Flood.
Hunt.
Rogers.
Dale: sen:

Langton: jun: Cletherow.

Mr. Cheeke, Phylosophy Reader.

Emanuell Heath, in Towne but never appeared.

Brice.
Oates.
Webb.
Palmer.

Ds. Janson.
Toffe.
Boles.

Pennyngeton. Chamberlin. White.

Osbaldestone.

(P. 198 g.)

Lincolne Colledge.

Mr. Chalfront, absent beyond S^r Marshall, beyond sea.
the sea 2 yeares.

Mr. Robinson, absent 3 yeares.

Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Whetstone.

Sr Gibbs.

Christ Church.

John Busby. Francis Markham.
Geo: Scriven. John Baber.

Sam: Speede.

John Walter: Manciple.

Edward Beere.

New Colledge.

John Bayley.

Edward Stanley.

Hugh Willis: Cap:

Hen: Nobles or Nobes.

William Flexney, Barber.

Jeremy Oakeley: Chap:

Theodore Gulstone.

Magdalen Colledge.

Mr. Laugton.
Clay.
Clay.
Outes.
Digle.
Webb.
Herris.
Potman.
Jennyage.
Flord.
Flord.
Boles.
Hunt.
Rogers.
Chamberlin.
Dale: sen:
Uhite.
Langton: jun:
Obtaldestone.

Mr. Checke, Phylosophy Reader.

Limcolne Calledge

Mr. Chalfront, absent beyond S' Marshall, beyond sen,
the rea 2 yeares.
Mr. Gibert.
Mr. Gibert.
Mr. Gibert.
S' Gibbs

Christ Church.

John Busby.

Geo: Seriven.

John Baber.

Sam: Speede.

John Walter: Maneiple.

Edward Beere.

Van Colledge.

John Bayley.

Edward Stanley.

Edward Farmer.

John Mayland.

Hen: Nobles or Nobes.

William Flexney, Barber.

Symon Coleman, Organist.

Jeremy Oskeley: Chapt.

Throdore Gulmone.

July 14, 1648. (P. 198 h.) John Nubury. Fran: Bayley.

Ric: Witt. Rich: Pepper. William Cunne: Clerke.

John Hungerford.
Tho: Toms.

Barth: Finch.

John Bapt: Coll:

Edward Selwood. Goodwin Swift. W: Roy.

Corp: Chr: Coll:

Tho: Sutton.
John Barker.
John Hill.
Hen: Price.

John Parr.
Tho: Seymour.
Tho: Bowden.
William Harrison.

Magdalen Colledge.

Rich: Baskett. Tho: Fletcher.

Tho: Fletcher. Christ: Taylor.

William Hearne, cook.

John Tuchin.

Pembrooke Colledge.

William Collier.
Tho: Turner.

Kingsley.

(P. 198 i.)

Balioll Colledge.

Tho: Throckmorton.

Brazen Nose Colledge.

Edward Heighfeild. Ralfe Byrom. John Porter. William Brewer.

Tho: Church.

Jasper Scoles.

Merton Colledge.

Benjamynn Cooper.

Queenes Colledge.

John Fisher.

Tho: Brathwayte.

Exeter Colledge.

Barnard Gealard.

William Hardinge.

July 18, 1848. John N (P. 198 h.) Frant I

John Nubury. Fran: Bayley. Ric: Witt. Rich: Penner.

Jobn Hungerforms, Thu: Tome, Batth: Finch.

John Bapt: Colle

Edward Selwood. W: Re

Corp. Chr. Coll:

The: Setton.
John Barker.
Thor Seymour.
John Hill.
Tho: Bowden.
Hen: Price.
William Harriso

Maydulen Colladge.

High: Barkett. William Hoams, cook.
Tho: Fletcher. John Tuchin.
Christ: Taylor.

Pembrocke Colledge

William Collier. Kingsley Ther Turner.

Daliell Colledge.

o: Throckmorton.

Brazen Nova Colledon.

Edward Heighleild. John Porter.

Raffe Byrom. William Brewer.

Fhos Church. Jasper Scoles.

Merton Colledge.

Benjamynn Cooper.

Queenes Colledge.

John Fisher. The: Bruthwayte

Exeter Colladge.

Samuel Gesterd. William Harding

Aug: 1°, 1648.

July 14, 1648.

(P. 182.)

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Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitye of Oxoñ:

Ordered:

That the persons aforesaid who are certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls and expelled from the Universitye.

FRAN: Rous:

By the Visitors.

A Certificate concerninge Dr. Lawrence.^a

Whereas Dr. Lawrence hath engaged himselfe to observe the Dat: July 14th, Directory in all ecclesiasticall administrations, to preach practicall 1648. Divinity to the people, and to forbeare the preachinge of any of those opinions which (hee hath formerly preached or printed, and) the Reformed Churches have generally condemned: We doe hereby testifie, and declare upon his request, for the satisfaction of all whom it may concerne, that the learned Doctor aforesaid hath, without any salvo or reservation, submitted to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon; and beinge desirouse to recede from the Universitie, and to betake himselfe to some ecclesiasticall employment in the Countrie, wee thought fitt to certifie the perticulers above written under our hands.

> Ed: Reynolds. Jo: Wilkinson.

Christopher Rogers. F: Cheynell.

Hen: Wilkinson.

• This Order is repeated, with some additions, on Aug. 3 (p. 181). Thomas Lawrence, D.D., Master of Balliol and Margaret Professor, is greatly praised by Wood for his learning (Ath. Ox. III. 437). He had formerly been Chaplain to Charles I. He seems to have resigned his offices, in which he was succeeded by Cheynell (May 19, 1648), and Bradshaw (July 21, 1648). At any rate he lived in poverty and obscurity till 1657.

Aug: 15, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of Att the University of Oxog:

Ordered:

That the persons aforesaid who are certified by the Visiters not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls and expelled from the University.

FRAMI ROUS:

[By the Visitors.]

A Certificate concerninge Dr. Lawrence?

Whereas Dr. Lawrence both orgaged himselfs to observe the Dati Lab 18 Directory in all ecolosiastical administrations, to preach practical lists. Divinity to the people, and to forbeare the preachings of any of those opinions which (bee buth formarly preached or printed, and) the Reformed Churches have generally condemned: We doe hereby testifie, and declare upon his request, for the satisfaction of all whom it may concerne, that the learned Doctor aforesaid bath, without any salve or reservation, submitted to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxoll; and beings desirouse to resede from the Universitie, and to betake himselfe to some ecclesiastical employment in the Countrie, were thought fitt to certific the particulars above written under our

Edr Reynolds.

Christopher Roge
For Wilkinson.

F: Cheynoll.

Hen: Wilkinson.

[&]quot;This Order is repeated, with sense additions, on Ann. 3 (p. 181). There as Laurence, D.D. Marter of Halliel and Margaret Professor, is greatly praised by Wood for bis learning (Ash. Ox. 131. 137). He had forestry been charles to Charles I. He seems to here resigned has editors, in which he was succeed at the Charles (Mary 13, 1648). At any rate he lived in poverty and observing till 1645.

July 14, 1648. (P. 182.) July 14th, 1648.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised by an Order of the Lords and Commons, bearinge date Aprill 21, 1648, have, with the consent of the Governor of Colledge, in Oxoñ, elected to be Fellow of the Colledge aforesaid, and doe hereby require Mr. Senior Fellow upon the place, forthwith upon sight hereof, to admitt the said Mr. into a Fellowshipp now voyde in the Colledge aforesaid, that hee may actually and presently enjoy all and singuler the profitts and priviledges of a Fellow in the said Colledge. And wee doe further enjoyne the Senior Fellow aforesaid to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

(P. 159.) July 17, 1648. The Names of such Persons as have sent their excuses to the Visitors for not appearinge to give in their Answeres:

Mr. Yates, of Brazen-Nose.

Mr. Blackbourne, of Brazen-Nose.

Mr. Shepherd, Oriell Colledge.

Mr. Arris, Bal: Colledge.

Mr. Quinn, Ch: Ch:

Geo: Porter, Demy, Mag. Colledge.

(P. 160.) July 18, 1648. An Order for setlinge of Fellowes, Schollars, &c. in their Colledges: a

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised by an Order of the Lords and Commons, bearinge date Aprill 21, 1648, have elected A. B. to be Fellow in Colledge, in Oxoñ, and doe hereby require the Senior Fellow upon the place, forthwith upon sight hereof, to admitt the said A.B. to be Fellow of the Colledge aforesaid, that hee may actually and presently enjoy

* This form is substantially a repetition of the previous one of July 14, with the omission of the words "with the consent of the Governor of ———— College, in Oxoñ." The Visitors, on second thoughts, determined to act for the present without reference to Heads of Houses.

July 14, 1648.

July 14th, 1848

(F. 159.) July 17, 1648.

The Names of such Persons as have sent their excuses to the Visitors for not appearings to give in their Answeres:

Mr. Yates, of Brazen-Nose.
Mr. Blackbourne, of Brazen-Nose.
Mr. Shephord, Ocioll Colledge.
Mr. Arris, Bals Colledge.
Mr. Quinn. Ch. Chr.

(P. 160.) July 18, 1648.

Az Order for setlinge of Fellowes, Sobollars, &c. in their Colledges:*

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised by an Order of the Lords and Commons, bearings date Aprill 21, 1648, have elected A. E. to be Fellow in Colletge, in Oxoñ, and dee hereby require the Senior Fellow upon the place, forthwith upon eight hereof, to edmitt the said A.H. to be Fellow of the Colledge attressaid, that hee may actually and presently union

[&]quot;This form is substantially, a reprintion of the pravious one of July 14, with the contains of the words "with the contain of the Governor of ——— College, in Oxoft." The Visitors, on second thoughts, determined to not for the present with an reference to ficule of Houses.

all and singular the profitts and priviledges of a Fellow in the said July 18, 1648. Colledge. And wee doe further enjoyne the Senior Fellow to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

THE NAMES OF SUCH AS ARE CHOSEN INTO COLLEDGES.^a

(P. 184.)

New Colledge.	Swynocke, Chapl: Hichcocke.	Jan. 19, [1648-9.]
dy 18, 1648. Daniell Danvers	Jo: Michaell, Child at Winton.	Jan. 24, [1648-9.]
Syddenham	Dennis.	March 5,
Sr Nest	Sharocke.	1648-9.
Ra: Rymer > Fell:	Sympson.	
Sr Morton	Tho: Leech	June 1, 1649.
Sr Traite	Mich: Wells	
Hudson	Obed: Wills	
Glyd: Child at Winton.b	Timothy Banister Fell:	
Stephens, Sen:	Lane Ten:	
Johnson.	Hughes	
Huddy.	Jo: Gunter, Bac: Leg:	
North.	Jones, Bacc: Art:	
Risley.	Sr Cooke	June 5, 1649.
Huntley.	Sr Kent	
Mr. Sprigge, Steward.	Sr Pellam Fell:	
Hann.	Sr Tompson	
Carter, Butler.	Jo: Shefeild	
Ben: Cooper, fell:	Winnington)	June 6, [1649.]

^a This list is so arranged in the Register as to admit of later entries being added from time to time.

b A synonym in ordinary use for "Scholar of Winton."

CAMD. SOC.

all and singular the profits and priviledges of a Fellow in the said July 18, 1418.

Colledge. And wes doe further enjoyne the Senior Fellow to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the mid Colledge.

THE NAMES OF SUCH AS ARE CHOSEN INTO (E.IRI) COLLEDGES.

	Lane		

[&]quot;This list is no arranged in the Digitary so to admit of later entries being added from thee to these."

A synonym in ordinary and for "Scholar of Winten."

THE VISITORS' REGISTER.

	THE VICTOR	is and the second	
June 16, 1649.	, o orden	Stephen Charnocke.	and In year
	Stephens Fell:	William Hiccocks.	Elected April
	Frend	Tho: Tanner.	2 ^d , 1650.
	Sr Newton Chapl.	Steede, Chapl:	
*****	S. Dromwich	Marke Hildsley, Fell:	
June 22, 1649.	Mr. Jones, Manciple.	David Raynor, Fell: into Mr.	April 22, 1650
	Mr. Jennings, Under Butler.	Huddys place.	
	Math: Jellyman, Groome.	A STATE OF THE STA	
	Mr. Quelch, Porter.	-	
	Lister Fell:	Christ Church.	
	Butler	Rich: Russell	(P. 185.)
	Allen	Edw: Veale	Sept. 29 th , 1648.
	Noise Chapl:	Sr Donbainn	
	Onsley	Tho: Vincent Stud:	
	Tim. Hart, Clerke	Danby	
	Pampion)	Yardley	-
	Kinge Quer:	Temple.	
	Harris	Scott.	
July 5, 1649.	Rich: Huggins, Second Cooke.	Sr Hancocke.	
	Ed: Warren, Sexton.	Atterbury.	
	Jo: Blake, Basketbearer.	Ward.	
Sept. 4, 1649.	Mr. Withers, readmitted upon an	Bedford, Auditor.	
	Order from the Committee for	Sang Pathally Stor	
	Reformation of Oxoñ.	Bacher.	Oct. 10,
	Dr. Saltingstone.	Sr Silsby.	[1648.]
	Edmund Baker.	Crompton.	
	Dr. Collins.	Willis.	
	Mr. Allen.	Antho: Ratcliffe.	
Elected April 2 ^a , 1650.	\ \ Nath: Humphryes.	Seagoree.	
	Brooke Bridges.	Vincent Denn.	
	Tho: Farefax.	2016)	
	Mr. Germy.	Ward.	March 5, 164
	Jo: Johnson		

Elected April 20, 10		
(E. 181.) Sept. 200, 1648	Rich: Russill Edw: Venie S' Donbainn Tuo: Vincent	
Ti and the second secon		
		Sept 4, 1646. Mr. Withers, readmitted upon an Order from the Committee for Reformation of Oxen.
[1683.]		
March 4, 161	JestV	

March 1, 1649.	Sr Tecle, of New Col		Barksdale	1	Oct. 10, 1648.
	Chap: into Ch:	Church,	Constantine Adams	err:	
	March 1, 1649.		Pet: Gillinge		•
July 29, 1650.	Jackson. Philip Babington. Angell. Harding.		Penwarden Porter Rider Banger Ward	Fell:	
	Maudit.		Rains	13	March 5,
	Sam: Bourne, Chap: Atherton.		Hickman)}	[1648.]
Dec. 24, 1650.	William George.		Ed: Reynolds a	1	July 21, 1648.
	ZOUCH		Allen		
	Magdalen Coll	edge.	Salloway	a Disens	
May 25, 1648.	Mr. Wilkinson		Woodriffe		
	Josua Crosse		Appletree		en-
	Stephens Farrell Sandbrooke Kinge		Gayle Palmer Crooke Jo: Vincent		
	Stringer		Jo: Moore Bloore		
	Winston Cracroft		Welden	Demys:	
	Sickes	Fell:	Sam: Nicholls, sen:		(P. 186.)
Out. 27, 104	Plumbe	2 011.	Pinckney	13:	*
	Holines		Sr Vaughan		
	Thackham		Jes How Buward		
	Sr Vaughan		Cruttenden Jennings	Croke.	Aug. 6, [1648.]
Oct. 10, 1648.	Wootton		Jo: Cowley	las	
	Haughton		Cobb	and inle.	
	Fish		Soley	- Vice-Physid	
1648]	Baron		Osburne	11	

^{*} Soon afterwards made Fellow of Magdalen; son of the Vice-Chancellor. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Norwich.

Jo: Vincent Jo: Moore Blome Welden	
	Plumbe Holmes Thackham S' Vaughan Oct. 10, 1648. Woorten Haughton Eish Baron
	Ed: Reynolds Allon Salloway Woodrills Appletree Gayle Palmer Crooka Jo: Vincent Jo: Moore Jo: Moore Jo: Moore Sam: Nicholls, sen: Pinckney Sam: Nicholls, sen: Cruttenien Jonnings Oruttenien

	112	THE VISITO	RS REGISTER.	
Dec. 1, [1648.]	Hen: Parslow	Scholt	Jennyngs, Fell:	Aug. 8, 1649.
	Will: Hopkins	ham, Scholt	Edward Reynolds, Fell:	Jan. 18, 1649.
	Sr Nicholls, De	emy in	Geor Back, Maneiple.	
	the place			33
	Franklin	Demys:	1039	
	Sr Hickman, De	CARL CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRAC		
	the place	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Corpus Christi Colledge.	
	Porters	ion,	Sr Billingsley) Foll.	Sept. 21, 1648
	Digby	Olls .	Sam: Byfeild Fell:	
July 1, 1648.	Mr. Boult, Coo	ke.	Rich: Byfeild, Schol:	
	Mr. Cooke, But		Will: Gardner } Fell:	
Oct. 18, 1648.	Zouch	Scholi	Burgesse } Fell:	
	Knight	be, Fell:	Beniamyn Way, Schol:	
	Barry	Demys:	Whitehorne, Fell: Deane	
	Smithsby		Ezek: Webb, Schol:	
	Osburne	A CONTRACT	Will: Ford, Schol:	
	Garland ?	Qr:	Ladiman, Fell:	
	Kent 5	QI.	Josia Lane, Schol:	
	Hopkins		Jo: Lisley, Schol:	
	Curten	Quer:	Jo: Sayer, Schol:	
	Cowdrey (Quei.	Josia Ballard.	
	Hunt		Nath: Vincent, Quer:	
	Powell, Cle	erke.	Nelson, Schol:	
Oct. 27, 1648.	Spilbery)		Jo: Prous, Fell:	
	Kinge	Clerks.	Rich: Abbotts, Fell:	
	Attwood		Jo: Dod, Fell:	
	Hooke		Jo: How, Steward.	
	Almon	0	Will: Adams, Sen: Cooke.	
	Milner	Quer:	Ed: Hawes, Jun: Cooke.	
	Parslow		Nath: Wells, Butler.	
0.110	Carter, Ho	rskeeper	John Langley, Manciple.	Oct. 2d, 1648.
Oct. 18, [1648].	David Fogge, 2	2 ^d Butler	Jo: Milward, Fell: Vice-President.	
Sept. 13,	Heborne, 2	d Cooke	Stephens, Fell:	
[1648].	Squire, Por	rter	Tho: Gilston, Fell:	Oct. 26, 1649.
July 29, 1649.	Nicholls		Elisha Bourne, Fell:	Oct. 29, 1649.

	1	
		Oct. 27, 1648.
Stophons, Eoll:		

THE VISITORS' REGISTER.

Oct. 29, 1649.	Ilsley, Schol:	Sr Harford } Fel: March 8,	
	Whettham, Schol:	Newton)	
	Ed: Disney, Schol:	Geo: Beck, Manciple. March 29, [1649.]	
May 24, 1649.	Sam: Ashurst.	Josua Sprigge, preelected June 22,	
	Thorneton.	1649	
Oct. 11, [1649.]	Tho: Maulthouse.	Harris)	
[1043.]	Wandricke.	Bery Quer:	
	Anderson.	Sr Millington Fell: June 18, 16	10
	Roe, Fell:	Sr Pett J Fell:	10,
	Ford, Fell:	Mr. Barsnett	
	Sanderson, Fell:	Mr. Appletree [Fell:] Sept. 18, 16	49.
	Raynor, Schol:	Mr. Boules	
Oct. 23,	Tidcombe, Fell:	Mr. Lee, Fell: Jan. 4, 1649	
[1649.]	Wight, Schol:	See a spetiall Order, pa: 292	
	du heronen	Jo: Osborn, [Fell:] Sept. 12, 16.	50,
	ee: Assnings; his election by	Mr. Upton, Fellow, elected Jan: Jan. 14, 165	3.
(P. 187.)	Alsoules Colledge.	14, 1653.	
July 18, 1648	Mr. Zanckey	Mr. Vincent, Fell: Jan: 14, 1653.	
My AL	Rouse	Mr. King, Fell: Probation: Aug:	
	Wm: Hamelton Fell:	25, 1654.	
	Tho: Harley	Desire,	
	Tho: Smithsby	Universitie Colledge.	
Oct. 3,	Upton	Tonge Oct. 17.	
[1648.]	Scott	Sr Woodward [1648.]	
	Siddenham	Wakeley Fell:	
	Hill	Sr Gayle	
•	Geo: Cooke	Hen: Horne	
	Jo: Brockhurst Fell:	Buresse	
	Hunt	Hulley	
	Johnson	Bee Schol:	
	Kinge	Geery	
	Poweil	Mott	
I 00	Dove	Peard.	
Jan. 22, [1648-9.]	Whitlocke Fel:	Chamberlaine.	

Mr. King, Fell: Probation: Ang:		
Peard		

Oct. 17,	Braine, Byble Clerke.	Tho: Puller, Fell:	Dec. 12, 1650.
[1648.]	Silvester.	Babar, Schol:	
Aprill 12, 1649.	Burscough	Meese, Fellow	Sept. 12, 1650.
	Ds. Price	Sutton, Schol:	Dec. 27, 1649.
	Ds. Buris Fell:	Petipher, Fell:	Dec. 12, 1650.
	Ds. Jones	Mr. Grenell, Fell:	Jan. 22, 1650.
Aprill 12,1649.	Peter Adams	abid. Hallan be also makes at Min-	
5	Rowland Stedman Schol:	D W C-11	
	Thomas Cupper	Brazen-Nose Coll.	(P. 188.) July 18,
	Nathan Jacob.	Hoyle	[1648.]
Nov. 6,	Norton.	Dan: Greenewood	
[1649.] Nov. 12, 1649.	Mr. Hampson.	Sam: Bruen Fell:	Oct. 17,
	Mr. Bennett.	Williamson	[1648.]
	Brickenden.	Corkes	
Jan. 4, 1649.	John Kemster.	Kirsham	
	Tho: Jennings; his election by	How, Byble Clerke.	
	the Colledge is confirmed by	Eaton, Fell: upon condition	
	the Visitors June 24, 1650.	hee leave his living	
July 31.	Samson Eaton, Fell:	before Easter.	
	Terrey, Fell:	Higginson.	
	Anth: Fidoe, Fell:	Deane.	
	Basnet, Schol:	Ashton.	
Dec. 5, 1651.	Daniel Gestios, Schol: in Nathan	Dupper alias Ducker.	
	Jacob's place.	Sutton.	1014
Sept. 1, 1654.	Mr. Griffith, Fell:	Tho: Weston.	Jan. 15, [1648-9.]
	Conant, Police	Walker.	2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
	Trinity Colledge.	Heskins.	Jan. 24,
	THE HUMBELL COUNTY WAS SHOWN	Purfrey.	[1648-9.]
March 11, 1648.	Wirge, Fell:	Gilman.	
	Weldy, Fell:	Rich: Adams.	May 29, 1649.
	Tho: Moore } Schol:	Sr Gerard } Fell:	Aug. 8, 1649.
	Tho: Phillipps)	S' Bursgo)	
	Wm Goffe, Fell:	Ridgway, Fell:	Nov. 6,
	Smart, Schol:	Raction on 1849.	[1649.]

Dec. 17, 1 Sept. 13, 1 Dec. 17, 1 Dec. 12, 1 Lev. 22, 1 Lev. 22, 1 Lev. 22, 1 Lev. 22, 1 Lev. 23, 1 Lev. 24, 1		Cot. 17. Braine, Ryble Clerks. April 12, 1649. Burscough Ds. Prica Ds. Buris Ds. Buris Ds. Jones Ds. Jones April 12, 1649. Peter Adams Rowland Stedman Schol: Nor. 6, Norton Nor. 12, 1649. Mr. Hampson Jan. 4, 1649. John Kemsten the Colledge is confirmed by the Visitors June 24, 1650. Jaly 31. Samson Eaton, Fell: Jacob's place. Dec. 5, 1651. Daniel Gestios, Schol: in Nathan Sept 1, 1654. Mr. Griffith, Fell: Sept 1, 1654. Mr. Griffith, Fell:
May 20, 1043. Aug. 2, 1043. Kor, 2, [1649.]	Gilman. Richt Adams, Sr Genard Sr Bursyo Falls Ridgray Voll	

Nov. 6,	
[1649.]	

Nov. 6, [1649.]	St. Johns Colledge. Gorges	Davis, Bradford, Wills, and Chidley, Fell:	Aug. 10, 1648.
	Brace	Rob: Hancocke.	
	Sr Paris	Anth: Jett: Cooke.	
	Sr Bachelor Fell:	Sr Maisters, Fell: in the place o	Tab. 11, 1915
	Sr Edwards	Mr. Berry removed.	
	Sr Hoult	Sclad, Fellow in the place of Mr	July 36, 1000
•	Mr. Humberstone.	Proctor.	
	Mr. Fowler, elected Fell: Marc	Sr Eaton in the place of Mr h Polewheele.	•
	13 th , 1649. Mr. Basnett, Oct. 12, 1650.	Michaell Dollinge.	March 5, [1648.]
	Mr. Gregory Smith, Fell: Aug	Jos Burnard	
	- 16, 1654. Joseph Taylor, Schol: Jan: 26	Omiall Colladge	
	1656.	Nath: Burges.	(P. 189.)
		Wm. Bragge, Treasurer sen:	Oct. 3d, 1648.
	Vaugharry	S ^r Gibbons	Pab. 9, 1839
	Schol:	Lumacks [Lomax], Treas: jun	:
	Nath: Till Adams) July 5	Easton, Bursar.	_
	Samuel Turner 1653.	Leafes.	
	Bellin I Pan	Weston.	Oct. 27,
	Grave	Longe.	[1648.]
	Athina, Scholt	Dickes.	Oct. 30,
-	${m E}xeter \ Colledge.$	Mr. Tho: Upton, of C.C.C. Fell:	[1648.] Oct. 17, 1653.
April 24, 1648.	Conant, Fell: b	Mr. Way, of C.C.C. Fell:	Novemb. 1653.
	Peter Fyatt.	Sam: Carter, Fell:	Feb. 6, 1653.
Aug. 11,16	Fran: Howell, Fellow and Greek Reader.	e Mr. Wolcombe, Fell:	Aug. 23, 1654.
	Ed: Searle, Fell: and Moderat:	n Postmaistere	

the Chappell.

a It is doubtful, from their place on the Register, whether these two Scholars belong to St. John's or Exeter; but probably to the former.

b Samuel, nephew of Dr. John Conant, Rector in 1649.

	April 24, 1648.

to is doubtful, from their place on the Register, whether there me redolars belong to St. John's or Exercit bot probably to the toroner.

Farmuel, asphire of Dr. John Connect Marco in 1919.

Aug. 23, 1654.	Wadham Colledge.	Roswell, Schol:	Oct. 16, [1648.]
	Dalender \	Brownesword.	
	Hatley	Fouke, Schol:	Jan. 4, 1649.
	Christopher	Potter, Fell:	
	Wyatt	Robert Parr, Schol:	Feb. 11, 1649.
	Nicholls Scholl:	John Hall, Schol:	April 22, 1650.
	Jerrard	Hall, Fell:	July 24, 1650.
	Hall	Jo: Huntbahr, Schol:	Oct. 1, 1656.
	Baker		
	Manninge.	Sand-Maria and the sand	
2 - 2 - 1	Tho: Lawrence	Lincolne Colledge.	
	Webber Fell:	Jo: Bernard	
	Willis	Taylor Fell:	Feb. 11, 1649.
	Bragge, Schol:	Jo: Curtin, Fell:	T-1 10 1010
	Rathband	Mr. Woods.	Feb. 13, 1649. Sept. 19, 1650.
	Lee Fell:	Geo: Hitchcock.	Nov. 25,
Oct. 16.	Vaughan \	William Horne, Manciple.	[1650.]
	Hodge	w main Home, Manciple.	Feb. 6, 1653.
	Wright Schol:	- College	
•	Walter Pope	Manton Colledge	
	Boden)	Merton Colledge.	
	Graves Fell:	Copley, Morall Phylos: Lect	Oct. 3, [1648].
	Atkins, Schol:	Trevor	
	Sr Bodierd	Sr Franke	
	S' Barkehitt T Pall-	Sr Dickinson	
	Pembrooke Colledge.	Sr Wood	Oct. 10th, 1648.
Aug. 11, 1648.	Sr Lane	Sr Franklin	
Aug. 11, 1648.	Sr Tompkins Fell:	Harvey	
	The state of the s	Geo: Child	
	Rob: Steele Potter Schol:	Bricknell Postmaisters.	Aug. 6, 1649.
Oct. 10.	Jo: Hoy, Fell:	Edward Roode, Postmaster,	Nov. 12, 1649.
[1648.]	Paul D'Arand.	John Arnold.	Feb. 15, 1649.
	Jo: Powell.	vid: pa: 190* [for a second list]	
	Pet: Jersey.	N. 100 Long	

	Ohristopher	
Merton Colledge.		
S' Franke .		
vids par 190" [for a second list		

	THE VISITOR	is Redister.	
(P. 190.)	Jesus Colledge.	Balliol College.	Nov. 18, 1651.
Oct. 12, [1648.]	Owen Price, Schol:	Goade, Fell:	
	(Eyres.	Freind, Fell:	
	Tawke.	Dickins, Exhibit:	
	Will: Cockes.	Ferdunces, Exhibit:	
Octob. 27,	Browne.	Maynard, Schol:	
[1648.]	Forward.	Shefeild, Schol:	
	Lloyd.	Rowland Stedman, Schol: sen:	
	Jonathan Roberts.	Brockett, Schol:	
	Jones.	Sam: Stedman, jun: Schol:	
	Fran: Wilcocks.	Jo: Petty, Schol:	
	Brice.	Browne, Schol:	
Sam: Jones, of P.C.		Oxenbridge.	
	Timothy Thomas.	Mat: Power	
	Hen: Bucreet [Du Creetz].	Bennett } Fell:	
Charles Edwards, Schol:		Hoymes \ Sobol	
	Nicholas Pypon, into a Jersey	Lovells Schol:	
	place.	Sr Newton Fell:	Oct. 6, 1649.
April 1, 1652.	Samuel Jones.	S Swinnock)	
	The state of the s	Wm. Vickins.	Oct. 22, 1619.
Queenes Colledge.		Mr. Holmes, in Poore's place,	
		Fell: and Standen Schol: in	
Oct. 30, [1648.]	Sr Phillipp, New Inn Hall.	Mr. Holmes' place.	July 25th, 1050.
	Sr Bedford		
	S ^r Barksdall Fell:	Merton College.	
	Sr Foxeroft	[A second list.]	(P. 190°.)
	Avery Tompson Taubators.	Mr. Howell.	
	Tho: Collinson	Mr. Nicholls.	Nov. 12th, 1649.
	James Farrars.	Mr. Abbotts.	
	Tho: Brathwayt.	Mr. Powell.	
Jan. 17, 1650. William Rawlins, Taubator. Nov. 18, 1651. James Rich, Fell:		Sr Willowby.	
		Sr Maund.	
		Sr Pavier.	
	CAMD. SOC.	2 A	

	Browne,	
S Margad.		

Nov. 18, 1651.	Sr Hully.		Leister	
	Sr Sterry.		Spencer	Postmasters
	Sr Hurst.		Davis	elected Jan:
	Sr Crips.		Sam: Beiron	17, 1650.
	Geo: Prickett	Lords and C	Tho: Soley	17, 1050.
	Steph: Richmond	D	Wm. Izard	
	Wm. Stanes	ran. Moore elected Jan:	Mr Moselev into Mr. Brent's	
	Fran: Moore			
	Wright 17, 1650.			La la la Rei
	Wm. Johnson			

Aug: 1, 1648.

(P. 196.) Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Ordered,

That the souldiery in Oxoñ be desired to cause the Orders of this Committee to be executed, for removinge of those that are expelled the Universitie, five miles from the Universitie.

Resolved.

That those places which are voyd may be filled by the Visitors, in those Houses where there are not Electors enough submittinge to the authority of Parliament.

Resolved,

That those persons that were present at the Universitie, since the summons, and did not appeare, are under contempt.

Resolved,

That those that were in London, and in places not farre distant from Oxford, and did not appeare, are under the like contempt.

Ordered: That those persons not appearinge, be removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges, and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie.

FRANCIS Rous.

16, 1651. Sr Hully.
Sr Sterry.
Sr Hurst.
Sr Crips.
Geo: Prickett
Steph: Richmond
Win. Stence
Fran: Moore
Wright
Win. Johnson

Leister
Spencer
Powies
Davie
Sam: Beiron
Postmasters
Wm. Izard
Wm. Izard
Altr. Moscley into Mr. Brent's
elected Jam
Mr. Moscley into Mr. Brent's
elected Jam
Mr. Moscley into Mr. Brent's
elected Jam
Mr. Moscley into Mr. Brent's
elected Jam

Aug: 1, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofi.

Draered

That the souldiers in Oxon be desired to cause the Orders of this Committee to be executed, for removings of those that are expelled the Universitie, five miles from the Universitie.

Resolved,

That those places which are voyd may be filled by the Visitors, in those Houses where there are not Electors enough submittings to the authority of Parliament.

Resolved.

That those persons that were present at the Universitie, since the suramons, and did not appeare, are under contempt.

Resolved.

That those that were in London, and in places not fare distant from Oxford, and did not appears, are under the like contempt.

Ordered: That those persons not appearings, be runoved, and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges, and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie.

PRANCIS RODE.

Aug: 1, 1648.

Aug. 1, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of (P. 202.) the Universitie of Oxford.

Whereas severall Answeres of Doctor Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors, Proctors and others of the Universitie of Oxon, refusinge to submitt to the authority of Parliament for visitinge the said University, were referred to this Committee by a speciall Order of both Houses of Parliament, to heare and determine, and to apply effectuall remedies as the Cases should require: Upon full hearinge and debate of the said Answeres, it was resolved That the matter thereof was an high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament: and further resolved, that for an effectuall remeady thereof the persons guilty of this contempt be removed from their places respectively: Now upon hearinge the Report from the Visitors at Oxon touchinge Dr. Henry Stringer, whose Answere is, That as hee belongs to New Colledge hee concurrs in Answere with the Society of that house, and that hee cannot by the locali Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the Universitie: It is now resolved, that the said Doctor Stringer is guilty of high contempt, and denyall of authority of Parliament: And that for an effectuall remeady thereof the said Doctor Stringer, pretended Warden of New Colledge in Oxon, be removed from the said Colledge, and is hereby required to quitt the said place, and all emoluments, rights, and appurtenances thereto belonginge: And hee who supplyes the Vice Warden or Senior Fellowe's place in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the whole Society, and such others as may be concerned therein.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Aug: 1, 1918.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of (it two)
the Universitie of Oxford

FRANCIE HOUS.

Aug. 2, 1648.

Aug. 2, 1648.

(P. 197.)

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: a

- 1. That those who are of kin to the Founder of New College shalbe preferred first to the places voyd in that Colledge, they submittinge to the authority of Parliament.
- 2. That schollars of Winchester Colledge shall next be admitted, they submittinge to the authority of Parliament.
- 3. That those that are superanuated schollars of Winchester shalbe admitted in the next place, they submittinge to the authority FRANCIS ROUS. of Parliament.

Aug: 4, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford.

Ordered:

That it be referred to the Visitors to put in execution the power which they have for the removinge scandalouse persons from their places in the Universitie of Oxford. FRANCIS ROUS.

Aug. 4, 1648.

Aug: 4, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Mr. Button, Prebend: of Christ Church. Orator.

Whereas it appeareth to this Committee and was accordingely resolved, That Dr. Henry Hamond, one of the Prebendaries of and Universitie Christ Church in Oxoñ, was guilty of high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament: And for an effectual remeady thereof, it was also resolved, That the said Dr. Hamond be removed from beinge Prebendary of Christ-Church, and Orator of the Universitie, and that Dr. Edward Corbitt be a Collegiate Prebendary of Christ-

^{*} The proper order was that, in default of (1) and (2), those might be elected who had formerly been one year at Winchester College.

b For Hammond, see Introduction

Aug. 2, 1648.

(F. 197.)

Aug. 2, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofi:

Ordered:"

1. That those who are of kin to the Founder of New College shallon preferred first to the places voyd in that Colledge, they submittings to the authority of Parliament.

2. That schollers of Winohester Colledge shall next be admitted

3. That those that are superanuated schollars of Winchester shalls admitted in the next place, they submittinge to the authority of Parliament.

Aug: 4, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford.

Databao

That it be referred to the Visitors to put in execution the power which they have for the removings scandelouse persons from their places in the Universitie of Oxford.

VEAMORE THOUSE

Aug. 4, 1040

Aug: 4, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for refereation of the Universities of Oxofi.

Veneral if appeareth to this Committee and was accordingely of resolved. That Dr. Henry Hamond," one of the Prebendaries of raits Church in Oxofi, was guilty of high contempt and denyall or nathonitic of Pashigments. And for an affectual removed them was also resolved. That the said Dr. Hamond be removed from beinge Prehendary of Carlot for and Orator of the Universitie, and thus Dr. Edward Cortex for a Collector of the Universitie.

" For Hammond, we little to the

^{*} The proper order was thus, in default of (1) and (2s, those might be elected who had formerly been one year of Windowsky Pollege.

Church and Orator of the Universitie in the place of the said Dr. Aug. 4, 1648. Hamond: This Committee being informed by the Visitors at Oxoñ that the said Dr. Corbitt hath relinquished the said places, doe now order, That Mr. Ralph Button be and hereby hee is constituted and established a Collegiate Prebend. of Christ Church and Universitie Orator, and shall enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings, by any Statute, custom, or right formerly belonginge to the said Dr. Hamond: and the Fellows and Scholars, and others of or belonginge to Christ Church are to take notice hereof: and this Order is to be entered in the Register of Christ Church.

[By the Visitors.]

(P. 191.) Aug. 3, 1648.

A Certificate concerninge Dr. Lawrence.

Whereas Dr. Tho: Lawrence hath engaged himselfe to observe the Directory in all Ecclesiastical adminstrations, to preach practicall divinity to the people, and to forbeare the preachinge of any of those opinions which the Reformed Churches have condemned: Wee doe hereby testifie and declare, for the satisfaction of all whom it may concerne, That the learned Doctor aforesaid, hath, without any salvo or reservation, submitted to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

And because the Dr. is desirouse to recede from this Universitie, and to betake himselfe to such ecclesiasticall imployment abroad, as shall be thought fitt by such as are in authority, for a man of his parts and learninge, wee have certified the perticulers above written under our hands.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Butler of Oriell Colledge be Aug. 3, 1648. required to bringe the Buttery Booke of the Colledge to Mr. Vice Chancellor, who is hereby desired, and authorised, to enter into the said Booke the name of Mr. William Bragge, lately chosen Fellow into the said Colledge by the Visitors, accordinge to an Order of both houses of Parliament bearinge date Aprill 21, 1648.

Church and Omtor of the Universitie in the place of the said Dr. Arr 4, 1 Hamond: This Committee being informed by the Visitors at Oxon that the said Dr. Corbitt hath reinquished the said places, doe now order, That Mr. Raiph Button be and boroby hea is constituted and established a Collegiate Prebend, of Christ Church and Universitie Orator, and shall enjoy and have all the power, rights, emolarments, roomes, and lodgings, by any Statots, custom, or right formerly belongings to the said Dr. Hamond: and the Fellows and Scholars, and others of a belongings to the said Dr. Hamond: and the Fellows and notice hereoft and this Order is to be entered in the Register of Christ Church.

Frances Rous.

By the Visitors.]

A Certificate concerninge Dr. Lawrence.

Whereas Dr. The Lewrence hath engaged himselfs to observe the Directory in all Leelesiasheal administrations, to preach practicall divinity to the people, and to forbeare the preschinge of any of those opinions which the Reformed Churches have condemned: Wee doe hereby testific and declare, for the satisfaction of all whom it may concerns. That the learned Doctor aforestid, bath, without any salve or reservation, submitted to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxford,

And because the Dr. is desirouse to recede from this Universitie, and to betake himselfe to such ecclesisaticall imployment abroad, as shall be thought fitt by such as are in authority, for a man of his parts and learnings, wee have certified the perticulers above written under our hands.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Butler of Oriell Colledge be Aug. 3, 16 required to bringe the Buttery Books of the Colledge to Mr. Vice Chancellor, who is hereby desired, and authorised, to enter into the said Booke the name of Mr. William Bragge, lately chosen Fellow into the said Colledge by the Visitors, according, to an Order of both houses of Parliament bearings date Aprill 21, 1649.

Aug. 3, 1648. (P. 195.) Resolved by the Visitors: That all officers of Colledges and Halls in Oxford, who have not submitted to this present Visitation, shalbe deprived of their places and offices, and noe longer execute the same. And the Heads and Fellowes in the said Colledges and Halls are required to take notice hereof; and to cause the same to be observed accordingely.

Aug. 10, 1648.

Aug: 10th, 1648.

(P. 198 k.)

Whereas divers of the senior Fellows of St. Johns Colledge in Oxoñ have not submitted to (and are therefore expelled by) the authoritye of Parliament: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised to regulate the Universitie, and all the Colledges and Halls therein, consideringe that the Colledge aforesaid is to be governed by the President and tenne seniors of the said Colledge or the major part of the seniors aforesaid, doe hereby appoynt Mr. Webb, Mr. Inkersell, Mr. Lownes, Mr. Needler, Mr. Wells, senior, Mr. Gorges, Mr. Wells, junior, Mr. Brace, Sr Basnett, and Sr Gunter, or any seaven of them, to take care of all the affaires of St: Jo: Baptist Colledge, in the absence of Mr. Cheynell, President of the said Colledge: and doe hereby authorise them to punish such as are irregular, accordinge to the wholsome Statutes and lawdable decrees of the Colledge aforesaid.

Aug. 10th.

- 1. French and Boxe of Trinity Colledge were this day expelled that House and the Universitie, for their contempt of the authoritie of Parliament.
- 2. Chudley, Davis, Bradford, and Wells, were this day elected into Exeter Colledge.

Josua Crosse, Procter, was this day chosen one of the 13 Seniors in Magdalen Colledge in Oxoñ.

Aug. 11, 1648. Voted this day: That Peter Fiatt shall not be Senior to the (P. 195.) Masters of Art that were since chosen into Exeter Colledge.

Aug. 3, 1648. (P. 195.)

Resolved by the Visitors: That all officers of Colledges and Halls in Oxford, who have not submitted to this present Visitation, shalled deprived of their places and offices, and noe longer execute the same. And the Heads and Followes in the said Colledges and Halls are required to take notice hereof; and to cause the sums to be observed accordingely.

Aug. 10, 1648,

Aug: 10th, 1048.

(L 199 L)

Oxoñ have not submitted to (and are therefore expelled by) the surhoritye of Parliament: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised to regulate the Universitie, and all the Colledges and Halls therein, considerings that the Colledge aforestid is to be governed by the Fresident and tenna seniors of the said Colledge or the major part of the seniors aforesaid, dos hereby appoint Mr. Webb, Mr. intersells Mr. Lounes, Mr. Needler, Mr. Wells, senior, Mr. Gerges, Mr. Wells, junior, Mr. Brace, S. Rament, and S. Gunter, or any seaven of them, to take term of all the affaires of Sc. Jo: Baptist Colledge, in the alsence of Mr. Cheynell, President of the said Colledge; and dee hereby suthering them to punish such as are irregular, accordinge to the wholsome Statutes and lawdable decrees of the Colledge aforesaid.

Aug. 100.

- 1. Fresch and Boxe of Trinity Colledge were this day expelled that House and the Universitie, for their contempt of the authoritie of Partisment.
- 2. Chudley, Davis, Bradford, and Wells, were this day elected into Exeter Colledge.
- Josus Erosso, Proctes, was this day chosen one of the 13 Seniors in Magdales Collectes in Oscofi.
- Aug. 1), 1649. Voted this day: That Peter Fiatt shall not be School to the (P. 195.) Masters of Art that were since chosen into Exerc Colleges.

Sept. 13°, 1648.

Sept. 13, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation (P. 200.) of the Universitie of Oxford.

Whereas it was formerly ordered by this Committee that Mr. Henry Cornish be a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in Oxon in the place of Doctor John Wall, late Prebend thereof, and removed for his high contempt and denvall of authoritie of Parliament: And whereas upon the submission of the Dr. Wall to this Committee it was resolved: That the said Doctor Wall be a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in the place of Doctor Sanderson, who was likewise removed by this Committee for his high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament, as by the said Order bearinge date 1ºAugusti more fully appeares: Now upon the humble desire of the said Doctor Wall to this Committee, that hee may be restored to the place which hee formerly had before the Visitation of the Universitie, it is resolved and ordered that the former Orders of this Committee for establishing Mr. Cornish in the place of Doctor Wall, and the establishinge Dr. Wall in the place of Dr. Sanderson, be revoked: And that the said Doctor John Wall be restored to, and is hereby established a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church, in the place which he formerly enjoyed: And shall hold and possesse all rights, emoluments, profitts, roomes, and lodgings thereto belonginge: And that Mr. Henry Cornish doe hold and enjoy the rights, emoluments, profitts, roomes, and lodgings of Dr. Sanderson in lew thereof: And the officers whom it may concerne are to take notice hereof. FRAN: Rous.

Sept. 14°, 1648:

(P. 199.)

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas severall Answeres of Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors and others of the Universitie of Oxoñ, refusinge to Submitt to the

Sept. 13", 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Heloconstion (2, 20)

Sept. 142, 1648;

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for helormation of the Universitie of Oxogs

Whereas severall Answers of Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice Chanceller, Heads of Hones, Doctors and others of the Universitie of Oxofi, rollsings to Submitt to the

(81.3)

Sept. 14, 1648. authoritie of Parliament for Visitation of the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by a spetiall Order of both Houses of Parliament to heare and determine, and to apply effectuall remeadies as the cases should require: Uppon full hearinge and sebate thereof it was resolved: That the matter of the said Answer's was an high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament. And further resolved, That for an effectuall remeady thereof the persons guilty of this contempt be removed from their places: Upon hearinge a Report of the Visitors touchinge Dr. Henry Stringer, who beinge asked by them whether hee submitts to the authority of Parliament, replyes: (1) That as he belongs to New Colledge hee concurres in Answere with the Society of that house: That hee cannot by their locall Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the Universitie: (2) That as hee hath a capacity in the Universitie hee hath labored to informe himselfe concerninge the Question proposed, but by reason of some doubtfull termes in the Question cannot yet satisfie his conscience what to answere: and therefore hee humbly desires a little longer respite, which Answere hath beene adjudged by this Committee for an high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament: It is ordered by this Committee, That the said Dr. Henry Stringer be removed from the place of Greeke Lecturer in the Universitie of Oxoñ: And accordingely the said Dr. is required to yeild obedience.

FRANCIS Rous:

Sept: 14º: 1648:

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered,

(P. 206.)

That the Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church, displaced by authoritie of Parliament, doe remove from the Universitie and precincts thereof within foureteen daies after notice hereof: And the Visitors are to make knowne this Order to them accordingely.

Francis Rous:

FRANCIS Rous-

Sept: 149 1848:

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Hoformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered.

That the Hords of Houses and Probendaries of Christ Church, displaced by authoritie of Parliament, doe remove from the Universitie and precincts thereof within four-teen dates after notice hereoft And the Visitors are to make knowne this Order to them accordingly.

Frances flows:

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Sept: 140: 1648.

Sept. 14, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

(P. 206.)

Ordered: That the Heades of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church displaced by authoritie of Parliament doe remove from the Universitie and precincts thereof within fourteene dayes after notice hereof, and the Visitors are to make knowne this Order to them accordingly.

Francis Rous.

Sept: 14: 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas severall answeres of Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice-Chancellor, Heades of Houses, Doctors, Proctors, and others of the Universitie of Oxon refuseing to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament for Visiting the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by spetiall Order of both Houses of Parliament to hear and determine, and to apply effectuall remedies as the cases should require: Upon full hearinge and debate thereof, It was Resolved and ordered that Mr. Robert Waringe, Senior Proctor of the said Universitie, beinge adjudged guilty of high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament, should be removed from his Proctor's place in the said Universitie of Oxford: and deliver up the bookes, and other things belonginge to his office, to the Visitors, to be kept by them till further Order, as by the said Order bearinge date 20° Jan: 1647, may appeare: Now upon hearinge the Report from the Visitors that the said Mr. Robert Waringe doth possesse the place of History Reader in Oxford, And hath not submitted to the authority of Parliament, nor delivered upp the Insignia of his office of Proctor accordinge to the said former Order of this Committee, and beinge chosen into the said place of History Reader when the Universitie was under Visitation,

(P. 207.)

Sept: 14º: 1648.

Bapa 14, 1418

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Referention of the Universitie of Oxofi.

Ordered: That the Heades of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church displaced by authoritie of Parliament dee remove from the Universitie and precincts thereof within fourteene dayes after notice hereof, and the Visitors are to make known this Order to them accordingly.

Frances Roys.

Sept: 14: 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofi.

Whereas several answers of Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Charch and pretended Vice-Charcellor, Heades of Houses, Doctors, Proctors, and others of the Universitie of Oxoñ refuscing to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament for Visiting the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by spotial Order of both Houses of Parliament to hear and determine, and to apply effectuall semedies as the cases should require. Upon full hearinge and delasts thereof, It was Reselved and ordered that Mr. Robert Waringer Senior Proctor of the said Universitie, beinge adjudged guilty of high contempt and denyeli of authority of Parliament, should be high contempt and denyeli of authority of Parliament, should be and deliver up the bookes, and other things belonginge to his office, to the Visitors, to be kept by them till further Order, as upon hearinge the Beport from the Visitors that the said Mr. Robert by the said Order bearings date 20° Jan: 1647, may appeare: Now upon hearinge the Beport from the Visitors that the said Mr. Robert hath not submitted to the aushority of Parliament, nor delivered upp the Insigns of his Committee, and beinge chosen into the said former Order of this Committee, and beinge chosen into the said place of History Reader when the Universitie was under Visitation place of History Reader when the Universitie was under Visitation place of History Reader when the Universitie was under Visitation place of History Reader when the Universitie was under Visitation

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CAMID. SOC.

Sept. 14,1648. and contrary to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford, as by a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Generall Fairefax is declared: It is Ordered by this Committee that the said Mr. Waringe, pretended History Reader of the Universitie of Oxford, be removed from the said place: And hereof the said Mr. Waringe is required to take notice, and to yeild obedience accordinge.

(P. 209.)

Septemb: 14°: 1648.

Dr. Du Molyr History Reader of the University admitted by the Visitors Oct. the 10th, 1648.

Dr. Du Molyn At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of History
Reader of the the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Whereas it appeared to this Committee That Mr. Robert

Waringe, the pretended History Reader of the Universitie of Oxford, hath not submitted to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation, nor delivered upp the Insignia of his office according to a former order of this Committee, being thereunto required when he was Proctor of the said Universitie, and being chosen into the said place of History Reader by Doctor Fell, pretended Vice-Chancellor and Heades of Houses when the Universitie was under Visitation, and contrary to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxon as by a Letter from the Generall is declared: And whereas it was this day resolved by this Committee that for an effectuall remedy hereof the said Mr. Robt: Waring, the pretended History Reader, be removed from the said place, and that Dr. Lewis Du Molyn, a recommended upon good testimony for a person of piety and learning, be History Reader: It is Ordered by this Committee that the sayd Doctor Lewis Du Molyn be, and hereby he is constituted and established, History Reader of the said Universitie of Oxon in the place of the said Mr. Robert Waring, pretended Historie Reader, and shall enjoy and have all profitts, priviledges, advantages and benefitts by any Statute, custome, or right, belonging to the said place.

(P. 210.)

FRAN: Rous.

[•] Lewis Du Moulin, M.D. son of the more celebrated Peter Du Moulin, a voluminous author, and, according to Wood, "a fiery, violent, and hot-headed Independent." Fasti, ii. 128. He died 1680.

Sept. 14,1646, and contrary to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford, as by a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Generall Pairelax is declared:

It is Ordered by this Committee that the said Mr. Waringe, pretended History Reader of the Universitie of Oxford, he removed from the said place: And hereof the said Mr. Waringe is required to take notice, and to yelld obedience accordinge.

(2,000.3)

Septemb: 14°: 1648.

Molyn At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of

University
admitted by
the Visitors
Oct. the 10th

Whereas it appeared to this Committee That Mr. Robert Waringe, the pretended History Resder of the Universitie of Oxford, hath not submitted to the authority of Parljament in the Visitation, not delivered upp the Insignia of his office according to a former order of this Committee, being thereunto required when he was order of the said Universitie, and being chosen into the said place of History Reader by Doctor Fell, pretended Vice-Chancollor and Heades of Houses when the Universitie was under Vinimition, and contrary to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxoñ as by a Letter from the Generall is declared: And whereas it was this day resolved from the Generall is declared: And whereas it was this day resolved from the Generall is declared: And whereas it was this day resolved from the Generall is declared; but an effectuall remedy hereof the said by this Committee that for an effectuall remedy hereof the said place, and that Dr. Lewis Du Molyn, recommended upon the said place, and that Dr. Lewis Du Molyn, recommended upon good restimony for a person of piety and learning, be History Header: It is Ordered by this Committee that the sayd Doctor History Reader of the said Universitie of Oxon in the place of the said bir, Bobert Waring, pretended Historiu Barder, and shall enjoy and have all profits, priviledges, advantages and benefits by any Statute, custome, or right, belonging to the said clares.

(F. 210.)

PRANT HOUSE

^{*} Lowis Du Monlin, M.D. son of the more exhibited Televi Du Monlin, a reluminates surface, and, accopilate to Wood, the force, violent, and not-bouled ladependent." Years, it 192. He died from

September 14°: 1648.

Sept. 14, 1648. (P. 217.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Dr. Hoyle, Regius Professor.

Whereas this Committee formerly ordered that Mr. Robert Crosse of Lincolne Colledge be Regius Professor of Divinity of the Universitie of Oxon, in the place of Doctor Sanderson removed by Order of this Committee for his high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament; a letter of the said Mr. Crosse beinge produced and read before this Committee, wherein hee desires that the said place may be conferred upon another: It is thought fitt and ordered by this Committee that Dr. Josua Hoyle, Maister of Universitie Colledge, bee, and hereby hee is appoynted, Regius Professor of Divinity of the said Universitie of Oxon, and shall take and receave all profitts, priviledges, and benefitts thereof to his owne use as they shall grow due to him for the performance of the said place, provided that the place of Prebendary of Christ Church lately belonginge to the said Dr. Sanderson, wherein Mr. Henry Cornish is established by order of this Committee be possest and enjoy'd still by the said Mr. Henry Cornish to all intents and purposes, with all the rights, profitts, and priviledges thereunto belonginge and dependinge.a

FRANCIS ROUS.

Sept. 30 [20], 1648.

(P. 204.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Sept. 20, 1648.

Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas it is Ordered by this Committee that the Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church displaced by authoritie of Parliament doe remove from the Universitie and Precincts thereof within Foureteene daies after notice thereof: It is thought fitt by this Committee that Dr. Shelden doe offer to the Visitors

^{*} For Hoyle, see Introduction. For Crosse, see p. 3.

September 14": 1548.

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At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofi:

Whereas this Committee formerly ordered that Mr. Robert Crosse of Lincolne Colledge be flagins Professor of Divinity of the Universitie of Oxoñ, in the place of Doctor Sanderson removed by Order of this Committee for his high contempt and denyell of authoritie of Indiaments a letter of the said Mr. Crosse beinge produced and read before this Committee, wherein hee desires that the said place may be conferred upon another: It is thought fitted and ordered by this Committee that Dr. Josua Hoyle, blaister of and ordered by this Committee that Dr. Josua Hoyle, blaister of Universitie Colledge, bee, and hereby hee is appropried, fregues Professor of Divinity of the said Universitie of Oxoñ, and skall this owne use as they shall grow due to him for the performance of the said place, provided that the place of Prebendary of Christ the raid place, provided that the place of Prebendary of Christ the raid place, provided that the place of Prebendary of Christ Henry Cornish is established by order of this Committee be possest and enjoy'd still by the said Mr. Henry Cornish to all intents and purposes, with all the rights, profits, and priviledges therough on the condition of the said priviledges therough and dependings.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Supt 30 [20], 1648.

(SECTION)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Sept. 20, 1618.

Whereas it is Ordered by this Committee that the Heula of Houses and Probendaries of Christ Church displaced by authoritie of Parliament doe remove from the Universitie and Precincts thereof within Foureteene daies after notice thereof. It is thought fit by this Committee that Dr. Shelden doe offer to the Visners

Sept. 20, 1648. where hee desires to reside, And the Visitors are to certifie the same to this Committee with all convenient speede.^a

FRANCIS ROUS.

(P. 205.) At a meetinge of the Visitors this 20th of Sept: 1648.

It is this day Ordered: That William Jones and Clement Halsey, formerly Almesmen b of Christ Church, upon their petition and certificate of their good affection to the Parliament, be restored to their former places and rights by the Deane and Prebendaries of the said House.

(P. 201.) Sept. 25, 1648.

- Sept. 25, 1648. This day the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon constituted and confirmed George Bradshaw, Master of Arts, and Fellow of Balioll Colledge, in the said Universitie, Head or Master of the said Colledge, accordinge to an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons, bearinge date 21° July, 1648.
- Sept. 25, 1648. Also this day Mr. Nathaniell Carter was chosen Butler of New Colledge, accordinge to the desire and recommendation of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:
 - * For the proper date of this Order see p. 190. The comparatively courteous nature of the communications held with the uncompromising Sheldon must be supposed due to the skill he had evinced in his dealings with the Visitors, as well as to the place he had taken as acknowledged leader of his party, and his popularity with them. In the Wood MSS. F. 35, there is abundant evidence of the deference paid to Sheldon by the University, as might be expected from his well-tried independence of character, dexterity, and dignified manners. See also below; and Worthies of A.S. p. 196 (where, however, "houses" should read "horses").

b The Christchurch Almshouse has very lately been dissolved. The buildings are at present appropriated to the residence of the treasurer of Christchurch.

• The delay which had occurred in settling the new Master may be accounted for by the notices of the old one (pp. 169, 181). We have no information as to the motives of Dr. Lawrence in resigning and submitting; but the second certificate may have had some effect in creating the actual vacancy. There was still a difficulty somewhere; for it was not till Oct. 20 that the Order for Bradshaw's Admission was given. In that Order his appointment is said to have been made by an "Ordinance of Parliament;" it is not registered.

Sept. 20, 1618, where her desires to reside, And the Visitors are to certific the same to this Committee with all convenient speeds.

PRANCIS ROUS.

At a meetinge of the Visitors this 20th of Sept: 1048.

It is this day Ordered: That William Jones and Clement Halter, formerly Almesmen of Christ Church, upon their petition and certificate of their good affection to the Patliament, he restored to their former places and rights by the Deane and Prebendaries of the said House.

Sept. 25, 1648

This day the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon constituted and confirmed George Bradshaw, Master of force, and Fellow of Palicoll Colledge, in the said Universitie, Head or Master of the said Colledge, accordings to an Order of the Committee of Lonia and Commons, bearings date 212 July, 1848.

Also this day Mr. Nathamed Carter was chosen Butler of New Colledge, accordings to the desire and recommendation of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxolle

Dature of the communications held with the uncompromising Sheldes must be supposed the to the communication held with the uncompromising Sheldes must be supposed the to the skill be had evinced in his dealings with the Visitire, as really as to the place he had been as acknowledged leader of his party, and his party with them. In the Wood MSS, F. 35, there is abundant evidence or the deference paid to Shelden by the University, as might be expected from his well-tried independence of character, dextactly, and diguilled manners. See the testing and Workley of the test test to be the testing and diguilled manners. See the testing and Workley of the testing testing the testing and Workley of the testing testing and Workley of the testing testing testing and Workley of the testing te

The Christoliury's Alexandres has very lately been dissolved. The buildings are not every appropriated to the weight and the transverse of The buildings.

* The delay which had rectared in actiling the new Marter may be accounted for by the actives of the old one (sp. 160, 161). We have us information as to the metiers of the Leavenne is trangular and subcottners but the accord continued and continued but the accord continued and continued but the according to th

Present of the Visitors:—

Sept. 25, 1648.

Sir Nathaniell Brent. Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Mills.
Mr. Cheynell.

Dr. Rogers.

[A Copy of an Order of 1645 by the House of Commons.]

(P. 208.)

8º Januarij, 1645.

At the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations.

It is this day Ordered: That Mr. John Kinge of Aldbury in the A Copy of an County of Surrey, who this day appeared before the Committee, and shewed sufficient Certificate of his taking the Nationall Covenant, be discharged from any further attendance: and that the restraints upon his rents be taken off, and he be permitted to receave the same without further trouble as formerly.

MYLES CORBETT.

Sept. 25: 1648.

(P. 200.)

This day the Visitors restored Dr. John Wall a and establish't him a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in the place which he formerly enjoy'd accordinge to the Order imediately followinge [Sept. 13: See p. 183]: and desired Sir Nathaniell Brent and Mr. Mylles to enter his name in the Buttery Booke, and to see the said Order effectually executed.

At a meetinge of the Visitors.

(P. 203.)

Sept. 25, 1648.

Ordered: That all the allowances and dues of the persons undernamed, not having appeared, or submitted to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation, be suspended, and detayned from them untill further Order: And the Master, Bursers, and other Officers of the said Colledge are required to take notice hereof, and to forbeare the payment of such allowances or dues to them accordingely.

^a Dr. John Wall, Canon of Ch. Ch. 1632, "a quaint preacher and severe student"; a benefactor of the City of Oxford. (Ath. Ox. iii. 734.) His portrait is accordingly in the Council Chamber of the City.

Present of the Visitors:

Sept. 25, 1618.

Sir Nethanicil Bront. Mr. Mills. Dr. Wilkinson. Mr. Choynel Dr. Rogors.

[A Copy of an Order of 1645 by the House of Commons.] C. see

8" Januarij, 1646.

At the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations

It is this day Ordered: That Mr. John Kinge of Aldbury in the A Care of an Country of Survey, who this day appeared before the Committee, Order and showed sufficient Certificate of his taking the Nationall Covenant, be discharged from any further attendance: and that the restraints upon his rents be mices off, and he be permitted to receave the same without further trouble as formerly. Mr. Les Country.

Sept. 26: 1648.

This day the Visitors restored Dr. John Wall* and establish't him a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in the place which he formerly enjoy'd accordings to the Order imediately followings [Sept. 18: See p. 183]: and desired Sir Nathaniell Brent and Mr. Mylles to enter his name in the Buttery Booke, and to see the

It a meetings of the Visitors.

Ordered: That all the allowances and does of the powers undernamed, not having appeared, or submitted to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation, he suspended, and detay and from them antill further Order: that the Master; Bursers, and other Officers of the said Colledge are required to late notice hereof, and to forheard the payment of such allowances or diagram reportingely.

Dr. John Wall, Canen of Ch. (H. 1632, Na quaint preaches and server maless?), a benefactor of the City of Orient, (Astr. Ch. 12, 121.) The partials is accordingly in the Council Charlest of the Orien.

Sept. 25, 1648.

Mr. Hen: Whightwicke a Mr. William Darby Mr. Tho: Cary

Colledge.

Mr. Tho: Whightwicke, Jun:

Mr. Hen: Wyatt: Ba: Art:

Mr. Fran: Brickendine

Mr. Rich: Dew

Scholl: of Pembrooke Colledge.

Fellowes of Pembrooke

Mr. Robert Payne

(P. 205.)

At a meetinge of the Visitors this 28th of Sept. 1648.

It is this day Ordered: That Dr. Reynolds Vice Chancellor of this Universitie of Oxon have full power and authority from the Visitors aforesaid to enter the name of Nath: Burges into the Buttery Booke of Oriell Colledge, by spetiall Order: And to this end the Butler of the Colledge aforesaid is to waite upon the Vice Chancellor in the execution hereof with his Buttery booke:

[Certificate concerning Dr. Sheldon.]

Sir,

Sept. 28, 1648. (P. 204.)

Whereas wee receaved an Order from the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon bearinge date Sept: 20th 1648, concerninge Dr. Sheldon, that he should offer to us where he desires to reside: Wee hereby certifie, That Dr. Sheldon has been acquainted with that Order, and thereupon hath signified his humble desire contayned in this inclosed paper under his hand, which wee humbly leave to the consideration of the honorable Committee: to whom wee pray you to present the same: Soe wee remayne,

Sir.

Your humble Servants,

Ed: Reynolds.

Jo: Wilkinson. Jo: Mylles.

Fran: Cheynell.

Nath: Brent. Christ: Rogers.

Hen: Wilkinson.

a See page 6.

At a meetinge of the Visitors the 29th of Sept: 1648.

Sept. 28, 1648. (P. 205.)

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie sufficiently authorised by authority of Parliament have given (to John Martine Fellow of Exeter Colledge) full power and authority to receave the Rents due and belonginge to Exeter Colledge aforesaid.

Sept. 29, 1648.

Resolved: That Dr. Sugg of Wadham Colledge be removed from Sept. 29, 1648. the said Colledge for his contempt of a speciall Order for his personall appearance before the Visitors.

Resolved: That Wm. Harding, Cook of Exeter Colledge, be removed from his said place for his misdemeanor and contempt of authoritie of Parliament: And further resolved that Anthony Jett, for his great sufferings and good affection to the Parliament, doe execute the said Cooke's place in the Colledge aforesaid.

Memorand: That upon some proposals by the Delegates concerning the Steward's place of New Colledg it was taken into consideration and concluded that an Order made by the Committee of Lords and Commons concerning the recomendation of Mr. Sprigg to be Steward of the aforesaid Colledge, that his case and business should be reported to the said Honorable Committee with the next Reports from the Visitors.

Memorand: That the Inhibition made Aprill the 15th, 1648, for the publique use of Common Prayer, be put in present execution in Christ Church Colledge and Jesus Colledge in more perticuler: ^a

Memorand: That one Wm. Adams for his good desert be remembred for the next Colledge Cooke's place in the gift of the Visitors.

Oct. 2, 1648.

Whereas wee understand that the Vicaridge of Horne Church in Oct. 2, 1648. the County of Essex is now voyd by the death of the Vicar of the An Answ to said Parish, and that the guift thereof is in the Warden and Mr. Corbitt's Letter.

Fellowes of New Colledge in Oxoñ: In respect of the present and (P. 207.)

. See Introduction.

(P. 206.)

At a meetings of the Visitors the 20th of Sept. 1848. Sept 28, 1848

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie sufficiently authorized by authority of Parliament have given (to John Martine Fellow of Exeter Colledge) full power and authority to receave the Runts due and belongings to Exeter Colledge aforesaid.

Sept. 20, 1648.

Resolved: That Dr. Sngg of Wadham Colledge be removed from Sq. 29, 1618, the said Colledge for his contempt of a speciali Order for his personall appearance before the Visitors.

Resolved: That Wm. Harding, Cook of Exeter Colledge, he removed from his said place for his mistementor and contempt of authoritie of Parliament: And further resolved that Authory Jets, for his great sufferings and good affection to the Parliament, doe execute the said Cooke's place in the Colledge aforesaid.

Memorand: That upon some proposals by the Delegates concerning the Steward's place of New Colledg it was inkending consideration and concluded that an Order made by the Committee of Lords and Commons equatoring the recommodation of Mr. Spring to be Steward of the aforestid Colledge, that his case and business should be reported to the said Henorable Committee with the next Reports from the Visitors

Memorand: That the Inhibition made Aprill the 15th, 1648, for the publique dee of Common Prayer, be put in present execution in Christ Church Collectes and Jesus Collectes in more particular.

Memorand: That one Wm. Adams for his good desert be remembred for the next Colledge Coelte's place in the gift of the Visitors.

Oct. 2, 1648

Whereas who enderstand that the Viouridge of House Church in Oct. a new the Country of Essox is now voyd by the death of the Vicar of the As Asses in said Parish, and that the guilt thereof is in the Warden and Mandan Fellowes of New Colledge in Oxolic in respect of the present and (E. 2017)

great unsettlement of the said Colledge, wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ, upon certificate of the honesty and abilities of one Mr. Whittacre a the younger, doe, as farre as in us lyes, appoynt him to officiate in the said Vicarage: In testimony whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names:

Ed Reynolds.

Jo: Wilkinson.

Chr: Rogers.

Jo: Milles.

Hen: Wilkinson.

Fr: Cheynell.

(P. 208.) Oct. 2, 1648. Resolved: That all Elections since July 2^d, 1646, accordinge to an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons, be voyd, and of none effect.

Ordered: That Mr. Henry Whightwicke of Pembrooke Colledge, procuringe his Submission (to the authoritie of Parliament in this present Visitation), attested by good and sufficient wittnesses in the countrie where he now lives, Ordered to be accepted of and approved.

Ordered: That Colonell Pindersson of Christ Church, upon his personall submission to the Visitors, be confirmed Student of Christ Church.

Mr. Forman and Mr. Chibnall. Ordered: That it be reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons that it is the sense of the Visitors that Mr. Forman of Magdalen Colledge have the liberty to stay two monthes at Ifley, neere Oxford.

Ordered: That Mr. Chibnall be enlarged, puttinge in good security for his appearance.

Oct. the 2nd, 1648. (P. 139.) Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ doe upon good and sufficient groundes remove and displace Mr. John Holloway from being Steward of New Colledge: and in his roome and stead doe hereby constitute and appoint Mr. Wm. Sprigg to officiate and execute the place of Steward in the said Colledge: and that

a Whittacre was not a Member of New College.

great unsattlement of the said Colledge, wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxofi, upon certificate of the honesty and abilities of one Mr. Whittacre "the younger, doe, as faire as in us lyes, appoynt him to officiate in the said Vicarage: In instinuous whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names:

Ed Heynolds Nath: Brent.
Jo: Wilkinson. Chr. Rogers.
Jos Milles.
For Cheynell.

(P. 208) Resolved: That all Elections since July 24, 1646, according town Oct. 2, 1648, Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons, be voye, and of none effect.

Ordered: That Mr. Henry Whightwicke of Panbrooke Colledge, procurings his Submission (to the authoritic of Parliament in this present Visitation), attested by good and sufficient wittnesses in the countrie where he now lives, Ordered to be accepted of and approved.

Ordered: That Colonell Finderson of Christ Church, upon his personall submission to the Visitors, be confirmed Student of Christ Church.

Mr. Forman and Mr. Chibnall.

Ordered: That it be reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons that it is the sense of the Visitors that Mr. Forman of Magdalan Colledge have the liberty to stay two months: at Insp. neers Oxford.

Ordered: That Mr. Chibnall be enlarged, puttinge in good security for his appearance.

Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon des upon good and sufficient groundes remove and displace Mr. John Holloway from being Steward of New Colledges and in his voome and stead doe hereby constitute and appoynt Mr. Wm. Spring to officiate and execute the place of Steward in the said Colledges; and that

Whitecon was no Manher of New College

he enjoy all and singuler the rights, profitts and priviledges of the Oct. 2, 1648. said place, and to this end and purpose doe enjoyne the members of the said Colledge to take notice hereof, and to settle him in the said place, as alsoe to cause this our Order to be entered into the Register of the said Colledge.

Ordered, That Mr. John Kinge, Auditor of Christ Church, be removed for his contempt: And that according to the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Oxon, Mr. Samuell Bedford execute the said place, and enjoy all the benefitts of and belonginge thereunto.

(P. 209.) Oct. 3, 1648.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THEIR PLACES: a

(P. 162.) Oct. 2, 1648.

Oct. the 3d.

Corp: Christ: Coll:

Mr. Newlyn, Steward, for Non-appearance.

Jo: Hill, Senior Cooke

Jo: Parnes, Butler

Tho: Seamer, Manciple

Hen: Price, Junior Cooke

Tho: Bowden, Porter

Mr. Wrench, Fell:

Mr. Speedinge, Fell:

Mr. Thos: Sutton, Fell:

Mr. Barker, Fell:

Bolde Warr Scho: Elections null. Fountaine

Johnson; Horne; Sch: Tonstall; Lawrence; Elec: Holloway

Mr. Samwaies, Fell: Mr. Haywood, Fell:

Sr. Lydall, Sch:

Sr. Eales, Chaplin:

Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and

Non-submission.

Commons. Oct: the 11th.

Wood ascribes the delay which had occurred in the expulsion of the following persons, partly to the circumstance that the Visitors were getting in their tithes, and partly, with more probability, to the insurrection of the Royalists in England, Scotland, and Wales, sometimes called the Second Civil War. He describes a plot laid in Oxford itself in July by certain scholars, privileged persons, and citizens, for the relief of Colchester; its discovery and consequences. (Annals.)

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and partly, with more probability, to the former that of the therefore in English ! Scotland, and Wales, suggetimes called the Boomal Civil Wat. He describes a plot Oct. 3, 1648.

Mr. Hen. Dutton, Fell: Coldham, Sch.

Alsoules Coll. Oct. 2. Mr. Berkenhead : from his Fellowshipp, and Moral Phyl: Lect: a

Mr. Baldwyn, from Fell: b

Mr. Tho: Darell, Fell:
Mr. Tho: Smith, Fell:

Non-submitters.

Mr. Nappyer, Fell: Mr. Newman, Fell:

Mr. Gorge, Fel:

Mr. Crofte, Fel:

Mr. James, Fel:

Hollingsworth, Butl: Manciple. c

Mr. Hungerford

Mr. Talbott

Mr. Dorrell

Dr. Bassett^d

Norton Culpaper Upon the Order of Lords and Commons:

June 18, 1649.

Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Bagley.

See: pa: 150: 156: 212: 118.

• Sir John Birkenhead—for he was knighted at the Restoration—was a man of some mark. His ephemeral writings had largely served the Royal cause in the war; and "the Loyal Poet" of Charles II.'s reign was not only an active pamphleteer but an important Member of Parliament and champion of the Church. (See W. of All Souls, p. 200, Grey's Debates, and the Parliamentary History.)

b Baldwin "kept his place afterwards by application to Kelsey, Deputy-Governor" (Annals), or rather, according to Ath. Ox. iv. 334, Kelsey's wife.

° See W. of All Souls, and Monument in cloisters of All Souls.

d See Life of Dr. Mansell, by Sir L. Jenkins, p. 29.

Oct. 3, 1648.

Mr. Hen. Datton, Fell Coldban, Sch.

> Alsonles Coll. Oct. 3.

Mr. Berkenbend : from his Fellowshipp, and Moral Phyl: Lect:

> Mr. Tho: Darell, Fell: Mr. Tho: Smith, Fell:

Non-submitters.

Mr. Nappyer, Feli: Mr. Nawman, Feli: Mr. Gorge, Fel: Mr. Crofte, Feb Mr. Jumes, Feli Hollingstond, Patt

> Mr. Hungerford Mr. Talbott Mr. Dorrell Dr. Besente Norten

Upon the Order of Lords

June 18, 1849.

Mr. Parrington.

See: pa: 150: 150: 212: 118.

* Six John Birkschend-for he was baighted at the Restoration—was a man of some mark. His coherance wittings had largely served the Royal cause to the war; and "the Loyal Foot" of Charles IL's reign was not only an active pamphlereer but an important Menday of Parliament and champion of the Charch. (See W. of Mi Soule, p. 200, tiny, a Delates, and the Conference of the Charch.

" Battlet's "kept his place attended in hy application to Kellery, Deputy Governor".
Augala), or inther, occurring to Arb. (in. in 23), Keller's with

" See W. of All South, and Mongraph to deliction of All South

" See Life of Dr. Manuell, by Sir L. Jerkins u. on

Mr. Hollywell, Steward: Non-appearance: vid: pa: 151: 156.

(P. 163.) New Coll. Oct. 2, 1648.

New College.

May 26-July 5, 1649.

Mr. Maylard

Mr. Gulston

Mr. Tichburne

Mr. Blincow

Mr. Newberry

Mr. Barton

Mr. Crake

Mr. Trimnell

Mr. Rives, sen: in Armes

Mr. Woolley

Mr. Fowkes

Mr. Jones

Mr. Heigham

Mr. Hungarford

Outed upon the Order of Committee: May 26: and

June 1: and June 16:

1649:

Beaw
Stanley, Jun.

Warrener
Read
Okeley
Coleman, Organist
Clunn, Sexton
Knollis, Clerke
Pepper, Underbutler
Leech, Manciple
Smith, Porter
Shaw, Groome

Finch, Under Cooke in New Coll: removed: and Tombs, Basket bearer June 22: 1649.

July 5th, 1649.

Christ Church. Oct. 2, [1648]. Oct. 13. Mr. Kinge, Auditor: Nonappearance

Dr. Mayne, Student
Mr. Llewellen, Student

Mr. Weaver, Chaplin

Mr. Byon

Mr. Underwood

Sr Love

Nicholas

Blaze Carell

James Heath

Adam Littleton

Mr. Norgate Henry Gregory

Francis Dixon

Mr. Canopias, Chaplin.a

Mr. Bennell: upon scandall, and Nonsubmission.

Mr. Bennett: removed Dec: 24: 1640 [? 1649], for Non-appearance. See pag: 150: 156:

July 29th, 1650. Seaverne
Heylin
Bennell
Busby
Bartley
Washbourne

Markham

Upon the Order of the Committee.

Upon the Order of the

Committee of Lords and Commons.

Wadham Coll. Oct. 2, [1648].

Mr. Atkins, Fellow Mr. Strangeway, Fellow S^r Michaelson, Schol. S^r Huish, Schol.

Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Sept. 29.

Dr Sugge, Fellow.

a Canopias, or Conopius, became Bishop of Smyrna, circa 1650. (Annals.)

Christ Church, Oct. 2, [1618]. Oct. 13,

Mr. Kinge, Auditor: No appearance Dr. Mayne, Student Mr. Llewellen, Student Mr. Weaver, Chaplin Mr. Byen Mr. Underwood

zelosloší M

Blaze Caroll
James Heath
Adam Littleton
Mr. Korgote
Heary Gregory
Francis Dixon

Mr. Canopias, Chaplin,"

Mr. Bennett: removed Deer 24: 1640. [? 1649].

appearance. See pag: 150: 156:

Sowers Heylin Bennell Bushy

Wishbourn

Upon the Order of the Committee.

dham Coll. Mr. Afrins, Fe

Mr. Strangeway, Fello S. Michaelson, Schol. S. Huish, Schol.

D' Suggo, Pellore

Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons

* Cateopies, or Conceptus, errorse Habre of Stayrus, clera 1630 (Accords.)

Tho: Carey: for his Non-appearance and his enjoyment a Pemb. Coll. benefice contrary to the Statute of that Colledge. (P. 164.)

Mr. Darby: for his contempt.

Mr. Hen: Whitwick, Sen: for his high contempt.

Mr. Langton, Sen.
Mr. Clay
Mr. Digley
Mr. Harris
Mr. Lloyd
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Dale, Sen.
Mr. Clitheroe.
Mr. Wake, Fellow.

Mag. Coll.
Oct. 10.

Oct. 16.

Mr. Langton
Christ: Taylor, 2nd Butler
Jo: Touchin, 3^d Butler
Wm. Hern, 2nd Cooke
Emanuell Heath, Horsekeeper
Mr. Oates

Oct. 20th.

Mr. Oates
Mr. Palmer
Mr. Webb
Boules
Pennington
Sr Bayley

Demyes

Mr. Chibnall, Fellow.

Vid: pa: 118:

Lodoweeke Mason: Upon the Order of the Lords and pa: 153. Commons.

Mr. Cox: removed Aprill 5th.

Jennings July 29th,
Bassett 1649.

The Carey: for his Man appearance and his enjoyment a Renk Coll. benefice contrary to the Statute of that Colledge. (T. 164.)

Mr. Darby: for his contempt.

Mr. Hen: Whitwiele, Sen: for his high condemnt

r. Langton, Sen

Alr. Clay

Mir. Diktel

Pir. darms

Mr. Liloyd

Mr. Rogers

THE THE THE

WOINIEL STA

MULT WHILE THE TIME

Mr. Langton

Jos Touchin, 3d Butler

Wm, Hern, 200 Gooke

regesal

le Oates

Mr. Palmer

Roules Dam

saluod

Pennington

Mr Chilean I will a

Lodoweeke Magnet Un

Commens

dennings a July 20

Bassett LEL

Mag. Cult. Out. 10.

Fellows ejected upon an Order of the Committee

31.40

JB02 Jb0

Vide partition

Dil in

200	THE CONTON		
(P. 165.) Oriell Coll.	Mr. Chambers Mr. Bouch Mr. Sanders Mr. Sheldon	Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons.	
Oct. 30th.	Mr. Horne, Fellow Mr. Lloyd, Fellow		
Exeter Coll. Oct, 11.	Mr. Berry, Fellow Mr. Proctor, Fellow Mr. Polewheele Mr. Willett. Mr. Hardinge, Cooke: rem	Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons.	
(P. 166.) Jesus Coll. Jan. 15, 1648.	Hen: Pue: Schol. upon certeficate of 3 yeares absence from the Colledge, and his enjoying a liveing in the Country. Mr. Brevin: Outed upon the Order of the 16: No: last.		
St. John's Coll. Oct. 16th, 1648.	Dr. Wild Dr. Edwards Mr. Milward Mr. John Jennings Mr. Robert Jennings Mr. Arthur Puckrige Mr. Mawes Mr. Aston Mr. Crowcher. Mr. Gisby. Mr. Goad. Mr. Creede. Mr. Osbaston. Mr. Walwyn.	Upon the Order of the Committee of the Lords and Commons.	

Balioll Coll. Oct. 20. Thickins, Fell:

A This is the famous divine, Dr. Daniel Brevint, Jersey Fellow; afterwards Dean of Lincoln.

Mr. John Jemings Mr. Robert Jennings Mr. Arthur Peckrige Mr. Mawes Mr. Aston Mr. Growcker. Mr. Gisby. Mr. Good. Mr. Creede.	Ook 16th, 1648.

[&]quot; This is the famous divided Dr. Daniel Breviet, Joseph Police, Alternation

Mr King, Fell: Mr. Byrome, Fell: Mr. Roberts, Fell: Mr. Church, Fell: Sr Porter, Bible Cler: Jo Newton, Fell: Rich: Hill, Fell:	Upon the Order of the Committee of Lordes and Commons.	(P. 167.) Brazen Nose Coll: Oct:17,[1648.] Aug: 8: 1649:
Mr. Ratcliff Mr. Woodhead Mr. Day, Sch. Stone, Bible Cler:	Fellows.	Universitie Coll. Oct. 17.
Young Goldwell	Sch: Non-appearance.	Oct. 17, 1648.
Hanson Dale	Non-appearance.	
Mr. Purway, Fellow: Non-su Evans Atfeild Okeley	bmission, and marriage: Oct: 26. Sch: Non-appearance.	Baliol Coll: (P. 168.)
Mr. Poore: removed July 2 of misdemeanors proved u	5th, 1650, upon severall Articles	5
Mr. How Mr. Walker	Non-appearance Oct: 26.	Trinitie Coll:
Jo: Pate: Schollar. Mees: Schollar	Nov. 2:	Nov. 2:
Peirson, Fellow: Non-Subm	ission.	Queenes Coll: (P. 169.)
Gregg Fletcher	Taubators. [Taberdars]	Oct. 30.

Submission, and marriage: Oct: Sch: Non-toppostance	
Tachdors. [Interdars]	

THE VISITORS' REGISTER.

Mr. Graves, Fellow, and fr versitie, see pa: 262. Dr. Turner, Fellow.	om his Mat: Lect: in the Uni-	
Mr. Nich: Howson, Fellow; Robt: Bostock, Postmaister; Silvester Switser, Post- master		
Mr. Sayer: removed from his Fellowshipp for drunknesse, Non-submission and malignancy.		
Blanke Wright Ampler Phillips Owen Torneton Coles Prickett Myers Stanes Moore	Postmasters; removed upon Elections contrary to an Order of Parliament.	
	versitie, a see pa: 262. Dr. Turner, Fellow.b Mr. Nich: Howson, Fellow; Robt: Bostock, Postmaister; Silvester Switser, Postmaster Mr. Sayer: removed from Non-submission and mali Blanke Wright Ampler Phillips Owen Torneton Coles Prickett Myers Stanes	

Jan. 22, 1650.

Mr. Brent removed for scandalouse behavour.

Oct. 3, 1648.

Oct. 3, 1648.

(P. 208.) Ordered, that the revenues of the severall Lectures belonging to this Universitie of Oxoñ, and due since the vacancie of the said Lectures, be imployed to buy Bedle staves of the Universitie; And the remainder of the said revenues to goe unto the satisfying the Register and other officers now attending the Visitors.

a Or Professorship of Astronomy.

Richmond

b Removed also from his Professorship of Geometry. Turner had been distinguished in connection with the Laudian Statutes and Cycle. He had afterwards served in the war as a volunteer under Sir John Byron, and been taken prisoner.

" This as to the staves was not done; for, if I am not mistaken, they got four or five about two years after." (Annals.)

Mr. Omyes, Fellow, and from his Mar. Leer in the Uni-Der. Sch., 1848. versitie, eec par 262.

Dr. Tumer, Follow.

He Cites May State Housen, Fellow; Hemoved upon Order of the Robe Bestock, Postmulator; Committee of Lords and Silvester Switzer, Post-

Oct 18(1649. Mr. Sayers removed from his Fel-

Non-sobmission and muligraneys

Blanke
Weight
Acquar
Phillips
Owen
Torneton
Coles

Postmastans; removed upon Elections contrary to an Order of Postlement

Jan. 22, 1650

Mr. Brent removed for scandalouse beliavour.

Oct. 3, 1048.

Ordered, that the revenues of the severall Lectures belonging to this Universitie of Oxon, and due since the vacancie of the said Lectures, be imployed to buy Bedlastavas for the Universitie; And the remainder of the said revenues to goe note the satisfying the Register and other officers now attending the Visitors.

* Or Professorable of Astronomy

democrat also from his Professoration of Committee, Turner had been distinguished in connection with the Landium annuary and Cycle. He had afterwards served in the war as a volunteer mader Sir John Hyster, and have the mailtain aftern and

"I'll a at lo the starre was not done; for if I am not matched, they got four or five about two years after." A necessity

October 3°, 1648.

Oct. 3, 1648. (P. 211.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Whereas the House of Commons by their Order bearinge date 1° Vid: pa: 215. July, 1648, have ordered: That noe Masters or Heads of any Colledges or Halls, or Schollars, or other persons be admitted into any Mastershipp, Governorshipp, Fellowshipp, Schollarshipp, or office, or place of preferment or advantage in the Universitie of Oxoñ: And if any such thinge have beene donne is declared to be voyd: This Committee, takinge the same into consideration, doe order, that the said Order of the House of Commons be effectually prosecuted: And if any thinge hath beene donne contrary to the said Order and declaration, that it be forthwith certified to this Committee.

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

(P. 209.) Oct. 6, 1648.

Ordered: That the Vice Chancellor enter the name of Nathaniell Carter as Butler of New Colledge into the Buttery Booke of the said Colledge: And that an Order be drawne up to that purpose.

Ordered: That Thomas Thorneton of Queenes Colledge be recommended to the next voyd scholarship in Corpus Christi Colledge.

Ordered: That Meredeth Jones and Edward Bucknell be remembred for their good desert for the first Manciple or Butler's places that shalbe voyd and in the disposall of the Visitors.

Oct. 10.

Resolved: That the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the chusinge of Mr. Proctor Button Prebend of Christ Church, and Universitie Orator, be put in execution and his name entred into the Buttery Booke of Christ Church aforesaid.

Ordered: That the submission of Robert Clerke, Demy of Mag-

Octob. 10. [1648.] (P. 213.)

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(E.111)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxella

Whereas the House of Commons by their Order bearings date It Vist parallely, 1648, have ordered: That me Martins of Medic of any City ledges or Hells, or Schollars, or other persons be admitted into any Mastershipp, Governorshipp, Fellowshipp, Schollarshipp, or office, or place of preferment or advantage in the Universitie of Oxob. And if any such things have been donne is declared to be voyed. This Committee, takings the same into consideration, doe order, that the said Order of the House of Commons be effectually prosecuted: And if any things hash beene donne containly up the secuted: And if any things hash beene donne contains to this secuted. Committee.

PRANCIS ROUS

[By the Visitors.]

(JUNE 19) BLDE B 100

Ordered: That the Vice Chancellor enter the name of Nathaniell Carter as Butlar of New Colledge into the Buttery Books of the said Colledge: And thus an Order be drawne up to that curvess.

Ordered: Inst Inomas Thorneton of Queenes Colledge be recommended to the next voyd scholarship in Corpus Christi Colledge.

Ordered: That Meredicin Jones and Edward Buckmail he remembred for their good desert for the first Manciple or Buller's places that chalbe voyd and in the disposall of the Visitory.

Oct. 10.

Plots (2001) Resolved: That the Order of the Committee of Lorde and Commons for the charmes of Mr. Perster Button Prehend of Christ Church, and Universitic Orstor, he put in execution and his name entred into the Puttery Books of Christ Church aloresid.

Ordered: That the submission of Robert Clerke, Demy of Mag-

Oct. 10, 1648. dalen Colledge, be retourned with the first to the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Ordered: That Mr. Addams, Vice President of Jesus Colledge, submittinge one of the first to this Visitation, and thereupon chosen one of the Delegates to the Visitors, That his case be certified to the Committee of Lords and Commons for this Universitie, with the first.

Ordered: That Mr. Kerrey and Mr. White, entringe into 200l. bond to the Vice Chancellor for Mr. Chibnall Fellow of Magdalen Colledge his appearance, and upon sealinge and signinge thereof the said Mr. Chibnall is to be released from imprisonment, till further Order.

(P. 214.) Ordered: That Mr. Pipond, recommended by Captaine Meservey for the Jersey place in Jesus Colledge, be taken into consideration upon Fryday next, with others for the said Colledge.

Ordered: That Henry Southam upon his Petition, and recompence of his losses, for his good affection be remembred in order for some place in the guift of the Visitors.

Ordered: That the Lodgings of the Auditor of Christ Church, which Mr. Kinge enjoy'd as Auditor, be delivered to Mr. Samuell Bedford, now Auditor in the said Colledge; and in case any difference should arise about the deliverie of the same, that the Deane and Prebendaries have full power to decide the said difference.

For Dr. Dumullyn. [Du Moulin.] Ordered: That Dr. Du Mullyns, upon his Petition, be dispensed with for his readinge the present Terme as History Reader; saveing his first Lecture.

Oct. 11.

Oct: the 11th. Ordered: That the Vice-Chancellor enter the name of Sr Gybbons into the Butterie booke of Oriell Colledge as Fellow of the said Colledge.

Ordered: That upon a Petition and certificate of Tho: Lathe, late Almsman of Christ Church, [he] be reistablished in his said place of Almsman in the said Colledge.

Oct. 10, 1618. dulen Colledge, be retourned with the first to the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Ordered: That Mr. Addams, Vice President of Jesus Colledge, submittings one of the first to this Visitation, and thereupon chosen one of the Delogaus to the Visitors, That his was, he certified tog the Committee of Lords and Commons the this Universitie, with the first.

Ordered: That Mr. Nerrey and Mr. White, entrings into 2004, bond to the Vice Chancellor for Mr. Chibnall Fellow of Magdales Colledge his appearance, and upon scalings and signings thereof the said Mr. Chibnall is to be released from imprisonment, till further Order.

Ordered: That Mr. Pipond, recommended by Captaine Mereryay for the Jersey place in Jesus Colledge, he taken into consideration upon Fryday next, with others for the said Colledge.

Ordered: That Henry Southam upon his Petition, and recompence of his losses, for his good affection he remembred in order for some place in the quilt of the Visitors.

Ordered: That the Lodgings of the Auditor of Christ Church, which Mr. Kinge enjoy'd as Auditor, he delivered to Mr. Samuell Bedford, now Auditor in the said Colledge; and in case any slit ference should arise about the deliveric of the same, that the Dane and Prebendaries have full power to decide the said difference and Ordered.

Ordered: That Dr. Du Mullyns, upon his Petition, he dispensed with for his readings the present Terme as History Reader; saveing his first Lecture.

Oct. 11.

Oct the 11st. Ordered: I hat the Vice-Chancellor enter the name of S' Gybbons
into the Butterie books of Oriell Colledge as Fellow of the said
Colledge.

Ordered: That upon a Feition and confilente of Thou Lathe, late Almsman of Christ Church, [he] he reissablished in his said plant of Almsman in the said Colledge. Ordered: That Rayner be remembred for the next Schollarshipp Oct. 11, 1648. in Corpus Christi Colledge, or another place elswhere.

Oct. 12.

Ordered by us the Visitors: That noe person or persons in this Oct: 12: 1648. Universitie of Oxoñ who have not submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation shalbe Tutors, or beare any office vid. pa. 250. that belongs to Schollars, or have any Vote in the Universitie, or Nonsubmitin any Colledge or Hall therein: And the Heads and Fellowes or offices. of the severall Colledges and Halls, and all such as are concerned therein, are required to take notice hereof and to cause that our Order be observed accordingely.

Ordered: That the aforesaid Order be executed forthwith in the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie.^a

Ordered: That Mr. Bragge, Sr Burges, and Sr Gibbons, elected Octob. 12th. Fellowes of Oriell Colledge by the Visitors (in the roome of Mr. Sanders, Mr. Chamberlaine, and Mr. Selden), be by spetiall Order placed in their chambers.

Whereas upon an Order of the House of Commons bearinge date (P. 215.) July 1: 1648: As also by an Order of the Committee of Lords and Oct: 13: 1648. Commons for Reformation of this Universitie, bearinge date the 3d An Order to make all Octob: 1648, all and everie person and persons who have beene elections elected into any Mastershipp, Governorshipp, Fellowshipp, Schollar-July 1, 1648. shipp, or any office, in any Colledge or Hall in this Universitie of vid: p: 211. Oxoñ, since the first of July aforesaid, their elections shalbe null and voyd to all intents and purposes: It is now resolved and ordered by the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ, that accordinge to the Orders of the Committee of Lords and Commons, the said Order be effectually prosecuted, and that this Order be affixed in the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie.

Ordered: That these Questions be reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Ordered: That Rayner be remembred for the next Schollarshipp on 11, 2015 in Corpus Christi Colleigo, or snother place elsewhere.

97 m0

Ordered by us the Visitors: That use person or persons in this Oct in this Universitie of Oxon who have not submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation shallse Tutors, or bears may chine and partial that belongs to Schollars, or have any Vote in the Universitie, or Schollars, or have any Vote in the Universitie, or Schollars in any Colledge or Hall therein: And the Heads and Fellowes between of the severall Colledges and Halls, and all such as are concerned therein, are required to take notice hereaf and to cause that our Order be observed accordingely.

Ordered: That the abressial Order be executed Scribwith in the

everall Colledges and Halls in this Universities?

Ordered: That Mr. Bragge, S. Barges, and S. Gibbons, elected deats tra-Fellowes of Oriell Celledge by the Visitors (in the rooms of Mr. Sanders, Mr. Chamberbrine, and Mr. Selden), he by spetiall Order

Whereas upon an Order of the House of Commons bearings date of T. 215.

July 1: 1648: As also by an Order of the Committee of Lords and On it its
Commons for fleiormation of this Universitie, bearings date the 37 th 12 th 12 to 1548; all and overie person and persons who have beene elected onto any Mastershipp, Governorshipp, Fellowships, Schollar Jule 1, 1548; all shows office, in any Colledge or Hall in this Universitie of val. p. 210 Oxon, since the first of July storesaid, their elections chelled until and voyd to all intents and purposes. It is now resolved and ordered by the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, that accordings to the Orders of the Committee of Lords and Commons, the said Order be effectually presented, and that this Order be affectually presented in this Universitie.

Ordered: That these Questions be reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Oct. 13, 1648.

1: What shall be donne with those who have not appeared, and the Visitors cannot be informed where they are, or with those who are beyond sea and without distance?

2: What shalbe donne with such as have given negative Answeres, whose names are not to be found in the Catalogue of the Visitors?

3: It is Ordered: That the names formerly omitted concerninge the aforsaid persons shalbe sent up, and certified to the Committee with the first reports.

Memorand: That Mr. Appletree's sonne be remembred for the next schollar's place in Corpus Christi Colledge.

Oct. 16.

Oct: 16th.

Ordered: That Mr. Lamphire and Mr. Maylard, Bursars of New Colledge, should make their personall appearance before the Visitors to morrow in the afternoon between the houres of 3 and 6 at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge.

(P. 216.) Concerninge

Ordered: That Mr. Townesend, and Mr. Stevens, Fellowes of Oct: 17: 1648. New Colledge, be, and hereby are appoynted in this vacancy to New Colledge, officiate as Bursars of the Colledge aforesaid: And are further enabled, and desired, not only to collect, and receave all Rents, and performe the whole office of Bursars, but likewise to take care of all the seales, bookes, wrytings, evidences, and goods, which belonge to the said Colledge.

> And wee doe hereby give notice to all the Tenants of New Colledge, That they pay all rents, and dues payable to New Colledge, to Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, or either of them, and to noe other.

Concerninge Mr. Rouse.

Ordered: That whereas it hath beene alledged by Mr. Rouse, Library keeper to the Universitie, that Oriell Colledge is indebted to him the some of sixtie pownds: It is ordered by the Visitors upon the truth of his said information, that his case be considered with the first, when any satisfaction is made by the said Colledge in that kinde.

Oct 13, 1618. It What shall be donne with those who have not appeared, and
the Visitors cannot be informed where they are, or with those who
are beyond see and without distance?

2: What shalos donne with such as have given negative Answeres, whose names are not to be found in the Catalogue of the Visitors?

3: It is Onlined: That the names formerly omitted concernings the aformid persons shalbe sent up, and certified to the Committee with the first reports.

Memorand: That Mr. Appletree's some be remembred for the next schollar's place in Corpus Christi Collectes.

31 30

Ordered: That Mr. Lamphire and Mr. Maylard, Bursars of New Colledge, should make their personall appearance before the Visitors to morrow in the afternoon between the boures of 3 and 6 at the President's Lodgings in Maydelen Colledge

Ordered: That Mr. Townesend, and Mr. Sterens, Fellowes of 18. New Colledge, her and hereby are appointed in this vacaboy to go officiate as Europea of the Colledge storemid: And are further enabled, and desired, not only to collect, and receive all Represent and performe the whole office of Burgars, but likewise to take came of all the scales, bookes, wrytings, evidences, and goods, which belongs to the said Colledge.

And wee doe hereby give notice to all the Tenants of New Colledge, That they pay all rents, and dues phyable to New Colledge, to Mr. Townescod and Mr. Stevens, or either of them, and

Ordered: That whereas it hash beens alledged by Mr. Rouse, Library keeper to the Universitie, that Oriell Colledge is independ to him the some of satie powneds: It is ordered by the Visitors upon the truth of his said information, that his case he considered with the first, when any satisfaction is made by the said Colledge in that kinde.

Omorninge

3: -

4:

It is this day Ordered: That Mr. Lamphire and Mr. Maylard and Oct: 17: 1648.

Mr. Tichbourne doe not receave any moneys from this day, as Ord: concerning the Bursars of New Colledge.

Bursars of New Colledge.

See All of Floridal College Survey and New Coll.

Secondly: That they give an accompt of what they have already receaved to Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, who are hereby

appoynted to take their accompts.

Thirdly: It is Ordered: That when the tenants of New Colledge come in, they bringe their acquittances to Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, to compare them with the Leiger Booke of the said Colledge.

Fourthly, That the said Leiger Booke (to avoyde any error) be kept in a box, or chest, with three keyes, to be kept, one by Mr. Lamphire, and the other two by Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, and the booke not to be used but when all are present.

Oct 18, 1648.

It is this day ordered that Daniel James, Head Butler and Oct: 18:1648: Manciple of Magdalene Colledge, be suspended from the sayd (P. 217.) places in the said Colledge: and that another be appoynted by the President to supply and execute the said places, until the Committee of Lordes and Commons at London determine the said business.

Oct. 20, 1648.

Ordered: That Mr. Townesend, Mr. Stevens, or either of them, be (P. 218.) hereby authorised to breake open the Bursary and Audit house of Oct. 20: 1648: New Colledge, or any other place of the Colledge aforesaid, where the Concerninge the Bursars of seales, bookes, evidences, wrytings or any goods of the Colledge New Colledge. are, or should bee, that they may secure and preserve them, and be thereby enabled to discharge that trust which is reposed in them as Bursars, for the benefitt of the Colledge aforesaid.

Memorand: That Mr. Berrie's sonn be remembred for a Querister's place.

It is this day Ordered: That Mr. Lamphire and Mr. Maylard and Octo to 100.

Mr. Tichbourne doe not mucave any moneys from this day, as Ordered the Bursam of New Colledge.

Secondly: That they give an accompt of what they have already receaved to Mr. Townsend and Mr. Stevens, who are hereby

appoynted to take their seconducts.

Thirdly: It is Ordered: That when the tenants of New Collecter come in, they brings their acquitteness to Mr. Townsonal and Mr. Stevens, to compare them with the Leiger Books of the said Colledge.

Fourthly, That the said Leiger Booke (to avoyde any error) be kept in a box, or chost, with three keyes, to be kept, one by Mr. Lemphire, and the other two by Mr. Townessand and Mr. Stevene, and the booke not to be used but when all are present.

Opt 18, 1648.

It is this day ordered that Daniel James, Head Butler and Our Interest Maneiple of Magdelene Colledge, he suspended from the sayd. (1, 111.) places in the said Colledge and that enother he appoynted by the President to supply and execute the said places, until the Committee of Lordes and Commons at London determine the said business.

Oct. 20, 1648.

Ordered: That Mr. Townessand, Mr. Stevens, or either of them, be qp. 218, hereby authorised to breske open the Bursary and Autit house of Order telest New Colledge, or any other place of the Colledge aforemid, where the Unitable Scales, backes, evidences, wrytings or any goods of the Colledge Sca Ortelge are, or should bee, that they may scent and preserve them, and be thereby enabled to discharge that trust which is reposed in them as.

Bursars, for the benefits of the Colledge aforesaid.

Memorande That Mr. Berele's some be remembred for a Quarteter's place.

Oct. 20, 1648. (P. 201.) Mr. Bradshawe's admittance into Bal: Coll:

Whereas Mr. George Bradshaw, late Fellow of Ballioll Colledge, is by an Ordinance of Parliament bearinge date July 21, 1648, constituted Master of the Colledge aforesaid: It is this day Ordered: That the Vice Chancellor of this Universitie be hereby desired to admitt the said Mr. George Bradshaw into the Mastershipp of Ballioll Colledge, that hee may be settled and confirmed accordingely: And wee doe hereby require all and everie Fellow, Schollar, officer, and member of the said Colledge to take notice hereof, and yeild obedience unto Mr. Bradshaw as Master of the said Colledge accordinge to the Ordinance aforesaid.

Oct. 23, 1648. (P. 219.)

Orders of Recommendations from the Committee of Lords and Commons received 26 Oct. 1648, by the Visitors.

Benjamin Flower for a Students place

Ordered That Benjamin Flower, sonn of Mr. Roger Flower, Minister of Custle Combe in Wiltshire, whoe hath been at Camin Xt: Church, bridge about 2 yeares and half, be recommended to the Visitors at Oxoñ for a Student's place in Christ Church in Oxoñ.

FRANCIS ROUSE.

Oct. 23. Sir Robt: King's sonn for a fellowshipp in All Soules.

This Committee, taking into consideration the sufferings and services of Sir Robert King, doe Order that a Sonn of the said Sir Robert's be recommended to the Visitors at Oxon, and the Warden of All-Soules Colledge, respectively, for a Fellowshipp in the said Colledg when any shall hereafter be voyd.

FRANCIS ROUSE.

Oct: 23: Tho: Cupper for a Student's place in Xt: Church:

Upon motion made to this Committee in behalf of Mr. Vincent Cupper, whoe hath eight children and suffered much for the Parliament: It is Ordered: That Tho: Cupper his son, who is of 9 termes standing in the Universitie, and now of New-Inn-Hall, be recommended to the Visitors for a Student's place in Christ Church.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Oct: 24º 1648:

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulateing the Universitie of Oxon:

(P. 218.) Ordered: That Dr. Sheldon haveing divers business committed

Oct. 20, 1618
(F. 201.)
Mr. Hrade
slawe's admittance into
Bal: Colt.

Whereas Mr. George Bradshaw, into Fellow of Reliad Colledge, is by an Ordinance of Ferliament bearings data July 21, 1646, constituted Master of the Colledge aforemid: It is this day Ordered; That the Vice Chancellor of this Universitie is hereby desired to admitt the said Mr. George Bradshaw into the Mastershipp of Balaid Itali Colledge, that here may be settled and confirmed accomingstration were does hereby require all and everis Fellow, Schuller, officer, and member of the said Colledge to take notice hereaf, and priid obedience unto Mr. Bradshaw as Master of the said Colledge accordings to the Ordinance aforesaid.

Oct 28, 1648, (P. 919.)

Orders of Recommendations from the Committee of Lords and Commons received 25 Oct. 1648, by the Visions

> Benjamin Flower for a Students pla in Xt: Churc

Oxon for a Student's place in Christ Church in Oxon.

Oxon for a Student's place in Christ Church in Oxon.

Oct. 28.
Sir Hobt:
King's cone;
for a feilow,
shipp in All

This Committee, taking into consideration the underings and solvices of Sir Robert Sing, dee Order that a Sonn of the said Sir Robert's he recommended to the Visitoreat Oxen, and the Warden of All-Scales Collegge, respectively, for a Vellowshipp in the said

> Oct: 23: Tho: Copper for a Student place in Kta Church:

PRANCIS HOUSE.

Opon motion made to this Committee in behalf of Mr. Vincent Capper, whose both eight children and suffered much for the Parliament: It is Ordered: That The: Capper his con, who is of 0 termes standing in the Universitie, and now of New-Ion-Hall, be recommended to the Visitors for a Student's place in Christ Charch.

Francis Roue.

Oct: 54" 1648:

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulateing the Universitie of Oxon:

(P. 218.) Ordered; That Dr. Shelden baveing divers business committed

to his trust, may follow those businesses in any place, except within Oct. 24, 1648. five miles of the Universitie of Oxoñ, or in the Isle of Wight:

Mr. Rich: Newdigate of Grayes-Inn, undertakeinge for his appearance before this Committee upon fourteen dayes warning, notice thereof being left at the Lodging of the said Mr. Newdigate in Grayes Inn.

[By the Visitors.] Oct. 26, 1648.

Upon consideration of an Order of the Committee of Lordes and Oct. 26, 1648. Commons for regulateing the Universitie of Oxon bearing date the 24th of this instant Octob: It is Ordered: That Dr. Sheldon be released of his confinement, and all restraint by any Order or Warrant (of the Visitors) is hereby taken off.

Whereas Dr. Sheldon since his removeall from All-Soules Col-[Order of ledg hath taken some horses which belong to the said Colledg Dec. 18.] without the consent of the Bursar, or leave from Dr. Palmer, the Warden of the Colledg aforesaid: These are to desire you to send some of your officers to seize the horses, and returne them to the present Bursars for the service of the Colledge.

Ordered: That this Order for seizing the horses from Dr. Sheldon To Lieutenant is hereby reversed and discharged, by and with the consent of Dr. Governor of Palmer, Warden of All-Soules Colledge. Dec. 18.

Oct 26.

Whereas we did formerly appoynt Mr. Martyn to supply the (P. 219.) place of Sub-Rector in Exeter Colledge: Wee doe hereby ratefy Oct. 26, 1648. An Order and confirme all that the said Mr. Martin hath done in obedience concerning to our Orders: and Mr. Martin being called to another employment Exeter Colledge and Colledge, and one of his seniours retourned to the Col-Rector. ledge: Wee doe hereby appoynt Mr. Mawdit, Fellow of the said Colledge, to be Sub-Rector, and by these presents authorize him to performe the office of the Sub-Rector in the Colledge aforesayd.

Memorand: That Dr. Hoyle's case in respect to his small meanes Oct. 26, 1648.

to his trust, may follow those businesses in any place, except within the 24 tests five miles of the Universitie of Oxen, or in the lele of Wight:

Mr. Richt: Newdigate of Grayes-line, undertakeinge for his appearance before this Committee upon fourteen dayes warring, notice thereof being left at the Lodging of the said Mr. Newdigats in Grayes Inc.

[By the Visitors.] Oct. 26, 1646.

Upon consideration of an Order of the Committee of Lordes and dec 26, 1642.

Commons for regularizing the Universitie of Oxon bearing date the
24th of this instant Octobs It is Ordered: Thus Dr. Shalden be
released of his confinement, and all regraint by any Order or
Warrant (of the Visuom) is hereby taken off.

Whereas Dr. Shelden since his removeail from All-Soules Col-Jorder of ledg bath taken some horses which belong to the said Colledg ber 18.1, without the consent of the Bursar, or have from Dr. Falmer, the Warden of the Colledg aforessid: These are to desire you to send some of your officers to seize the horses, and returns them to the present Bursars for the service of the Colledge.

Ordered: That this Order for sering the horses from Dr. Shelden To Landers is hereby reversed and discharged, by and with the consent of Dr. Coll. School Palmer, Warden of All-Soutes Colledge. Dec. 18.

JIS to O

Whereas wo did formerly applyet Mr. Martyn to apply the (E. 219) place of Sub-Rector in Exeter Colledge: Wee doe hereby rately On. 24, 1618 and confirme all that the said Mr. Martin bath done in obedience construct to our Orders; and Mr. Martin being called to another employment Exeter in the said Colledge, and one of his renious retouned to the Colledge: Wee doe hereby appayet Mr. Martin, Fellow of the mid ledge: Wee doe hereby appayet Mr. Martin, Fellow of the mid Colledge, to be Sub-Rector, and by these presents authorize that to performe the office of the Sub-Rector in the Colledge always with

Memorande That Dr. Heyle's case in respect to her small meaning on he had

Oct. 26, 1648. in Universitie Colledge, as alsoe of his Lecture of Regius Professor in this Universitie of Oxon, be reported to the Committee of Lordes and Commons for reformation of the said Universitie.

Mr. Porter of Exeter Colledge, Coll: declared Nonsocius:

Whereas doubt has been made whether Mr. Porter were declared Non-socius at the last election of fellowes in Exeter Colledge: Resolved upon the Question: That he then was outed, and another legally elected by us the Visitors in his place.

Oct. 27, 1648.

Memorand: That Sr Gibson be remembred for the next Fellow-(P. 220.) Oct. 27th, 1648. ship in Corpus Christi Colledg.

Ord: about Trinitie Coll:

It is Ordered: That the Treasury of Trinity Colledge be broken open by the President and Fellowes of the said Colledge.

It is also Ordered: That it be referred unto the President of Trinity Colledge aforesaid: whether it is fitt that Francis Dodd shall be removed from executeing the Manciple's place in the said Colledge or not.

It is ordered (with the consent of the President of Trinitie Colledge) that Mr. Mathias Unett be Bursar, and Mr. Tho: Weildey, Dean in the said Colledge, to doe and execute all and every act or acts belonging to their severall places aforesayd.

Oct. the 27th. An Order about Senioritie. vide p. 230.

Whereas a doubt was this day moved concerning the right of seniority of such Fellowes and Schollers as have been elected into Exeter Colledg, in regard some whoe are juniors in the Universitie were first elected Fellowes and therefor challenge seniority as seniors: It is hereby declared and ordered: That all Fellowes and Schollars chosen by the Visitors shall take their senioritie in the severall Colleges into which they are chosen according to their respective seniorityes in the University, and enjoy all previledges and advantages of seniors accordingly, albeit they were not first elected or admitted into the said Colledges: And in case any question arise touching their seniorities in the Universitie, it is hereby referred to the Delegates of the Universitie, where the matter is now under consideration.

Oct 26, 1648, in Universitia Colledge, as alsoe of his Lecture of Region Professor in this Universitie of Oxoff, he reported to the Consulting of Lordes and Commons for reformation of the said Malacritic

Mh. Porter of Every Moneya doubt has been made whether Mr. Porter were declared ledge Coll:

Non-sooius at the last election of fellowes in Exercy Colledge: Received dociated Non-solved upon the Question: That he then was outed, and another section:

legally elected by us the Visitors in his place.

Oct. 27, 1648_

(P. 220.) Memorand: That S' Gibson be remembred for the next Bellow-Oct. 27th, 1645. ship in Corpus Christi Colledg.

about It is Ordered: That the Troumry of Trimity Colledge he broken

It is also Ordered: That it be referred unto the President of Trinity Colledge aforesaid: whether it is firt that Francis Hodd shall be removed from executaing the Manniple's place in the said Colledge or not.

It is ordered (with the consent of the President of Tringle Colledge) that Mr. Mathias Unett be Bursan, and Mr. The: Weildey. Dean in the said Colledge, to dee and execute all and every act or acts belonging to their severall places aforesayd.

Whereas a doubt was this day moved concerning the right of seniority of such Fellowes and Schollers as have been elected into Exeter Colledge, in regard some whoe are juniors in the Universitie were first elected Followes and therefor challenge seniority as seniors. It is hereby declared and endered: That all Fellowes and Schollers chosen by the Visitous shall take their senioritie in the asyonal Colleges into which they are chosen assorting to their respective seniorityes in the University, and enjoy all proviledges and advantages of seniors accordingly, alient they were not first elected or admitted into the said Colledges: And in case any question arise touching their seniorities in the Universitie, where the matter is now under considerations.

Whereas there was a reference from the Committee of Lords Oct. 30, 1648. and Commons for the Universitie of Oxon, concerning Mr. Con-Mr. Adams: Reference to stantine Adams his submission to the authoritie of Parliament in his Petition the Visitation of Oxoñ and his good affections to the Parliament: presented Oct. 10th, granted Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe hereby certefy that the this 30th of said Mr. Constantine Adams did at the very first beginning sub-Octob: mitt to the Visitation, and hath ever since continued his good affections to the Parliament.

It is this day Ordered: that the Fellowes elected into Oriell Colledg by authoritie of Parliament be permitted to peruse the Statutes of the said Colledg that they may be acquainted with the rule of that government under which they live: And that all the rentalls, corn-bookes, and all bookes of account which concern the state of that Colledg be forthwith upon sight hereof delivered unto Mr. Bragg, Mr. Eston, and Mr. Lomax, who are hereby appointed to receive them.

(P. 221.) Oct: 30: 1648: Oriel-Coll:

To whom these presents may concerne.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That the Provost Marshall Oct: 30th, 1648: of this garrison of Oxoñ attend the Fellowes elected into Jesus To the Pro-Colledge by authoritic of Parliament, to take possession of their vost Marshall. several Chambers in the said Colledge according to their seniorities.^a

Ordered: That Mr. Vice Chancellor be desired to pay or cause to be payd the sum of £13 out of the Universitie rents to our Register Mr. Newhous to satisfy him for the monies he hath disbursed in our service: Signed by Christoph: Rogers, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Robt: Harris, Jo: Mylles, Hen: Wilkinson, Fran: Cheynell.

Memorand: That Hen: Nobes, Butler of New-Colledge his case be reported with the first to the Honorable Committee of Lordes and Commons.

Reportes.

Oct: 30th.

[•] Several Fellows were appointed on Oct. 27. The Welsh College enjoys the unique distinction of requiring the aid of the Provost Marshal to establish the new comers. See Introduction.

Whoreas there was a relatence from the Committee of Lords des 26, 1618, and Commons for the Universitie of Oxon, concerning Mr. Con. 26 Admen stantine Admen fits submission to the authoritie of Tatisment in the Petitament in the Petitament in the Petitament from the Visitation of Oxon and his good affections to the Parliament from mand Wee the Visitation of thir Universitie doe hereby correspendent that the this total of the Constanting Adams did at the very first beginning sub-Oxon mitt to the Visitation, and hash ever since continued his good affections to the Parliament.

It is this day Ordered: that the Followes elected into Oriell Col. (E. 21.) ledg by authoritie of Parliament be permitted to perme the Statutes of the said Colledg that they may be acquainted with the rule of that government under which they live: And that all the rentalls, corn-bookes, and all bookes of account which concern the state of that Colledg be forthwith upon sight hereof delivered unto Mr. Bragg, Mr. Esten, and Mr. Lomax, who are hereby appointed to receive them.

To whom these presents may concerns

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That the Prevent Marshall Out red, of this garrison of Oxen attend the Fellower elected into Jame to the free Colledge by authoritie of Uarbanent, to take possession of their recomment. Sometiment of their seriorities.

Ordered: That Mr. View Chancellow be desired to pay or entow to the payd the sum of £13 out of the Universitie muts to our Hegister Mr. Mewhous to satisfy him for the monies he hath dishursed in our service: Signed by Christoph: Rogers, Pro-Vice Chancellor. Hobt: Harris, Sc. Mylles, Hen: Wilkinson, Frant Cheynell.

Memorinal That Hent Nobes, Butlot of Now-Colledge his case I be reported with the first to the Honorable Committee of Lorder and Commons.

^{*} Several Pellows were apprehised on Oct. 27. The Welch College orders are noising distinction of requiring the ski of the Preson Marchai to consulate the new country. New letroduction.

Oct: the 31th. Reports. Whereas it is evident that Joshua Hoyle, Regius Professor of Divinitie in this Universitie, hath no competent allowance to support the honor and burthen of his place: It is this day Ordered: That Dr. Hoyle's case be effectually represented to the Honorable Committee of Lordes and Commons for the regulateing this Universitie: And that there be some order made to save the Doctor aforesaid harmeless from those debts which are cast upon Universitie Colledge.

Nov: 2nd:

Memorand: That Tho: Jones, Jo: Prichard, Wm: Thomas, Sam: Jones, Merton Colledge, are to be chosen into Jesus Colledge with the first, in case no just exception come against them in the mean time.

Ordered: That nothing be done against Mr. Vaughan, Fellow of Jesus Colledge, till he be present to answere for himself what may be objected against him.

(P. 222.) Nov. 2nd. Report: Whereas that one Browne [has been] recomended by lettre from my Lord Fayfax to a place in New Colledge: Ordered that his case be represented to the Committee of Lordes and Commons for Oxoñ with the first, as also the state of New Colledge.

Nov. 2nd. Concerning Oriell: Coll.

The humble desire of the Provost and Fellowes of Oriel Colledge:

1:

That since 'tis the judgment of the Visitors that the Fellowes lately put in by their Order should have the perusall of the Statutes, which was never denied unto them, that the said Statutes be by them perused in a Collegiate manner as all other Fellowes have done.

2:

And that the Visitors will be pleased to consider how the offices of the Treasurer and Bursar may be executed without the prejudice of the Colledge.

Nov: 2nd.

Resolved upon the Question:

1: T

That the first of these desires is granted.

2:

For the second: That such as have been elected Treasurers or

This no doubt means in the College Chapel or Hall, where the Members met for

^{*} This no doubt means in the College Chapel or Hall, where the Members met for the purpose. Colleges retained the practice of a public periodical reading of their Statutes down to quite recent times.

Bursars by the Visitors shall for the indemnitie of the Colledg give Nov. 2, 1648. the same securitie to the Colledg either by oath or otherwise as any other have usually done.

It is this day Ordered: That the Batchelors shall shew all due Nov: 2nd. and accustomed respect and reverence to the Maisters: And the Concerning Batchelors shall enjoy all the priviledges and profitts of Fellowes fellowes in their respective Colledges, yet soe as that both Maisters and versitie. Batchelors shall be Probationers to the Visitors.

(P. 223.)

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That Mr. Tozer of Exeter Colledge have libertie to use his chamber in the said Colledge, as alsoe that he enjoy a traveller's allowance a for the space of three yeares, unlesse he be called to any other place inconsistent with the said allowance: provided he quietly demean himself, and observe all Orders and Ordinances of Parliament without intermedling in the government or affayres of the said Colledge, further then his advice or directions shall be desired in accountes of that Colledge, for the advantage of those Fellowes and Members put in or approved by the Visitors in the said Colledge.

Memorand: That Mr. Fisher, Sr Denn: Clarck, and Carpender Nov. 2nd. are pre-elected this day into Students' places, the first that falls voyd in the Colledge of Christ Church.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That the Treasurers and Bursar elected by their Orders into Oriell Colledge execute their severall offices according to the Statute of the said Colledg: And for the indemnitie of the Colledge put in statutable securitie. And lastly that such monies which shall be received by the said Officers belonging to the Colledg be kept under severall keyes in such manner as the Statutes direct and appoynt.

An ingenious device for making use of Mr. Tozer, who was evidently very necessary to his college. A "traveller's allowance" was, originally, £6 13s. 4d. a year. (Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon. lvi.) It was assigned by Sir W. Petre for the support of one Fellow on his Foundation, who was to reside four years at some foreign University, for the purpose of studying Civil Law or Medicine. It was soon afterwards, in Tozer's case, raised to an equality with that of the other Fellowships.

Bursars by the Visitors shall for the indemnitie of the Collect give New 2 1043, the same scentifie to the Collect cither by eath or otherwise as any other have usually done.

It is this day Ordered: That the Batchelors shall show all the discrete and accustomed respect and reverence to the Maisters; that the Committee Batchelors shall enjoy all the priviledges and profits of Fellowes shares Colledges, yet see as that both Maisters and reside.

Batchelors shall be Probationary to the Visitors.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitore: That Mr. Tozer of Esseter (P. 222 Colledge have libertie to use his chamber in the said Colledge, as alsoe that he enjoy a traveller's allowance. for the space of three years, unlesse he be called to say other place inconsistent with the said allowance: provided by quietly domean himself, and observe all Orders and Orders and Ordinances of Parliament without intermedling in the government or affayres of the said Colledge, further than himselvies or directions shall be desired in accountes of that Colledge, for the advantage of those Fellowes and Members put in or approved by the Visitors in the said Colledge.

Memorand: That Mr. Fisher, S' Denna Clarck, and Carpendar Nov. 24. are pro-elected this day into Students' places, the first that falls voyd in the Colledge of Christ Church.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That the Treasurers and Bursar elected by their Orders into Oriell Colledge execute their severall offices according to the Sintute of the said Colledge And for the indemnitie of the Colledge put in statutable securitie. And lastly that such monies which shall be received by the said Officers belonging to the Colledge be kept under severall keyes in such manner as the Statutes direct and appoynt.

An ingresions derice for making one of his Toran, who was cridently very more sair to his collage. A "traveller allowance" was, originally, ski his sales pron- (Booke's Rieg Coil From Nr.) If was assigned by ble W. Perre for the outpost of one Fellow on his Foundation, who very in reside him years as some very districted, for the paragraph of the first or staticitie. If was come after wards, in Toran's case, raised to an equality with that of the other ball washing

Nov. 9, 1648. No: 9. Mag: Coll: Josias Banger, formerly put out for undue Election, was this day chosen againe into Magdalen Colledge. The places of Sr Dugdale, Sr Nicholls, Sr Alford, Students of Christ Church, are declared voyd, they havinge beene absent divers yeares, and never appearinge to doe any exercise.

Dec. 20th, 1648. Memorand: That Fryday next (beinge the 22th of this instant Dec.) is appoynted for consideration of the businesse of Universitie Colledge in Oxoñ.

(P. 224.) It is this day Ordered: That Mr. George Gisby doe appeare upon Dec. 20th, 1648. Thursday the 28th of this instant December at 3 of the clocke in the afternoone, before us the Visitors of this Universitie sittinge at Magdalene Colledge, and exhibite a true accompt unto us of all moneys which the said Mr. Gisby hath receaved or disbursed as Bursar of St. John's Colledge in Oxoñ.

Mag: Coll: The like Order for Mr. Chibnall, once Bursar of Magdalen Colledge.

Dec. 21, 1648. Memorand: That Mr. Dove be chosen into the next voyd Fellow-shipp in Alsouls Colledge.

The like for Goddard, Almsman of Ch: Church.

Upon readinge a certificate on the behalfe of Walter Portlocke, 'Alsman of Christ Church in Oxoñ: It is thought fitt, and Ordered (soe farre as in us lyes), That hee be restored to his said Alsman's place, accordinge to his Patent.

Dec. 22, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That the Orders which imediately follow, and were last sent downe from the Committee of Lords and Commons (in one of which there was a mistake, and in two of the others the name of the Chayreman was omitted) shall be sent up to Mr. Rouse, who is desired by the Visitors to certifie the Order in which is a mistake, and to subscribe to the other two Orders.

Nov. 16: 1648.

Nov. 16, 1648. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Resolved: That all those that have beene certified to this Committee by the Visitors to have beene present in Oxoñ while it was

Nov. 9, 1648.

Nov. 9, 1648.

No. 9, 1648.

Schoen againe into Magdalen Colledge. The places of St Dugdale, Mag. Coll.

St Nichells, St Alford, Sundants of Christ Church, ore decisred voyd, they havinge beens absent divers yeares, and never appearings to doe any exercise.

Doc. 2004, 1648. Memorand: That Fryday next (beinge the 2004 of this instant Deat) is appayrated for consideration of the bininesse of Universitie Collector in Oxofi,

(P. 221.) It is this day Ordered: That Mr. George Girby dos appears upon Doc 20%, 1618. Thursday also 25% of this instant December at 3 of the clucke in the afternoone, before us the Visitors of this Universitie sittings at Magdalene Colledge, and exhibite a true accompt unto us of all moneys which the said Mr. Girby hath receaved or disbursed as Bursar of St. John's Colledge in Oxoñ.

Mag. Coll. The like Order for Mr. Chibnall, once Burser of Magdalen Colledge.

Dec. 21, 1618. Moniorand: That Mr. Dove be chosen into the next voyd Fellow-shipp in Alsouls Colledge.

The like for Upon readings a certificate on the behalfs of Walter Portlocks,

Alaman of Alaman of Christ Church in Oxofi: It is thought file, and Ordered
Cu Church (see farrens in as Iyes), That hee he restored to his said Alaman's
place, accordings to his Patent.

Dec. 22, 1616. Ordered by the Visitors: That the Orders which incellately follow, and were last sent downe from the Committee of Lords and Commons (in one of which there was a mistake, and in two of the others the name of the Chayreman was omitted) shall be sent up to Mr. Rouse, who is desired by the Visitors to certific the Order in which is a mistake, and to subscribe to the other two Orders.

Nov. 10: 1948.

Nov. 16, 1642. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Referention of deep the Conference of Oxects

Resolved; That all those that have beene certified to this Committee by the Visitors to have beene project on Oxoli while it was a garrison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves Nov. 16, 1648 since Oxoñ was reduced to the authority of Parliament, without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordinge to the severall statutes of their respective Houses, beinge within the Kingdome of Engeland or Dominion of Wales, shalbe removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie, and others put into their places.

Francis Rous.

Resolved: That all those that were present in Oxoñ while it was a garrison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since Oxoñ was reduced to the authoritie of Parliament, without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses, beinge within the Kingedome of England or Dominion of Wales, shalbe removed and deprived from their places in the respective Colledges and Halls and expelled from the Universitie, and others put into their places.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Novemb. 16°, the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Ordered: That the Visitors be required to tender the Negative Oathes^a to the Maisters, Schollars, Fellowes, and Officers of the respective Colledges and Halls, and to certifice concerninge those that necelect to take the same.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Novemb: 16°, the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Ordered: That none of those that have submitted since the First of September, and have not hertofore expressed some good affection to the Parliament, shalbe receaved as Submitters.^b

FRANCIS Rous.

• The Negative Oath abjuring all connection with the King, his council, or officers, and submitting to the Parliament without reservation.

b A decided accession of severity is observable in these Orders. The grand tragedy was drawing to its close, and the question of Oxford submission could no longer be trifled with.

a gerrison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves Nov. 16, 1sms since Oxon was reduced to the authority of Parliament, without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence according to the severall statutes of sinir respective Houses, beings within the Kingdome of Engeland or Dominion of Wales, shalbe removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie, and others put into their places.

Frances Frances Roys.

Resolved: That all those that were present in Oxon while it was a garrison against the farliament, and have absented themselves since Oxon was reduced to the authoritie of Farliament, without any statutable lycenes, or have not renewed their lycenes accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses, beings within the Kingedome of England or Dominion of Wales, shalbe removed and deprived from their places in the respective Colledges and Halls and expelled from the Universitie, and others put into their places.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Morent, 145, the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: That the Visitors be required to tender the Negative Oathes* to the Maislaw, Scholhus, Fellowes, and Officers of the respective Colledges and Halls, and to certific concernings those that needlect to take the same.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Normals inc.

Ordered: That none of those that have submitted since the First of September, and have not hertefore expressed some good affection to the Parliament, single recessed as Submitters.

PRANCIS ROUS.

The Negative Onlinebjuring all connection with the Ring, bis council, or attentant and submitting to the Perliament without receivation.

b A decided accession of severity is observable in them Orders. The good tregedy was drawing to its close, and the question of Oxford repeatant round on longer be trilled with.

Novemb: 16°, At a Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Ordered: That Mr. Severne of Christ Church, Sr Drope of Magdalen Colledge, and Griffin, the Clerke of Alsoules, beinge certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament, shalbe put out of their respective places, and others put

into their places.

[By the Visitors.]

Dec. 22, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That Doctor Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, be desired to procure the Order mistaken, to be certified:

And likewise Mr. Rous his hand to the other two Orders.

Dec. 28, 1648. Ordered: That the late Beadles of this Universitie deliveringe up their severall staves to the Vice-Chancellor before the 14th January

Vid: pa: 273. next ensuinge, may live at their respective houses without molestation, they behavinge themselves peaceably.^b

Dec. 28, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That

Sr Phillipps.

Sr Bedford.

Sr Barksdale.

Sr Foxcroft.

Avery Tompson Tho: Collinson

Taubators [Taberdars]:

That these Names be entred into the Buttery Booke of Queenes Colledge to-morrow nexte, beinge the 29th Decemb:

Dec. 29, 1648. Vid: 265. Vid: An Order of this day: pa: 233.

Ordered: That two Fellowshipp in Oriell Colledge shalbe left royde (in regard of the debts of the Colledge), untill further Order.

Ordered: That Mr. Woodhead shall have a chamber in Universitie Colledge, with consent of the Fellowes.

* There were two Griffins at All Souls, but both were College servants. This was the "mistake."

b This concession to the peccant beadles produced no more effect than the previous threats. A year later the colleges are requested to "lend what sums of money they shall think fitt" in order to buy staves.

Novemb: 16". At a Committee of Lords and Commons for the Referentialon of the Universitie of Oxons:

Ordered: That Mr. Severne of Christ Church, S' Drope of Magdalen Colledge, and Griffin, the Clerke" of Alcoules, beinge cortified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament, shalbe put out of their respective places, and others put into their places.

[By the Visitors.]

Doc. 23, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That Doctor Palmer, Warden of Alnoules, he desired to procure the Order mistalion, to be certified: And likewise Mr. Rous his hand to the other two Orders.

Dec. 28, 1648, Ordered: That the late Beadles of this Universitie deliveringe up their severall stayes to the Vice-Chanceller before the 14th January Vid. ps. 273. next custings, may live at their respective houses without molestation, they behavings themselves peaceably.

c. 28, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That

St Phillipps.
St Redded

St Barkedule.

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Taubacos Taubacos T

That these Names be entred into the Buttery Booke of Onesses Colledge to-morrow nexts, beings the 29th Decemb;

Dec 29, 1618. Ordered: That two Fellowshipp in Oriell Colledge shalbe left.
Vid. 265.
Vid. An Order veyde (in regard of the delts of the Colledge), untill further Order.
of this day:
Ordered: That Mr. Woodboarl shall have a chamber in Univer-

sitie Colledge, with consent of the Followes.

There were two Caldina at Ail Youle, but both were College are touted. This was the employed.

A This concession to the paceous bush'es praduced someon effect than the prestone threshes. A year later the reliepes are requested to "lead what sees of anney tary shall think fit?" in order to her saves.

It is agreed: That Fryday next be appoynted for Universitie Dec. 29, 1648. Colledge businesse.

Ordered: That Mr. Willis, and Mr. Gealard's places in Exeter (P. 228.) Dec. 29, 1648. Colledge remayne voyde, till further Order.

Ordered: That Mr. Dollingson be next chosen into Exeter Colledge when any place is voyd of which hee is capable:

Ordered: That Mr. Culpaper and Mr. Norton, of Alsoules, be certified to the Lords and Commons not to have appeared to Answeare before the Visitors accordinge to Summons: And that Dr. Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, be desired to report the same to the Committee of Lords and Commons:

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Vice-Chancellor be desired to Jan. 4, 1648. enter the name of Dr. Hoyle into the Buttery Booke of Christ Church Colledge.

Ordered: That all proceedings in Mr. Wyatt's case of Pembroke Colledge be stayd, till the Maister of the Colledge be acquainted with it, and his Answeare receaved: And that Mr. Wyatt shall have allowance of Battles in the Colledge till the matter be determyned.

Ordered: That the President of Trinity Colledge put forth (or Jan. 5th. 1648. cause to be put forth) of the Buttery Booke of the said Colledge Order to the the names of the persons hereafter mentioned, who are removed Trin. Coll: from their places, accordinge to a former Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Trinity College.

Mr. How. Mr. Walker. Jo: Pate. Meese.

(P. 229.) Jan. 5th, 1648.

Concerninge

Ordered: That the suspension of Sr Wyatt, Schollar of Pembrooke Sr Wyatt of Colledge, be taken off: And that hee be left to the Maister, and Colledge.

It is agreed: That Fryslay next be appropried for Universitie too 2s, 1948.

Ordered: That Mr. Willis, and Mr. Genlard's places in Exeter (P. 215.) Colledge remayne voyde, till finalier Order.

Ordered: That Mr. Dellingson be next sheren into Exeter Collected

when any place is royd of which Iras is espable;

Ordered: That Mr. Colpaper and Mr. Norton, of Alsoules, be certified to the Lords and Commons not to have appeared as Answers before the Visitors accordings to Sammons: And that Dr. Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, be desired to report the same or the Committee of Lords and Commons:

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Vice-Chancellor he desired to 1 = 1, 2018, enter the name of Dr. Hoyle into the Buttery Books of Christ Church Colledge.

Ordered: That all proceedings in Mr. Wynt's case of Pombroke Colledge be stayd, till the Maister of the Colledge be acquainted with it, and his Auswane received: And that Mr. Wysit shall have allowance of Battles in the Colledge till the matter be determined.

Ordered: That the Precident of Trinity Colledge put forth (or Jesus, text cause to be put forth) of the Buttery Books of the raid Colledge tolar rains the names of the persons bereafter mentioned, who are removed real from their places; secondings to a former Order of the Committee of Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon;

Mr. How. Mr. Walken. Jee Pate.

Merse

mar , was

Ordered: That the suspension of S. Wyate, Schollar of Pumbrooke C. Wyar at Colledge, be taken off: And Sist two be left to the Master, and Constant

Jan. 5, 1648-9. Fellowes of the House to be admitted Fellow into the Abbingeton place (lately voyd by the death of Mr. Steede) accordinge to the Statutes of the House, unlesse cause be shewed to the contrary within this month: and in the meane tyme hee is to enjoy the profitts of his Schollar's place.

Jan. 5th, 1648. About seniority in Exeter Coll:

Whereas there hath beene complaint made of some error in proceedings about seniority in Exeter Colledge: Wee the Visitors hereby Order, That the Statutes of the House be brought before us, to be perused in that perticuler, upon Wednesday next, at two of the clocke in the afternoone, and such as are concerned therein are to attend accordingely.

Jan. 10, 1648. Concerninge Mr. Giles of Mag: Coll: Upon debate of Mr. Gyles' case (late Fellow of Magdalen Colledge) hee confessed: That hee bore arms before the surrender of Oxoñ: and that when he gave in his Answere to the Visitors reasons were shewed why noe more tyme should bee given for puttinge in his answere:

Upon readinge the Lord Generall's Letter concerninge Mr. Giles: It is Ordered: That the truth of his case be forthwith drawne up, and presented to his Excellency togeather with Mr. Giles his uncivill behaviour towards the Visitors at the deliverie of the letter:

Jan. 10, 1648. Concerninge Mr. Welch of Trin: Coll: Articles were brought against Tho: Welche, Cooke of Trinity Colledge: 1: That hee often said: That the Reformation intended by the Visitors was a deformation: 2: That hee often drinkes in the Celler of the Colledge more then hee puts on for in the Buttery Booke: Both which were proved against him by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Way, Schollars of the House:

(P. 230.) Jan. 10, 1648. Ordered: That Jo: Osburne, kinsman to Mr. Draper, shall have the first Schollar's place that shalbe voyd, in the guift of the Visitors.

Brazennose Coll:

Ordered: That all those who were elected into Brazen Nose Colledge before Michaelmas last may receave those profitts from the tyme of their Election, though they were not admitted then.

Jan. 5, 1615-9. Followes of the House to be admitted Fellow into the Albinguian place (lately voyd by the death of Mr. Steeds) accordings to the Statutes of the House, unleade cause he showed to the contrary within this month: and in the means tyme has is to cajoy the profits of his Schollar's piace.

Jan. 2º, 1618. About sculority in Exeter Coll

Whereas there is the complaint inside of some error in proceedings about seniority in Exeter Colledge; West the Visitors hereby Order, That the Statutes of the House he brought before us, to be perused in that particular, upon Wednesday next, at two of the clocke in the afternoone, and such as are concurred sharola, are to attend accordingsly.

Jan. 10, 1649 Concernings Mr. Giles of Mag: Coll:

Upon debate of Mr. Gyles' case (late Fellow of Magdalen Colledge) has confessed: That hes hore armse before the surrender of Oxon: and that when he gave in his Answere to the Volters reasons were showed why not more tyme should be given the puttings in his answere:

Upon readings the Lord Generall's Letter concernings Mr. Gilese It is Ordered: That the truth of his case be forthwith drawing up, and presented to his Excellency togesther with Mr. Giles his mairful behaviour towards the Visiture at the delivering of the letter:

Jan. 10, 164 Concerninge Mr. Welch o Trin: Coll:

Articles were brought against The: Welche, Cooke of Trinier Golledge: It That hee often said: That the Reformation intended by the Visitors was a deformation: 2: That hee often drinkes in the Celler of the Colledge more than hee puts on for in the Battery Booke: Both which were proved against him by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Way, Schollers of the House:

(P. 230.) Jan. 10, 1648.

Ordered: That Jos Osborne, kinsman to Mr. Driper, shall have the first Schollar's place that shalbe voyd, in the guift of the Visitore.

> Brazennose Coll:

Ordered: Inst all those who were elected into Smeen Nose Colledge below Michaelmas has may require those profits from the tyme of their Election, though they were not admitted then. Ordered: That a coppie of the paper representinge the state Jan. 15, 1648-9. of New Colledge be sent to the Lord Say: a and his Lordship desired to take the same into consideration: and likewise another coppie to Mr. Rous.

Ordered: Upon the desire of the Fellowes of Exeter, that Mr. Jan. 15. Tozer his allowance (upon a former Order) be equall to the rest of the Fellowes of the said House.

Ordered: That Thomas Welch, Cooke of Trinity Colledge, be Jan. 15, 1648. suspended from execution and benefitts of his office: And the articles and depositions in his case be certified to the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas there hath beene much difference amongst Fellowes Jan. 19, 1648. and Schollars concerninge seniority in Colledges, for the remeadyinge Vid: pa: 220. thereof and prevention of the like for the future, it is hereby Ordered and concluded: That all graduate Fellowes and Schollars Concerninge chosen by the Visitors shall have and enjoy their seniority in their Vid: pa: 283. severall Colledges into which they are chosen accordinge to their "298. seniority in their degrees, which is to be accompted from their presentation: and such as are undergraduates shall take their seniority accordinge to their standinge in either of the Universities.

Whereas there is shortly to be an Election of the Proctors of the (P. 231.)
Universitie for the next yeare: It is Ordered: That all such as are Jan. 19, 1648. concerned therein in Alsoules Colledge, New Colledge, Exeter
Colledge, and Queenes Colledge doe appeare before the Visitors on Wednesday next, that soe it may be determined which Colledge hath right to the turne of Proctorship for the next yeare.

Lord Say was of Founder's kin. and had been a Fellow of New College; he was now a leading statesman.

b This Order was necessitated by the irregularity of the previous year, when Joshua Crosse and Ralph Button had been made Proctors for the purposes of the Visitation, passing over New College and All Souls, which "malignant" Colleges could not then be trusted to provide fit men. The order of the Caroline Cycle was not strictly observed again till 1662.

Ordered: That a coppie of the paper representings the state Ita 13, tone of New Colledge be sent to the Lord Say: and his Lordship desired to take the same into considerations and likewise another coppie to Mr. Hons.

Ordered: Upon the desire of the Followss of Exeter, that Mr. Jan 16. Toxer his allowance (upon a former Order) be equall to the rest of the Followss of the said House.

Ordered: That Thomas Walch, Cooke of Trinity Colledge, he Jan 18, 1616, suspended from execution and heartitis of his office: And the articles and depositions in his case he certified to the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofi.

Whereas there hath beene much difference amongst followes Jan 18 1848, and Schollars concerning e seniority in Colledges, for the remendyings Vid. pa. 280 thereof and prevention of the like for the future, it is bereby thereof and concluded: That all graduate followes and Schollars Concernment chosen by the Visitors shall have and enjoy their seniority in their vide no Severall Colledges into which they are chosen absordings to their vide no seniority in their degrees, which is to be accompted from their contact presentation: and such as are undergraduates shall take their generation; and such as are undergraduates shall take their seniority accordings to their structure in cities of the Universities.

Whereas there is strongly to be an Election of the Proctors of the (P. 23). Universitio for the next years: It is Ordered: That all such as me ha TO (600 concerned therein in Alsoules Colledge, New Colledge, Example Colledge, and Queenes Colledge doe appeare before the Visitors on Wednerday next, that see it may be determined which Colledge hath right to the turns of Proctorship for the next years.

[&]quot; Lord Say was of Founder's kin, and had been a Fellow of Nan College, to was now a leading statesman.

This Order was necessitated by the irregulative of the previous year, when Joshua Crosse and Ralph Britton and been made Proctom for the purposes of the Valtation, passing over New Callege and All Sonie, which "maligness" Colleges could not then be trusted to provide at user. The order of the Caroline Cycle was not strictly observed against this loce.

Jan. 19, 1648-9. Ch: Ch: Coll:

It is Ordered: That all those who lately committed the disorder in publique drinkinge healthes in the hall at Christ Church be put out of Commons for a weeke, and loose halfe a weekes allowance before their names.^a

The Deane and Canons of Christ Church are desired by the Visitors to take some effectuall course for keepinge out of the hall at Christ Church the persons under named, viz.:

Mr. Townsend.

Mr. Dayrell.

Mr. Jackson.

Sr Love.

Jan. 22, 1648.

To the honorable the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ: The humble Petition of the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge.

Humbly sheweth,

That whereas wee have receaved certaine information of the decease of Dr. Hackwell [Hakewill]^b the late Reverend Rector of our Colledge, and have thereby an advantage of obtayninge some other, who may in the like relation to us become serviceable to God amonge us: Wee the Fellowes of the said Colledge, all of us either elected, or confirmed by you, beinge encouraged through the libertie you have ever graunted us of free accesse to this honorable Court, as also the sutable satisfaction wee have found from you in all our just and reasonable proposalls this way (which wee with thankfulnesse shall ever acknowledge), humbly crave leave upon this present exigence to offer you this our request.

(P. 232.)

That you would be pleased, since wee are by your favor confirmed into all the priviledges of Fellowes, as also for that through God prosperinge the labour of your love towards us of this place, wee are now a number whose judgements and affections wee hope you have noe reason to distrust, in a settled and regulated estate, to declare your judgements for our right in the matter of electinge a

^{* &}quot;They and the whole table where they sat in Christchurch Hall, drank the King's health, standing up and bareheaded." (Annals.)

b For Hakewill, a person of considerable note, see Boase's Reg. Col. Exon. passim, as also for the Fellows whose names appear at the foot of the Petition.

new Rector, and also to owne us in all right and statutable pro- Jan. 19, 1648-9. ceedings in order thereunto.

And your Petitioners as they shall pursue your Order in admittinge noe votes of such as have not submitted, soe for our owne parte seekinge not soe much our owne things as the things of Jesus Christ, shall willingely engage to give you all satisfaction, if soe be any exception should be against any person soe elected.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

John Maudit, Sub-Rector. Robert Handcocke, Deane.

Francis Howell.

Tho: Masters. Abraham Batten.

Sam: Conant.

Peter Fiatt.

Lewis Bradford.

Edmund Davis. William Chudleigh.

Jonathan Wills.

The Order thereupon.

Forasmuch as Exeter Colledge is by Gods blessinge soe reformed Exeter Coll: and constituted in the Members thereof as that the Fellowes are in a fitt capacity to doe all such acts as concerne the good of that House, and they upon the death of their late Reverend Rector have petitioned the Visitors that they may proceede accordinge to the direction of their statutes to make an election of a new Rector: Wee the Visitors doe conceave this desire of theirs to be very just and reasonable, which togeather with the said Petition wee doe humbly certifie, and submitt to the consideration of the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie.a

(P. 233.)

Ordered: That a Certificate be drawne up in Mr. Courtney's Jan. 22, 1648. case, and that Doctor Mills be desired to communicate the same to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Ordered by the Visitors: That this be the Answere in Mr. Hollo- Jan. 24, 1648. way's case:

a Exeter is the first college admitted to self-government. For some remarks on its history and condition see Introduction.

new Rector, and also to owne us in all right and statutable pro- sea 19, 1616-9.

And your Petitioners as they shall pursue your Order in admittings noe votes of such as have not submitted, ros for our owne parts socialized not see much our owne things as the things of Jesus Ohriet, shall willingsly engage to give you all satisfaction, if see he any exception should be sgainet any person see elected.

And your Petitioners shall over pray, do.

John Maudit, Sub-Reger.

Robert Hamloodie, Dene.

Edmund Davis
Tho: Mesters.

Villiam Chad.

Abraham Batten.

Seen Const.

The Order thursuppn.

Foresmuch as Exeter Colledge is by Gods blessinge are reformed Exter code; and constituted in the Members thereof as that the Fellowes are in a fitt capacity to doe all such cuts as concerno the good of that House, and they upon the death of their late Reverend Rector have petitioned the Visitors that they may proceede accordings to the direction of their statutes to make an election of a new Rector: West the Visitors doe concerve this desire of theirs to be very just and (P. 110) reasonable, which togeather with the said Petition were doe hundred contine, and submitt to the consideration of the henceble Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie.

Ordered: That a Cartificate be drawne up in Mr. Courtney's Jan. 2, 1615, case, and that Dooler Mills be desired to communicate the sense to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Ordered by the Visitors: That this be the Auswere in Mr. Hollo- see 26, 1618, way's case;

^{*} Exeter is the first college admitted to self-precipinguit. For some remarks un-

Jan. 24, 1648-9. Mr. Holloway.

That in regard the judgement was given in Mr. Holloway's case by the Committee of Lords and Commons, and not by the Visitors: The Visitors conceive they are not in a capacitye to restore Mr. Holloway to his place, nor to reverse, or suspend that judgement. But for satisfaction to my Lord Generall's Letter and Mr. Holloway's desire, they will transmitt the Petition and Letter, and proceedings in that businesse before us, to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Jan. 24. Proctors.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Proctors for the yeare 1649 shalbe nominated by New Colledge and Alsoules: provided that they nominate fitt persons and such as have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation. And that the next yeare Exeter Colledge and Queenes Colledge doe succeede in the same nomination: and soe afterwards the Elections to proceede in the Order of the Cycle.

This was omitted [on] Dec. 29.

Ordered: That Mr. Francis Lownes, and Mr. Michaell Wells, Fellowes of Jo: Baptist Colledge in Oxon be, and hereby are, St. John's Coll: equally appoynted, and entrusted to receave, keepe, and expend the rents belonginge to John Baptist Colledge in a statutable way, as Bursars of the said Colledge. And that they have an equall share in the profitts of the Bursarship.

(P. 234.)

Jan: 25°, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Mr. Marshall, Warden of New Coll.

Whereas it appeared to this Committee and accordingely was resolved, That Doctor Henry Stringer was guilty of high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament: and for an effectuall remeady thereof it was also resolved: That the said Doctor Stringer be removed from beinge Warden of New Colledge in the Universitie of Oxoñ: It is now resolved, by this Committee: That Mr. George Marshall be Warden of the said Colledge, and hereby hee is con-

of Oxone It is now resolved, by this Committee: That Mr. George Marshall be Wardon of the east Collecter, and hereby how is constituted and established Warden thereof, to all intents and purposes, Jan. 25, 1648-9. and shall enjoy and have all the power, profitts, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings, by any Statute, Custome, or Right, formerly belonginge to the Warden of the said Colledge: And the Senior Fellow in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the Fellowes, Schollars, and others of the said Colledge, who are, or may be concerned in the knowledge hereof: And the Fellowes, Schollars, and others of the said Colledge, are hereby required to receave, respect, obay, and submitt, to the said Mr. George Marshall as Warden of the said Colledge, as they will Answere the contrary at their perills: And that the former Order of this Committee for removinge Doctor Stringer, and this Order for establishinge Mr. Marshall Warden of the said Colledge, be entred into the Register of the said Colledge:

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

Ordered: That the Letter of recommendation concerninge Mr. (P. 234.) Jan. 29. Acland be communicated to the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge.^a

Ordered: That a Narrative of the businesse betweene Mr. Hol-Mr. Sprig and loway and Mr. Sprigge be drawne up, and transmitted to the Com-Mr. Holloway. mittee of Lords and Commons, togeather with Mr. Holloway's Petition, and the Lord Generall's Letter thereupon.

Ordered: That Sympson of Magdalen Hall shall have the next Querister or Clerk's place that shalbe voyd in New Colledge.

William Bew | These two were presented to the Visitors as Ed: Allanson capable of the Proctershipp.b

See note to p. 130.

(P. 235.)

b See note to p. 217. Both of these were rejected. Bew, or Beaw, was the Fellow of New College who afterwards became Bishop of Llandaff. Allanson was certainly not a Fellow of All Souls, and seems to have been the Fellow of New College mentioned in p. 4, as one of the Delegates to Visitors. If so, it was unheard of that any College should have two Proctors.

stituted and established Warden thereof, so all intents and purpose, i.e. a. a. tate, and shall enjoy and have all the power, predicts, rights, emplanents, roomes, and lodgings, by any Statuts, Custom, or Right, formerly belongings to the Warden of the said Colledge: And the Sealer Follow in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the Fellowes, Schollars, and others of the said Colledge, who are, or may be concerned in the knowledge hereof: And the Follower Schollars, and others of the said Colledge, are hereby required to receave, respect, obay, and submitt, to the said Mr. George Marchill as Warden of the said Colledge, as they will Answere the contrary at their perille: And that the former Order of this Committee for removings Doctor Stringer, and this Order for establishings Mr. Marchall Warden of the said Colledge, be entired into the Register of the said Colledge.

PRANCIS HOUSE.

[By the Visitors.]

Ordered: That the Letter of recommendation concernings Mr. (E.234.)
Adams be communicated to the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge.

Ordered: That a Marestive of the businesse betweene Mr. Hel-Marent and loway and Mr. Sprigge be drawne up, and transmitted to the Com- Mr. Sprigge be drawned, together with Mr. Hollowsy's Petition, and the Lord Generall's Letter thereupon.

Ordered: That Sympson of Magdalen Hall shall have the peat Querister or Clerk's place that shalle voyd in New Colledge.

William Bew | These two were presented to the Visitors as Ed: Allanson | capable of the Proctorshipp."

* See note to p 230.

Box note to p. 217. Rolls of these rectorejected. Here, or Rene, was the Pollar of New College who afterwards necessary Hyber of Liandan. Alleaness are extractly not a Pollar of All Society and service to have been the Pollar of the Hollar necessary in p. 4, 43 one of the Delegates to Visitory. If so, it was unbreaft of their any College should more two Proctors.

(P. 235.)
March 5th,
1648-9.
Mr. Willington
(sic). [His
name was
Henry Winnington.]

Ordered: That Winnington, once Schollar of Winchester, beinge examined and approved, submittinge to the Visitors, and bringinge a Testimoniall of his good conversation, shall be chosen into a voyd Fellowship in New Colledge.

Mar. 5, 1648. Warden of Wadham. Whereas by the Statute of Wadham Colledge, the Warden thereof is required within one yeare after hee is admitted to that place to take the degree of Doctor in Divinity: And that Mr. Wilkins the present Warden is at this tyme in attendance on the Prince Elector, and cannot in regard of that service have tyme to doe his exercise, and all other things necessary unto that degree: It is therefore Ordered by the Visitors: That the said Mr. Wilkins be for this twelve monthes next ensuinge dispenced with for takinge the same degree.^a

March 5th,1648. Dr. Mansell.

Ordered: That Doctor Mansell doe forthwith give up the keyes and seales, and what other things hee hath in his hands that belongs to Jesus Colledge, into the hands of Mr. Roberts, the Principall of the Colledge: As also that Doctor Mansell doe make his accompts to the Principall, which doe concerne the Colledge, within these 14 daies.^b

March 8, 1648. Ordered: That after Mr. Fulke's sonne and Mr. Hawe's sonne be sped, Mr. Dobson his sonne shall be remembred.

^a This Dispensation was in accordance with precedents, and so betokens a regard for academical order. The necessity for granting degrees by the fiat of Parliament had passed away, and the practice had indeed been but sparingly resorted to. For Wilkins' relations to his College, see below. In spite of the Warden's absence, Wadham was (along with Trinity) the next, after Exeter, Christchurch, and Merton, to be admitted to the privilege of electing its own Fellows. Numerous expulsions had made way for a large body of new Fellows and Scholars.

b This must certainly not be taken as any delinquency on the part of Dr. Mansell. Not only, as is observed in his "Life," p. 16, did he "apply himself," after his ejection in May, 1648, "to state all accounts between himself and the College," but, even when "reformed," his College valued him so highly that in 1651 he was

invited to occupy a room within its walls. See, further, note below.

oven when "reformed," his College valued him so highly that in 1611 to not

Upon complaint made by the Register, and other Officers attend-Mar. 8, 1648-9. inge the Visitors, That divers Fellowes and Schollars admitted into Colledges have not paid the fees appoynted by the Visitors for the Kinge: Hitch-cocke: Goffe: Goffe:

It is declared and Ordered: That all Governors and Officers of (P. 236.) Colledges and Halls within this Universitie, doe take care to uphold March 8th, 1648. To governe the excercises and discipline in their severall Houses respectively, according to and governe accordinge to the perticuler Statutes and laudable Statute. Vid: pa: 270. Customes of the said Houses: and accordinge to such Orders and Injunctions as are and shalbe made in this Visitation for Reformation by authoritie of Parliament: except in such spetiall cases of Statute where evident reason to be approved by the Visitors in order to the Reformation intended by the Parliament shall appeare to the contrary.

Ordered: That upon Wednesday next the case be heard betweene March 15th, Mr. Sprigge, and Mr. Holloway, whereof Mr. Sprigge is to have ¹⁶⁴⁸. notice that hee may attend, and in the meane tyme draw a narrative of proceedings in the businesse, and bringe the same to the Visitors at the tyme prefixed.

This is an important Order of the Visitors, since it proves their desire to govern the University and Colleges according to their ancient Statutes. The "special cases" to the contrary were to be wholly exceptional, and there must be "evident reason to be approved by the Visitors." Five months later the need of a further organization for the purposes of the Visitation seems to have impressed itself upon the minds of the Visitors; and indeed, as early as April 5, they had determined to make special inquiries. See Introduction.

Mar. 15,1648-9. Resolved: That the aforesaid Order [of March 8] be sent to the Head of everie Colledge and Hall in this Universitie of Oxoñ.

March 21th, 1648: Concerning Mr. Holloway.

Ordered by the Visitors: That Mr. Sprigg be desired to certefy under his hand to the Visitors whether he did not consent to the Mr. Sprigg and transmitting of a narrative of the proceedings to the Committee of Lords and Commons in the case betweene himself and Mr. Holloway, or that an Order to that effect was not made in the presence of himself and Mr. Holloway, and no exceptions taken thereunto by him: And whether the Order of the Visitors for transmitting the said narrative, made the 29th of Jan: last, were not after the reception of the Generall's second Lettre a to the Visitors. And such certeficate to be returned presently to the Visitors, or the next sitting of the Visitors, as he shall think best.

March 21th. Concerning Exeter Coll:

Upon consideration of a paper presented this day by divers Maisters of Art in this Universitie of Oxon to the Visitors, and the earnest desire of divers Fellowes of Exeter Colledge there present, pressing the great debts b of the said Colledge, for some of which they are already sued to an extent, doe think fitt, and Order: That Mr. Willott and Mr. Gillard's Fellowshipps now voyd, and four Fellowshipps more, as they shall fall voyd, be continued and so remain voyd, till the Colledge be in capacity, by satisfying their present debts, to admitt of more Fellowes, and that the profitts of the said Fellowshipps be converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and to no other use.

(P. 237.)

Memorand: That John Kempster be remembred to be preferred March 21th. to the next voyd Schollershipp in Universitie Colledge.

* These letters are not entered in the Register.

b Conant, when, shortly after this Order was issued, he became rector, "found the College oppressed with great debts, though honourably contracted in good measure by assisting the King in the late troublesome times." (Life, p. 11.) No doubt, the temporary suppression of Fellowships was the best way of dealing with the case.

Man.15,1848-C. Resolved: That the aformatid Order [of March 8] be sent to the Head of everie Colledge and Hell in this Universitie of Oxen

March 210, Contents and trans. Contents and trans. Mr. Surley and trans. Mr. Holloway. Mr. Seif. And seif.

Ordered by the Visitors whether he did not coment to the under his hand to the Visitors whether he did not coment to the dementating of a narrative of the proceedings to the Committee of Lords and Commons in the case between himself and Mr. Hellowey, or that an Order to that effect was not made in the presence of lenself and Mr. Hellowey, and no exceptions taken thereento by him a self and Mr. Hellowey, and no exceptions taken thereento by him and whether the Order of the Visitors for transmitting the seid marrative, made the 29% of Jan: last, were not after the reception of the Generall's second Lettre" to the Visitors. And such certeficate to be returned presently to the Visitors, or the next sitting of the Visitors, as he shall think beet.

March 219 Concerning Exelet Colle

Open consideration of a paper presented this day by diverse Maisters of Ars in this Universitie of Oxoñ to the Visitors, and the carnest desire of divers Fellowes of Excitor Colledge there present, pressing the great debts of the said Colledge, for some of which they are already sued to an extent, doe think litt, and Order: That the Willott and Mr. Gillard's Fellowshipps now yoyd, and four Fellowshipps more, as they thall fall yoyd, be continued and so remain voyd, till the Colledge be in capacity, by satisfying their present debts, to admitt of more Fellowes, and that the profits of the said Fellowshipps be converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and the rice of the converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and the rice other recovery and the rice of the Colledge debts, and the rice of the converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and the rice of the recovery and the rice of the converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and the rice of the recovery and the rice of the converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and the rice of the rice.

(F, 987.)

Memoraud: That John Kempster be remembred to be preferred to the next voyd Schollershipp in Universitie Collector

March 210.

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College oppressed with great dates this Order was issued, he became rectors "found the College oppressed with great dates, though becomenties combracted as good managed by assisting use librar in the fate troublecome times." (Lake, p. 11.) To doubt, the temporary suppression of Fellowskips was the best way of dusting with the case.

Whereas the Visitors by a former Order thought fitt that the March 21th, Register and other Officers attending them should be payd their 1648-9. salaries out of the profitts of vacant Lectures a according to the direction of the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the Universitie of Oxford: and in pursuance thereof the Vice-Chancellor, by order of the Visitors, did accordingly pay the summ of thirteen poundes to the said Register for some disbursements Concerning the layd out by him in the said Visitation: It is now thought fit and officers belong-Ordered that twentie pounds be forthwith payd by the Vice-Chan-ing to the cellor out of the Mathematique Lectures to be disposed to the use of the said Register: And that the Convocation be moved to allow and order the same, and such further summes to be raised out of the profitts of vacant Lectures as aforesaid, to be disposed by the Visitors unto their said Officers in recompence of their great paines and long attendance, according to the directions of the said Committee of Lordes and Commons.

Mr. Carill of Christ Church upon his humble Petition shalbe elected, &c.

Whereas John Caricke was lately removed from Christ Church March 29th, for his Non-submission to the Visitation, but hath now made his 1649. Mr. Carrick of humble adresses to the Visitors and submitted to the Visitation: Ch: Ch: And also whereas his father hath spent much tyme in the service of the Parliament, wherein hee hath receaved many and dangerouse wounds to the hazard of his life, and hath now made his humble request to us in the behalfe of his sonne: It is therefore Ordered, That the said John Caricke shalbe admitted as Commoner into Christ Church, and upon his good behavior shalbe capable of further

* Perhaps the Professors were not considered as useful as the Register. The University could do without the one, and not without the other. A whole year had elapsed since the Visitation commenced in earnest; and such men as Wallis and Seth Ward were at hand. They were soon afterwards appointed. No doubt it was found more difficult to eject Graves and Turner than French; and yet they were far more decided Royalists.

CAMD. SOC.

Whereas the Visitors by a former Order throught first that the stage its. Register and other Officers attending them should be payd their letter salaries out of the profits of vacant Leutures' according to the direction of the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the Universitie of Oxford; and in purposes theorem the Vice-Chancellor, by order of the Visitors, did accordingly may the same of thirteen poundes to the said linguister for some dishusements Correction layd out by him in the said Visitation; It is now thought fit and other related that twentie pounds be forthwith payd by the Vice-Chance of the other out of the Mathematique Lectures to be disposed to the me of Visitation and order the same, and such further summes to be raised out of the profits of vacant Lectures an aforessid, to be disposed by the Visitors unto their said Officers in recompone of their great points and long attendance, according to the directions of the said Commons and long attendance, according to the directions of the said Commons and Commons of Lordes and Commons.

Mr. Carill of Christ Church upon his humble Petition shalbe elected, &c.

Whereas John Carioke was lately removed from Christ Church starts are, for his Non-submission to the Visitation, but hath now made his Manager to the Visitation and submitted to the Visitation: Could hand also whereas his father hath spent much tyme in the service of the Parliament, wherein hee hath receaved many and designous wounds to the basard of his life, and hath now made his humble request to us in the behalfe of his songer It is therefore Ordered. That the said John Caricke shalbe admitted as Campager into Christ Church, and upon his good behavior shalbe capable of further

^{*} Forhaps the Professors were not emissioned as small as the lived-time. The University could do without the one and not authorithe other. A whole sext best clapsed since the Visitables commenced is estroned and such care as Wallia and Soib Ward were at head. They were seen after sink appointed. No donin it was found more difficult to eject theory and Tayner than Proved and you they were her more decided Reyalists.

March 29, 1649.

favor for Election into a Student's or Schollar's place in the said Colledge or elswhere.

(P. 238.)

Whereas divers Undergraduates have beene voted a into Fellowships in New Colledge: It is declared that all such which are or shalbe chosen into the said Colledge shall undergoe their yeares of Probationership accordinge to the Statutes, unlesse some spetiall cause to be approved by the Visitors shall allow a Dispensation to the contrary.

March 29th, 1649.

Mr. Huntley of New Coll:

Upon consideration of the case of Mr. William Huntly, beinge formerly chosen Fellow of New Colledge, and now desiringe to be admitted Fellow without undergoinge his yeares of Probationershipp: Forasmuch as hee alledges that for those two yeares and upwards he hath beene of Queenes Colledge and five yeares of Winchester, and upon the Roll to have beene admitted into New Colledge: but by reason of these warrs hee hath lost three yeares tyme, which was most part spent in the service of the Parliament: It is thought fitt, upon these spetiall allegations, prooffe thereof beinge first made: That hee be forthwith admitted Fellow without undergoinge any Probationershipp.

March 29th, 1649. State of New Coll: Ordered: That a letter be written to my Lord Say b to let him understand, that the state of New Colledge is yet very much unsetled, and that therefore, upon the desire of the Warden, the Visitors have ordered to represent the Condition thereof to the Committee, and to desire some such explication of their former Votes as by which they may be the better enabled to proceede to the speedy setlinge thereof: which representation they have yet thought needefull to offer first unto his Lordship that hee may thereupon doe what his wisdome and affection to that Colledge shall direct.

That the spetiall cases of the servants of New Colledge be also retourned to the Committee.

* Meaning "appointed."

b Lord Say's position as quasi-Visitor of New College is explained in the note to p. 217.

^{*} Lord Say's position as quest-Visitor of New College is explained in the note to

Ordered: That Mr. Zankey, Fellow of Alsoules, shalbe Sub-March 29th, Warden in Alsoules Colledge in Oxford: and Mr. Siddenham

^a Zanchy, or Zankey, or Sankey, was a personage very characteristic of the times. Originally a Cambridge man, and now a colonel in the Parliamentary army and friend of Cromwell's, he appears at the head of the list of Fellows of All Souls, placed there by the Visitors in July 1648. Whether he had been there too short a time to acquire the full confidence of the Visitors, or whether his merits became more conspicuous when the King was dead, and Cromwell virtually at the head of affairs, it is curious that on Jan 24, 1643, All Souls, whose turn it was, should not be allowed a Proctor, or did not present one; and yet that Zanchy should be made by the Visitors Subwarden of the College in March, 1649, and Proctor in April; he having been appointed by the Proctors one of the Delegates in November, 1648. (Reg. Conv. T.p. 23.) As Subwarden he received Cromwell at All Souls in May 1649, and as Proctor presented him for his degree, brevi sed accurate oratione corpore officiose prostrato. (Ib. p. 45.) But the change from camp to College was perhaps too violent. His Fellowship is declared "void" in 1653, and Oxford hears no more of the Colonel-Proctor. He had, in fact, scarcely resided at all, and had long ago gone off to Ireland, where he played a considerable part. Notices of him will be found in Cromwell's Letters, Whitelocke's Memorials, Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement, and Sir Thomas Larcom's edition of Petty's Down Survey (Irish Archæological Society). Whitelocke frequently mentions him as successful in combats with the Irish, while commanding under Ireton, in 1650 and 1651, large bodies of troops; and he had an independent command in Tipperary. Henry Cromwell, who succeeded Ireton, knighted him; but this does not prevent his joining Lambert against Richard Cromwell, and demanding the recall of the members of the Long Parliament. He assists in putting down the Royalist risings, and is one of the Committee of Safety in 1659. It is then that we find him begging Whitelocke to serve on the Committee with him as a counterpoise to Vane and the extreme Republicans. Soon after, he joins Monk, and declares for a free Parliament. His oratorical powers found wider fields of exercise than the University had afforded. In the Irish Parliament, and afterwards in the English (in 1658), we find him, in the most vehement, racy, and truly Cromwellian style, denouncing his deadly enemy, William Petty, the Oxford Professor, for alleged frauds and misdemeanours in carrying out his great, original Survey of Ireland. But Petty went his own way. They had measured one another before. He had in fact prevented Sir Hierom Zanchy from exchanging a tract of land which had fallen to him by lot, for some better land which he proposed to seize in true military fashion; and the heinousness of the offence was increased by the circumstance that Zanchy was concerned throughout the Cromwellian Settlement as the agent for allotting the lands to the army. Petty successfully defied any one to prove the charges made against him. The Restoration separated the combatants. Zanchy died in obscurity in Ireland. From Sir William Petty, knighted in 1661, the great house of Lansdowne traces its descent.

Ordered: That Mr. Zankey," Pellow of Alsonies, shalles Sub. More 1309, Varden in Alsoules Collecte in Oxford: and Mr. Siddenham 1613

Sanchy died in obscurity in Iroland. From Sir William Porty, heighted in 1901,

March 29, Senior Bursar: and Mr. Upton Junior Bursar: Mr. Birkenhead Deane of Arts: and Mr. Rouse Deane of Law.

(P. 239.) Upon the desires mentioned in a Letter from the Master of March 29th, 1649.
Mr. Silvester. Exhibitioners place in the aforesaid Colledge.

Aprill 5th, 1649. It is Ordered: That the Deane and Prebends of Christ Church
Masters in Ch:
in their next Election, if they thinke fitt, shall dispose of the vacant
places in Christ Church to Maisters and Batchlors of Arts, for furnishinge the said Colledge with Tutors and such as are fitt to beare
Office in the said Colledge.^a

Aprill 5th.

Ordered: That Dr. Mansell doe personally appeare before us the Visitors on Thursday next beinge the twelvth day of this instant Aprill, to shew cause why hee hath not fulfilled the Order of the 5th of March last past, and to answere to such other Matters as shalbe then alledged and objected against him.

Aprill 5th, 1649. Resolved: That the Colledges in this Universitie shalbe visited perticularly to enquire of the manners of all the Members thereof, in relation to the severall Statutes that ought to be observed: And to enquire of whatsoever is contrary to the Reformation begunne and intended by the Visitors.

Aprill 5th, 1649. Ordered: That whereas [Thomas] Througmorton in Balioll Througmorton of Baliol Coll: Colledge in Oxoñ, havinge beene formerly (by an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons) expelled the Universitie for his high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament, and havinge also since behaved himselfe (in many perticulers) contemptuously towards the Visitors in neglectinge their commands and disregardinge their indulgence and favor which they shewed him in hope of his

^a Christchurch takes rank after Exeter, as the second to obtain independent action.

b See note p. 222.

29. Senior Burens and Mr. Union Junior Burens Mr. Birkenbend Drame of Arest and Mr. Rouse Deane of Low

(P. 239.) Upon the desires mentioned in a Letter frest the Marter of March 20th, Universitie Colledge; Mr. Silvester shallo readmitted into his Mr. Silvester. Exhibitioners place in the aforesaid Colledge.

inso, isse. It is Ordered: That the Dome and Probonds of Christ Charels
ten in their next Election, if they thinks fitt, shall dispose of the vacant
places in Christ Church to Maisters and Batchlors of Arra, for furnishings the said Colledge with Tutors and such as are fitt to beare
Office in the said Colledge.

Ordered: That Dr. Mansell dee personally appeare before us the Visitors on Thursday next beinge the Greleth, day of this instant Aprill, to show cause why hee bath are militial the Order of the 5th of March last past, and to answere to such other Matters as shalbe then alledged and objected against him.

Resolved: That the Colledges in this Universitie shalles visited perticularly to enquire of the manners of all the Members thereof in relation to the severall Statutes that ought to be observed; And to enquire of whatsoever is contrary to the Reformation begunne and intended by the Visitors.

Ordered: That whereas [Thomas] Througmorton in Bahioll Colledge in Oxoñ, havinge beene formerly (by an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons) expelled the Universitie for his high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament, and havinge also since behaved himselfe (in many perticulars) contemptatously towards the Visitors, in applicatings their communic and disregardings their indulgence and favor which they shawed him in hope of his indulgence and favor which they shawed him in hope of his

^{*} Christchurch takes reals after liveler, as the second to often halogendent action.

Sur note p. 222.

Reformation: and also affronted the Government of this Universitie: April 5, 1649. That hee shall therefore be expelled the Universitie, and forthwith depart the same upon his perill.

April 10° 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Orders of the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie

Upon the humble Petition of Richard Quelch, Fulke Stevenson, Reformation of the Universitie James Jennings, William Culley, Mathew Gelliman, William Grove, of Oxon. and John Blake, inhabitants in Oxoñ: and upon the certificate of the Maior and others in their behalfe: It is ordered: That the Petitioners be recommended to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ to be put into such places in New Colledge, or any other Colledge in the said Universitie, as now are, or shalbe voyd, and they shalbe judged capable of and able to discharge.

FRAN: Rous.

April 10: 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the University of Oxon:

Ordered: That it be referred to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon and the Warden of New Colledge, respectively, to elect thirteene more, either Masters of Arts, Civilians, Bachelors of Divinity, or any other higher degree, into New Colledge, in the place of those that are or shalbe ejected by authoritie of Parliament, for carryinge on of the Government of the said Colledge accordynge to Reformation, notwithstandinge the Votes of the Committee of the Second of August, 1648.^a

FRANCIS Rous.

[•] See p. 231. The Order of April 26th is almost identical with this of April 10th.

Reformations and also affronted the Government of this University: April 5, 1612.

That has shall therefore be expelled the Universitie, and forthwith depart the same upon his perill.

April 10° 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of (P. 211.)
the Universitie of Oxon:

Oxon:

Upon the humble Patition of Hichard Quelch, Pulke Stevenson, and James Jennings, William Culley, Mathew Gellinan, William Grove, and John Blaics, inhabitants in Oxoit: and upon the cartificate of the Maior and others in their behalfs: It is ordered: That the Petitioners be recommended to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoit to be put into such places in New Collecte, or any other Collectes in the said Universitie, as new are, or shallow voyd, and they shallow fudged empable of and able to discharge.

PRAM'S HOUSE.

April 10: 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the University of Oxon:

Ordered: That it be referred to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon and the Warden of New Colledge, respectively, to elect thirteene more, either Masters of Arts, Civilians, Bachelors of Divinity, or any other higher degree, into New Colledge, in the place of those that are or shallo ejected by authoritis of Pathian ment, for carryinge on of the Government of the said Colledge accordings to Reformation, notwithstandings the Votes of the Committee of the Second of August, 1848.

PRANCES HOUS.

[&]quot; See p. 231. The Order of April 200 is almost identical with this at April 10th.

April 10, 1649.

April 10: 1649.

(P. 245.) At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the University of Oxon:

Resolved:

That all Fellowes, Scholars, or Officers of any Colledge or Hall in the University of Oxon that continued in Oxon while it was a garison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since Oxford was reduced to the authoritie of Parliament without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses, shalbe removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie: And the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon are to proceede herein accordingely.^a

FRA: Rous.

Apr: 10: 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered:

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe effectually put in execution the former Orders of this Committee for removinge Fellowes, Scholars, officers, and members from their severall places and offices in New Colledge in Oxoñ, respectively.

FRAN: Rous.

Apr: 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the University of Oxoñ:

Ordered:

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe retourne to this Committee, at their next sittinge, the names of such officers

* "This Order," says Wood, "was put in execution the middle of May following, making many more places void." (Annals.)

April 10, 1649.

April 10: 1649,

At the Conneittee of Lords and Communa for Reformation of the University of Oxon;

Beselved:

That all Fellower, Scholars, or Officers of any Colledge or Hall in the University of Oxon that continued in Oxon while it was a garison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since Oxford was reduced to the authorities of Parliament without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordings to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses, shalloce removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Collegges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitier And the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon are to proceed herein recordingely."

PRAIL ROUS.

Apr. 10: 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

berebro

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon dos effectually put in execution the former. Orders of this Committee for removings Followes, Scholars, officers, and members from their severall places and offices in New Colledge in Oxon, respectively.

PRINCE BOILS

Apr. 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Meformation of the University of Oxonic

Detebrod

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe retourne to this Committee, at their next sittings, the names of such officers

[&]quot;This Order," may Wood, " see put in exclusion the middle of May following, making many many places vold." Chrocks v.

and servants of New Colledge as were not entred into the Buttery April 26, 1649. Booke of the said Colledge, and have given in their Answere to them whether they submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation or not: And likewise the names of such of them as did not appeare upon summons.

Concordat cum originali.

ROBERT NEEDLER.

Apr: 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: (P. 246.)

Ordered:

That the House be moved that the Ordinance for Visitation and Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon may extend to Winchester Colledge, and that Mr. George Marshall, the Warden of New Colledge, be joyned with the Visitors: And Mr. Martin is desired to move the House therein.^a

Concordat cum originali:
Ro: NEEDLER.

Apr: 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas complaint is made to this Committee by the Warden of New Colledge, that the Reformation of the said Colledge could not effectually proceede without a further addition of Fellowes in that Colledge for the right bestowinge of Benefices upon godly and able persons, and for gettinge of leases: It is therefore Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, and the Warden of New Colledge respectively, doe proceede to the chusinge of thirteene

A It became necessary to obtain this power as a matter of course. St. Mary Winton and New Colleges were too closely united by their common Founder to be treated separately.

and servents of New Colledge as were not entred into the Hustery and 25,1415. Books of the said Colledge, and have given in their Answers to them whether they submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation or not: And likewise the names of such of them as did not appeare upon summons.

Concordat ours originali.
ROBERT NESSER DE

Apri 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Ocone (P. 241)

That the House he moved that the Ordinance for Vinitation and Heformation of the Universitie of Oxon may extend to Winehester Colledge, and that Mr. George Marshall, the Wardon of Now Colledge, he joyned with the Visitors; And Mr. Martin is desired to move the House therein.

Concordat cum originalis Ro: NEEDERN

Apr. 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoni

Whereas complaint is made to this Committee by the Warden of New Colledge, that the Reformation of the said Colledge could not effectually proceeds without a further addition of Fellowes in that Colledge for the right bestowings of Benefices upon godly and able persons, and for gettings of leases: It is therefore Ordered; That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, and the Warden of New Colledge respectively, doe proceeds to the chusings of thirteen

It became necessary to obtain this power as a matter of course. We Mary Winten and New Colleges were too closely quited by their commen. Number 10, is treated separately.

(P. 247.)

April 26, 1649. more Fellowes in the places of those removed by authoritie of Parliament into New Colledge aforesaid, for the effectuall carrying on of affaires of the said Colledge, accordinge to Reformation, notwithstandinge the former Order of this Committee, of the Second of August last, 1648.

FRAN: ROUS.

Die Veneris 4 Maij 1649.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament: That it be referred to the Committee formerly appoynted for regulatinge the University of Oxon, to take care of the regulatinge the Universitie of Cambridge and Winchester Colledge: And that they be impowred with the same power for Cambridge that the Committee had for Oxon, and also like power for the Colledge of Winchester.

Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Burrell.

Sir Hen: Mildmay.

Mr. Lister.

Com: Gen: Ireton.

Sir William Armyn.

Mr. Cowley.

Mr. Love.

Coll: Fielder.

Sir Jo: Bourcher.

Mr. Frenchard.

Cap: Smith.

Mr. James Challener.

Mr. Whittacre.

Sir Hen: Vane, sen. Sir Hen: Vane, jun.

Mr. Garland.

[The above] are added to that Committee.

Hen: Scobell.

Cler: Parliament.

May 10: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe the next weeke effectually put in execution the former Orders of this Committee, for removinge and deprivinge from their places all Fellowes, Schollars, and officers of Colledges in Oxoñ that have absented

April 26, 1619, more Fellowes in the places of those removed by authoritie of Parliament into New Colledge aforesaid, for the effectuall currying on of affaires of the said Colledge, accordings to Reformation, notwithstandings the former Order of this Committee, of the Second of August last, 1648.

FRAM: ROUS.

Die Veneris 4 Maij 1649.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament: That it be referred to the Committee formerly appropried for regulatings the University of Oxon, to take care of the regulatings the Universitie of Cambridge and Winchester Colledge: And that they be impowred with the same power for Cambridge that the Committee had for Oxon, and also like power for the Colledge of Winchester.

Mr. Corbett,
Mr. Burroll
Mr. Burroll
Sir Hent Mildmay.
Mr. Lister.
Com: Gent Ireton
Sir William Armyn.
Mr. Cowley.
Mr. Cowley.
Mr. Cowley.
Mr. Cowley.
Mr. Love.
Mr. Cowley.
Mr. Love.
Mr. Sicket Cowled to that Cowledge.
Coll: Fielder.
Hent Scobell.

May 10: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon des the next weeke effectually part in execution the formes Orders of this Committee, for removings and deprivings from their places all Followes, Schollars, and officers of Colledges in Oxon that have absented

themselves without statutable lycence, or have not renewed their May 10, 1649. lycence accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Colledges: And that an accompt hereof be given by them within foureteene daies to this Committee.

FRAN: Rous.

May 10th 1649.

(P. 259.)

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, now in Officers of London, doe meete to consider of the Officers of New Colledge in New Coll: Oxon who did not appeare upon Summons, nor gave in their Answere before the first of September last, and certifie their names to this Committee, with all convenient speede.

FRAN: Rous.

May 24: 1649.

(P. 247.)

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: and Cambridge, and Colledge of Winchester.

Ordered:

That there be noe transmission of Scholars from Winchester Colledge to New Colledge in Oxon till the next Election: Provided that this Order shall not prejudice any of the superanuated Scholars soe they be judged deservinge.

FRAN: Rous.

May 24°: 1649.

(P. 248.)

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: and Cambridge.

Ordered:

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe retourne to Officers in this Committee a positive Certificate of such Officers of New Coll: Colledge in Oxon as did not appeare upon Summons, nor give in their Answere to them, before the first of September last, 1648.

CAMD. SOC.

themselves without statutable lycanes, or have not renowed their May 19, 1674.

lycence accordings to the severall Statutes of their respective Culledges: And that an accompt hereof he given by them within
four-teens doies to this Committee.

FRANC House.

May 10th 1849.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Owner.

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oscon, now in consensate London, doe meste to consider of the Officers of New Colledge in New Colledge in New Colledge in their Oxon who did not appears upon Summons, nor gave in their Answers before the first of September last, and certific their names to this Committee, with all convenient speeds.

PRANT ROLL.

May 24: 1849.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: and Cambridge, and Colledge of Winehester.

Ordered:

That there be noo transmission of Scholars from Winchester Colledge to New Colledge in Oran till the next Election: Pravided that this Order shall not prejudice any of the supermunted Scholars see they be judged deservinge.

FRAM: ROUS.

May 24": 1049.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: and Cambridge.

Detelered.

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon dea retourne to others in this Committee a positive Certificate of such Officers of New York with Colledge in Oxon as did not appears upon Summons, not give in their Auswere to them, before the first of September last, 1652.

CAMD, SOC.

May 24, 1649. This was mentioned in the Committee and seems fitt soe farre to be fulfilled that the Reformation may goe forward amonge the officers.

FRAN: Rous.

May 24: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities of Oxon: and Cambridge.

26 Fell: into New Coll: Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon and the Warden of New Colledge doe chuse into the said Colledge their number of twentie and six Fellowes, accordinge to the former Orders of this Committee, bearinge date the 10th and 26th of April last, before the next Election of Scholars from Winchester Colledge.

Fran: Rous.

the same of the same and same him

[By the Visitors.]

May 24, 1649. Whereas Marke Hildesley hath voluntarily resigned his Schollar-(P. 239.) ship in Corpus Christi Colledge into the hands of the Visitors: The Visitors doe hereby elect and nominate Samuell Ashurst a unto a Schollarship in the said Colledge in the place of the said Mr. Hildesley.

(P. 240.) Ordered: That it be hereby certified That Dr. Oliver Lloyd, May 29, 1649. Dr. Nicholas Graves, Dr. of Divinity, Mr. Harringeton, and Mr. Bagley, Fellowes of Alsoules, have not appeared before us as they were required upon Summons by severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

May 29, 1649.

Lycence.

Oxoñ, respectively, doe within three daies after the sight hereof certifie unto us under their owne hands in wrytinge what Fellowes, Schollars, or Officers of their perticuler houses have absented

^a Probably a relative of Thomas Ashhurst. See note to p. 238 and p. 247.

May 24, 1649. This was mentioned in the Committee and scame fitt coe farm to be fulfilled that the Reformation may goe forward emonge the officers.

Park: Hous.

May 24: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities of Oxone and Cambridge.

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon and the Warden of New Colledge doe clause into the said Colledge their number of twentie and six Fellowes, accordings to the former Orders of this Committee, bearings date the 10% and 26% of April last, before the next Election of Scholars from Winchester Colledge.

[By the Visitors.]

(F. 289.) ship in Corpus Christi Colledge into the hauds of the Victors:

(The Visitors dee hereby elect and nominate Samuell Ashurst" nate

a Schollarship in the said Colledge in the place of the said Mr.

Hildesley.

(1.240) Ordered: That it be hereby certified That Dr. Oliver Dord, May 29,1819. Dr. Nicholas Graves, Dr. of Divinity, Mr. Harringeton, and Mr. Bagley, Fellowes of Alsoules, have not appeared before us as they were required upon Summons by severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

Oxofi, respectively, doe within three daies after the sight become certific unto us under their owne hands in wrytings what Fellower. Scholiars, or Officers of their perforder house have absorbed

The a han side a at the and a pennide a went of the articles a plantary a

themselves without statutable lycence, or have not renewed their May 29, 1619. lycence, accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses.^a

Ordered: That George Atherton, the sonne of Mr. Atherton, a May 29th, learned and godly Minister, spetially recommended to us by the Geo. Ather-Prolocutor, b be forthwith preferred to some schollar's place, because his father is exceedinge poore, and hath a very great charge of children.

Ordered: That Mr. Lovell's sonne be remembered for a Schollar's May 29th place in New Colledge, the next after thirteene are first chosen into the said Colledge.

Ordered: That Mr. Longe shall receave the full profitts of his May 29th. Fellowshipp in Oriell Colledge, due from the tyme of his election: Mr. Long of And wee require the Treasurers to take notice thereof, and pay him accordingely.

Ordered: That the Answere of William Finch, Head Cooke of May 30th, 1649. New Colledge, and William Flexney, Barbor, be retourned amonge the Submissions given in before the First of September last.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe require all the May 31th, 1649. Fellowes, Schollars, Officers, and Members of New Colledge now Members of present in Oxoñ, to appeare before us tomorrow, beinge the first day of June, at the Warden's lodginge, betweene two and foure of the clocke in the afternoone.

Ordered: That the names of Mr. Iles and Mr. Gales, Students of May 31. Christ Church, be put out of the Buttery Booke there, accordinge Mr. Iles and Mr. Gales.

^a Perhaps the vigour of this Order may be traced to the visit of the "Generals," which had just taken place. It was certainly time that whatever had to be done for the "reform" of the University should be completed. There is a good account of this visit in Wood's Annals, chiefly taken from the Register of Convocation T. Its effects are noticed in the Introduction.

b Of the Assembly of Divines.

themselves without statutable lycence, or have not renewed their May 20, 1613. lycence, accordings to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses.*

Ordered: That George Atherton, the some of Mr. Atherton, a Mr. 10 per planted and godly Minister, spetially recommended to us by the description of Prolocutor, be forthwith preferred to some schollar's place, because his father is exceedings poore, and hath a very great charge of children.

Ordered: That Mr. Lovell's some he remembered for a Scholiar's star respect in New Colledge, the next after thirteene are first chosen into the mid Colledge.

Ordered: That Mr. Longe shall receave the full profitte of his angust Fellowshipp in Orieli Colledge, due from the tyme of his election: the larger that we require the Treasurers to take notice thereof, and pay him secondingely.

Ordered: That the Answers of William Finch, Head Cooks of Market Iron New Colledge, and William Flowney, Barbon, he retourned amongs the Submissions given in before the First of September last.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxont dos require all the varant of Fellowes, Schollars, Officers, and Members of New Celledge now present in Oxon, to appear a before us tomorrow, beinge the tient day of June, at the Warden's lodginge, between a two and four of the clocks in the afternoone

Ordered: That the names of Mr. lies and Mr. Gales, Students of Mr. Christ Church, be put out of the Battery Books there, accordings Mr. Linder

[&]quot;Terhaps the rigner of this Order may be traced to the risk of the "describe" which had just taken place. It was restablished that the descript had to be done for the "reform" of the University should be excepted. There is a good account of this wish in Wood's Acades, chiefly taken from the Register of Conversion T - Perificial to the laterate of t

[&]quot; Of the Assembly of Division

May 31, 1649. to a former Order: And that Mr. Ward be admitted into one of their places.

(P. 241). Ordered: That this Certificate followinge be transmitted to the May 31, 1649. Committee above for Regulatinge the Universitie of Oxoñ.

History Reader. It is hereby humbly Certified that there was a Convocation called, and upon the Second of August, 1647, held for the electinge and admittinge of an History Reader, which Convocation was both called and held by Doctor Fell who did then excercise the place and authoritie of the Vice Chancellor, although hee was not that yeare elected by Convocation unto that office, nor soe much as nominated thereunto by Marquesse Hartford. Moreover the said Doctor Fell was prohibited by the Articles of Oxford to intermeddle in Government, and by an expresse Order of July the Second, 1646, to admitt any Master, Head, Schollar, or other person into any Office or place of preferment or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford:

Finally there was an Appeale entred in the presence of Dr. Fell and the rest of the Doctors, Masters, Regent and not Regent, at that very tyme, by Mr. Charles Whare, who protested against the nomination, election, and admission of Mr. Waringe to the office of the History Reader, and appealed from that Convocation to the Chancery, as is evident by the Act of that Convocation certified under the hand of the Register of this Universitie. And yet notwithstandinge the Appeale aforesaid and Order aforesaid Mr. Waringe was presently admitted to the Office of History Reader.

May 31, 1649. Servants of New Coll: Accordinge to an Order of the Committee for Regulatinge the Universitie of Oxon, dated May 10, 1649: Wee doe hereby Certifie that Nathaniell Leech, Manciple, William Finch, Sen: Cooke,

^{*} Or "Whear," son of Mr. Degory Whear, the first Camden Professor of Ancient History, chosen by Camden himself, and who had educated this son with a view to his filling his own place; but Du Moulin was appointed on the expulsion of Waring. Mr. D. Whear had also been a very successful Principal of Gloucester Hall, afterwards Worcester College. (Annals.)

May 31, 1619, to a former Order: And that Mr. Ward be admitted into one of their places.

(P. 241). May 31, 1619.

Ordered: That this Certificate followings be transmitted to the Committee above for Regulatings the Universitie of Oxen.

History

It is learney humbly Certified that there was a Convocation called, and upon the Second of August, 1647, held lev the electings and admittings of an History Reader, which Convocation was both called and held by Dootor Fell who did then exercise the place and anthoritie of the Vice Chancellor, although hos was not that and anthoritie of the Vice Chancellor, although hos was not that yeare elected by Convocation unto that office, mor see much as nominated thereunto by Marquesce Hartford. Moreover the said nominated thereunto by Marquesce Hartford. Moreover the said Doctor Fell was prohibited by the Articles of Oxford to intermeddie in Gevernment, and by an expresse Order of July the Scoond, 1848, in Gevernment, and by an expresse Order of July the Scoond, 1848, to admits any Master, Head, Schollar, or other person into any Office or place of preferment or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford:

Finally there was an Appeale entred in the presence of Dr. Fell and the rest of the Roctors, Masters, Regent and not Regent, at that very tyme, by Mr. Charles Whare, who protested against the nomination, destion, and admission of Mr. Warings to the office office of the History Meader, and appealed from that Convention to the Chancery, as is evident by the Act of that Convention carolied under the hand of the Register of this Universitie. And yet not withstandings the Appeale aforesaid and Order aforesaid Mr. Warings was presently admitted to the Office of History Reader.

May 31, 1649 Servanta of New Colle

Accordings to an Order of the Committee for Regulatings the Universitie of Oxon, dated May 10, 1649: Wee doe hearby Carolic that Namebriell Levels, Maneiple, William Finch, Sem. Cooks.

History, chosen by Cramics Viscouth and who has Consider Professor of America. History, chosen by Cramics Viscouth, and who had veloceted this son with a vase to his filling his own place; but light Mouth was appointed on the expulsion of Warden. Mr. 18, When had also been a very successful Principal of Gioucester Hall, afterwards Wormers College. Council.

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William Shaw, Groome, John Smith, Porter, and Stubbs, Gardiner, May 31, 1649. Servants of New-Colledge in Oxon, did not appeare, nor give in any Answere to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, before the first of September last.

Examined: a (P. 242.) March 8. John Brice } mel: 1648. Præsentibus Mr. Button. Mr. Langley. Mr. Cornish.

Examined:

March 15th, 1648.

Lawrence Stafford Fran: Mayd	mel:	Præsentibus
		Mr. Button.
John Ousley Pembr: 1 yeare }	mediocriter.	Mr. Langley. Mr. Cornish.

Examined:

May 28, [1649].

^a This is the only entry of examinations held by the Board constituted by the Order of July 5, 1648. The rest were no doubt registered in some separate book.

William Shaw, Groome, John Smith, Porter, and Stables, Gardiner, May II, 10 Servants of New-Colledge in Oxoff, did not appeare, not give in any Answere to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoff, before the first of September last.

Exemined:

March 8, John Brice | mel:

Presentitus

Mr. Butten.

Mr. Langley.

Mr. Cornigh.

Examined

blarch 10th, 1648.

Eran: Mayd

From: Mayd

John Ousley

Pember 1 years

Mr. Langley

Mr. Langley

Pember 1 years

Examined

May 28, [1649].

George Atherton | mol:
Tho: Coles
Bayl: Colle 2 years | mel:
Mr. Langley.
Mr. Combin
Mr. Combin
Aulæ Noni Heleman | bene.

^{*} This is the only entry of examinations hold by the Board constituted by the Order of July 5, 1648. The rise were not duch registered in some repeats both

Ordered: That all those who were lately chosen Fellowes into June 6, 1649. Probationers in Exeter Colledge in Oxon shall be Probationers to the Visitors, and Exeter Coll: not to the Colledge: And shall enjoy all the [same] priviledges as other Fellowes of the said house.

June 6, 1649. President of C: C: C:

Ordered: That the President and Fellowes of Corpus Christi Colledge shew cause (within three daies after the receipt hereof) why William Chidley B: D: (a Senior Chaplin in C: C: C:) should not enjoy the profitts of his place in the said Colledge, as hee hath donne heretofore.

June 6, 1649. - Thomas Ashurst (Ayrest or Ayrst.

Whereas a paper was recommended to the Visitors concerninge Thomas Ashurst and William Ashurst: The Visitors doe referre the same to the Master and Fellowes of Universitie Colledge, who are Vid. page 256.) desired to doe therein accordinge to the will of Mr. Gunsley mentioned in the said paper.a

(P. 243.)

Nos Visitatores Academiæ Oxoñ: et Custos Beatæ Mariæ Winton: in Oxoñ: vulgo vocat: New Coll: propter certas et rationabiles causas nobis intimatas concedimus Gulielmo Twisse LL:Bac: et ejusdem Collegii Socio veniam absentandi se a dicto Collegio ab undecimo die Mensis Junii Anno Domini 1649°, usque ad undecimum diem Mensis Junii (interpolatis vicibus) qui futurus est Anno Domini millessimo sexcent: quinquag: secundo.

Eidem insuper hanc gratiam facimus, ut pro ea Comuniarum parte quâ ex Statuto Fundatoris frui debeat (ac si præsens esset) sex solidos per manus Bursariorum septimanatim percipiat, cæterisque emolumentis (quæ reliquis sociis accrescunt) una fruatur: In cujus

Mr. Gunsley's bequest was for four scholars of his name and kin, failing which, to be elected from the schools of Rochester, Maidstone, &c. Thomas Ashurst, the father of Thomas and William Ashurst, is no doubt the member of Parliament, and one of the Committee for the reform of the University. He was the son of Alderman Henry Ashhurst, of London, a member of the family of the Ashhursts of Ashhurst, in Lancashire, and now of Waterstock, Oxon. See Bliss's edition of the "Life of Wood" (Ecclesiastical History Society, 1848), and p. 247.

June 5, 1613. Ordered: That all those who were lately chosen Fellowes into Probationers in Exeter Colli.

Exeter Coll:

not to the Colledge: And shall enjoy all the [same] priviledges as other Fellowes of the raid house.

June 6, 1619 President of C: C: C:

Ordered: That the President and Fellowes of Corpus Christic Colledge show cause (within three daies after the receipt bereof) why William Chidies B: D: (a Senior Chaplin in C: C: C:) should nor enjoy the profitts of his place in the said Colledge, as free bath donne berestolore.

Jone B, 1619
Thomas
Aslenst
(Ayross or

Thomas Ashurat and William Ashurat: The Visitors doe referre the same to the Master and Pollowes of Universities Collectes, who are a desired to doe therein accordings to the will of Mr. Gumley mentioned in the said paper.

(F. 248.

nos visitatores Academas Oxoñ: et Custos Destre Maria Wisconial Oxofi: vulgo vecat: New Coll: propint certes et rationalilles osuses nobis intimates concedimus Gulielmo Twisso LL: best et ejusdem Collegia Socia veniam absontandi se a dicto Cailegia ab undecimo dia Mensis Junii Anno Domini 1640°, natue ed undecimum dicui Mensis Junii (interpolatic vicibus) qui fintarus est. Anno Domini millessimo sexcenti quinquari sociando.

Eidem insuper fame gracium facimus, ut pro ca Comuniarum parte quil, ex Sintulo Faudatoris frui debeat (no si pressue esser) ace solidos per usanus fintsariorum septimanatim percipist, casteriorum emolumentis (que reliquis socile acerescunt) qua finatur: lu cures

^{*} Mr. Consider a bequest, who for four advolves of his parties and has, faither which to be elected from the schools of Katherica Act. Thusing Act from father of Thusing and Katherica Actives, he is a doubt the member of Phistophia, and one of the Committee for the reference of the University. The existing second Antenna Harry Actions of the Ashers of the Committee of the Ashers of the Ashers of the Ashers of the Lancaston, and now of Westerland, choose the Man State of the Ashers of the Constitution of the second of the Ashers of the Constitution of the Const

rei testimonium nomina nostra et cognomina præsentibus subscrip- June 6, 1649. simus.

Datum Junii 6to 1649.

Geo: Marshall
Cust: Coll: N:

Ed: Reynolds.

Jo: Wilkinson.

Christopher Rogers.

Hen: Wilkinson. Francis Cheynell.

This List of Founders-kinsmen, and Winchester Scholars was presented to the consideration of the Visitors and Warden of New-Colledge accordinge to the desire of Mr. Nathaniell Fines, signified upon the eight of December 1648.

George Danvers
John Danvers
Daniell Danvers

Founders-kinsmen.

Fran: Lap.

Christopher Harbin. Thomas Knight.

Tho: Hanslop.
Abel Makepeace.

Decemb. 8th 1648.

Winchester Scholars superanuated.

Ordered: That these whose names are underwritten be added to (P. 244.) the former Delegacy to enquire what offences have beene comitted June 6, 1649. in New Colledge, and by whom, against the Statutes of that Colledge, or any Ordinance of Parliament which concernes the Visitation of this Universitie: And make an impartial retourne to the Visitors accordingely.

Mr. Marshall, Warden of New Colledge.
Mr. Townesend.
Mr. Ham.
Mr. Stevens.
Sr Morton.
Mr. Allanson.
Sr Nest.
Mr. Hudson.
Sr Traite.

rei testimonium nomina nostra et cognomina prescentibus subseripa Jess 6, 1842. simus.

> Datum Junii 60 1649. Geor Mari

Ed: Reynolds. Jo: Wilkinson. Christopher Rogers Hom Wilkinson.

This List of Founderskinsness, and Wincheser Scholers was presented to the consideration of the Visitors and Warden of New-Colledge accordings to the desire of Mr. Nathaniell Fines, signified upon the eight of December 1646.

George Danvers
John Danvers
Paniell Danvers

Christopher Herbin Thomas Knight. The: Handop. Alad Makapasos.

Windocster Scholars sancranuated

Ordered: That these whose names are underwritten be added to (E. 311.)
the former Delegacy to enquire what offences have beene countred Jace 6, 1810,
in New Colledge, sad by whom, against the Statestes of this Colledge, or any Ordinance of Parliament which concurres the Visitation of this Universities And make an impartial resource to the
Visitors accordingely.

Mr. Marshall, Warden of New Colledge,
Mr. Townesend, Mr. Min Ham.
Mr. Stevens, St Morton
Mr. Allarson, St Nest,
Mr. Hudson, St Traine,

